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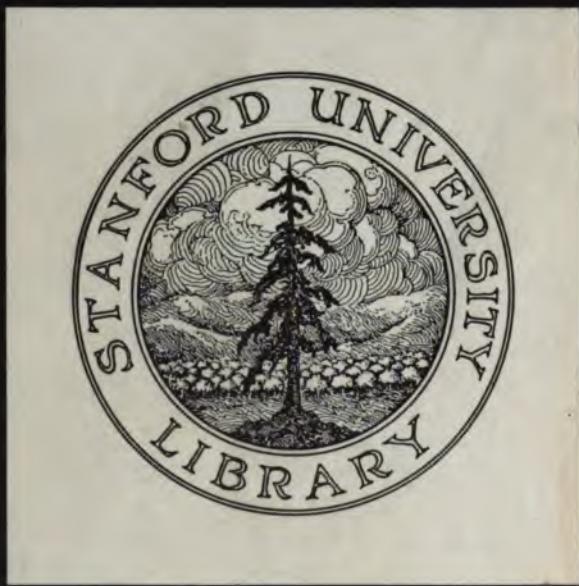
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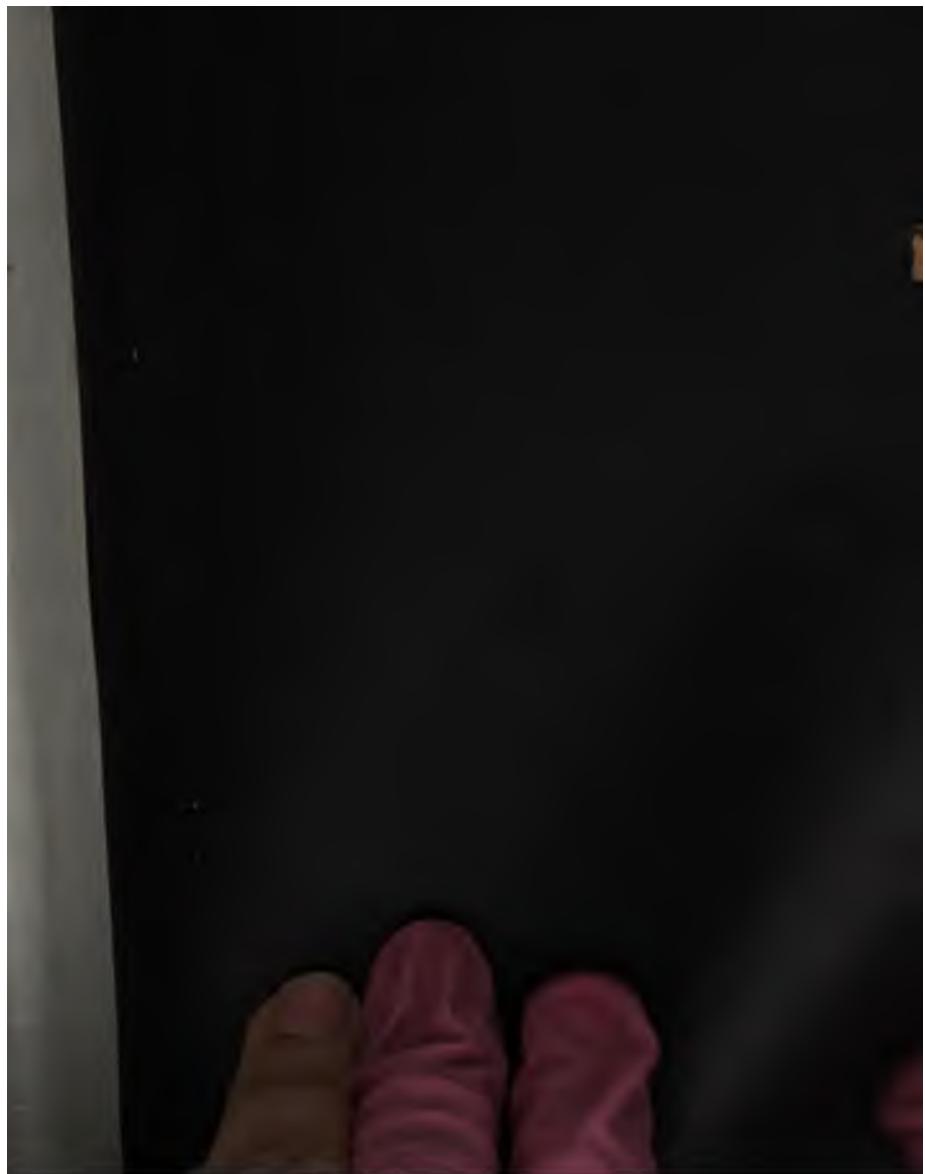
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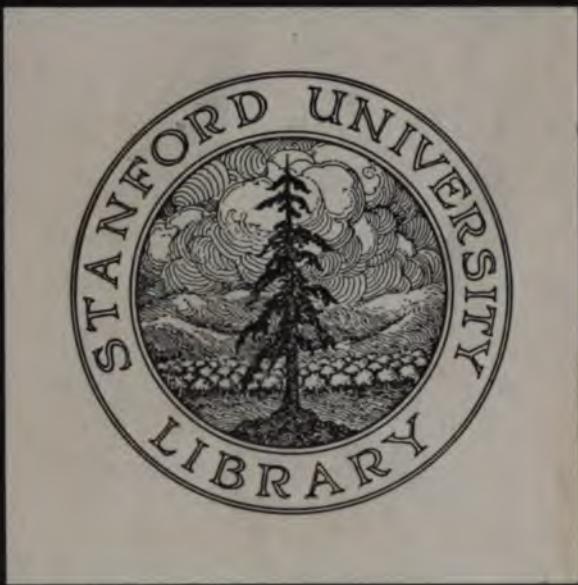
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(SPANISH)







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DICTIONARY
OF
QUOTATIONS
(SPANISH)

BY
T. B. HARBOTTLE
= AND

MARTIN HUME

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LITERATURE, PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

WITH SUBJECT AND AUTHORS' INDEX



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P R E F A C E.

THE *Dictionary of Spanish Quotations* was planned in its present form, and commenced by the late Mr. Harbottle, whose premature and lamented death cast upon the present writer the responsibility of completing the work. The greater part of the quotations were selected by Mr. Harbottle, but they have been, so far as was possible, collated with the original texts by me, and I am also answerable for most of the English translations. I have not considered myself justified in altering the method adopted by the initiator of the work, either in the matter of the archaic spelling of the earlier quotations, or of the arrangement of the Spanish verse; as although the ordinary reader or superficial student may consider that certain of the quotations are rendered somewhat obscure by the retention of the primitive forms of Castilian in which they were written, I am of opinion that for the purpose of linguistic and philological study, the development of this, one of the finest languages in the world, is admirably demonstrated by the gradually changing idiomatic features discernible in selections from the best authors who have written in Castilian from the thirteenth century to the twentieth.

PREFACE

No modern literature can compare with that of Spain for its wealth of quotable aphorisms ; and the difficulty in compiling a *Dictionary of Spanish Quotations* is not so much what to include as what to omit. The sententious proverb, derived straight from Oriental sources through the Hebrew and the Arabic, is deeply rooted in the very nature of the Spanish people, and Sancho Panza, whose common speech was largely composed of these clear-cut gems of wisdom, was but a whimsical exaggeration of a prevailing type not yet extinct amongst the unlettered peasantry. The Jewish proverbs of Sem Tob, and the more Christian aphorisms of Juan Manuel, Clemente Sanchez and the Marquis of Santillana, as well as the sententious didactics of the Archpriest of Hita, and a score of other writers quoted in the present Dictionary, all indicate the general trend of Spanish thought from the birth of Castilian literature to the present time. The gay cynicism of the French and Italian philosophy finds no echo in a literature which received its renewed inspiration from Eastern peoples at a time when the classical tradition had almost disappeared from the land. Throughout the quotations in this Dictionary there runs the same philosophic thread. The object is always didactic, and the teaching is Biblical in its tone and directness. The morality inculcated is based upon moderation, modesty, reticence, humility, patience ; all of them oriental virtues, and precisely those which for ages Spaniards themselves have conspicuously lacked. But, perhaps, for this very reason, they have remained the counsel of perfection held high by the national literature, side by side with the exaggerated amativeness, inflated chivalry and spiritual pride, which have been the racial inheritance of the people. A comparison of

the average philosophy contained in the quotations in this book with that taught in the other Dictionaries of the series will show how distinct is the tone of Spanish literature, thanks to its origin, from the literatures of other European countries; and, perhaps, it may not be too much to hope that a perusal of these quotations may give an incentive in England to the wider study of a literature so long neglected, and yet one of the most fruitful and important that the world has produced.

MARTIN HUME.

LONDON, *September*, 1907.



“(Mas) á baldon de cobarde
Viene la lástima tarde.”

CALDERON. *Mujer, llora y vencerás*, Act III., Sc. 15.
—(Federico.)

“For the opprobrium of the coward sorrow comes too late.”

“Á buen salvo está el que repica.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 43.

“He is quite safe who has scored a repique.”

(Said of one who being in no danger, gives advice to one in peril.)

NOTE.—The meaning attached to the quotation here is in accordance with that adopted by Jarvis, who translates it: *He who has the game in hand need not fear the loss of a trick.* I am not, however, in favour of this rendering. “Repicar” is to toll a bell as well as to repique at cards; and I regard the meaning as “He who sounds the alarm bell is quite safe”. An old Spanish proverb says: “No se puede repicar y andar en la procesion,” i.e., “You cannot toll the bell and walk in the procession at the same time”.

“Á buen bocado, buen grito.”

VALDIVIELSO. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 297.

“Good cheer is worth a good shout.”

“Á buen hambre no hay mal pan.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *El Galan de su Mujer*, Act I.—
(*Don Juan*.)

“There’s no bad bread to a good appetite.”

“Á buenos e á malos la vida es désigual,
El uno enriquece, al otro va muy mal ;
Despues viene la muerte, que a todos es igual
E los cubien gusanos e cosa non les val.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 1130.

“To wicked and to good alike life’s gifts unequal fall ;
For this one it enriches, and that one robs of all ;
Till in the hour of death at last equality they find,
And they are food for worms and all their wealth is left behind.”

“A cada virtud la sigue e impone cosa que no es ella ni es virtud.”

FRAY LUIS DE LEÓN. *La Perleza Cántica*, Cap. XIX.

“Every virtue is followed and impeded by something else which is not itself, and is not virtue.”

“A Dios desplace de los muros maledicir.”

E. L'Or de *Les Exemplaires*, XXIX.

“It is displeasing to God to speak evil of the dead.”

“A él que tiene su bolsillo

A obscuras, no le da luz

Una acha de seis pavilos.”

ZÁVALA Y ZAMORA. *El Buen y el Mal Amigo*, Act II.—(Perico.)

“No fine torch will light the way
Of him who hides his purse away.”

“A Dios rogando y con el mazo dando.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote*, II, 35.

“Al cielo rogando y con el mazo dando.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares*, *La Gitanilla*, p. 105.

“Praying to God, and using the sledge hammer.”

(Like “Trust in God and keep your powder dry”.)

“A idos de mi casa, y qué quereis con mi muger no hay responder.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote*, II, 43.

“To ‘Leave my house’ and ‘What do you want with my wife?’ there is no reply.”

“A gran fiesta, gran desdicha.”

CALDERÓN. *Hado y Divisa de Leonido y Marfisa*, Jorn. I.—(Leonido.)

“After the festival comes the misfortune.”

“(Que) a la envidia y al cuidado,
Mucho más, no hay cosa secreta.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *El Examen de Maridos*, Act II., Sc. 6.—(Doña Ines.)

“Nothing is hidden from envy and care.”

“(Que) á la desdicha mas fuerte
Sabe vencer la prudencia.”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante*, Jorn. II., Sc. 3.
—(Don Fernando.)

“The greatest evil fortune
Prudence can overcome.”

“Á las paredes ay quien
Oídos atribuyó,
Y no importara, sino
Tuvieran lenguas tambien.”

LUIS DE ULLOA. *Porcia y Tancredo*, Jorn. I.—
(Octavio.)

“There's a wise man hath said that walls have ears.
But that will matter not till they find tongues.”

“Á las mujeres
Sin que nos importa nada
La ajena alabanza ofende.”

CALDERON. *Dar lo todo y no dar nada*, Act II.,
Sc. 20.—(Clori.)

“Though to us it matters not, a woman is displeased when others
are praised.”

“Á las veces tan buena suele ser una gata como una rata.”
CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 7.

“There are times when a cat is as good as a rat.”

“Á las horas de comer
No es bien que un criado falte.”

JULIAN DE CASTRO. *Mas vale tarde que nunca*, Act
II.—(Peregil.)

“A servant should not be missing at meal times.”

“Á las veces pierde é cuya da que gana
Quien bien callar troca por mucho dezir.”

PEREZ DE GUZMAN. *Cancionero de Baena*, 232.

“There are times when he loses and thinks he is gaining
Who silence abandons for lengthy discourse.”

“(Que) á las veces poca agua fáse abajar grand fuego.”
JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 413.

“Ofttimes a little water will put out a mighty fire.”

“A los buenos mas place el dannesto
Que lisonja é fablar apuesto.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, 254.

“Tis to the good more pleasing to be blamed
Than by smooth words and flattery acclaimed.”

“A los veinte años seré pavon, a los trienta, leon, a los cuarenta,
camello, a los cincuenta, serpiente, a los sesenta, perro,
a los setenta, mono, y a los ochenta, nada.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 276.

“At twenty man will be a peacock, at thirty a lion, at forty a camel,
at fifty a serpent, at sixty a dog, at seventy a monkey, and
at eighty nothing.”

“A los incorregibles la enmienda
Les es intolerable pesadumbre;
Y ansi suelen decir, a los sin rienda,
A par de muerte ser mudar costumbre.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias*, Part III.,
Elegia a Benalcazar, Canto X., St. 1.

“The bad in grain detest amendment so much that they are wont
to say that to abandon one's habits is as bad as abandoning
one's life.”

“A mala cama
Es bueno colchon de vino.”

MALDONADO. *El Mariscal de Viron*, Act II.—(*El
Mariscal.*)

“A coverlet of wine is good for a bad bed.”

“A mas moros mas ganancia.”

CALDERON. *Mejor está que estaba*, Jorn. III., Sc. 12.
—(*Dinero.*)

“The more the Moors, the more the gain.”

NOTE.—Or as Shakespeare puts the same idea from the opposite
point of view in *Henry V.* : “The fewer men the greater share of
honour”.

“(Que) a mengua de pollos muy bien se mantiene
Quien come gallinas con carne salpresa.”

MANUEL DE LANDO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 262.

“When you can't get young chickens, you need not complain.
If you've fowls and good bacon your life to sustain.”

“(Porque) á nadie falta mas
Que á aquel que mucho desea.”

HINOJOSA Y CARVAJAL. *La vida y Milagros de Santa Inés.*

“No one lacks so much as he
Who much desires.”

“(Porque) á ninguna mujer
Le pesa de ser amada.”

ZARATE. *Quien habla mas obra menos, Act I.—*
(Diana.)

“No woman resents being loved.”

“Á méños palabras, méños pleitos.”

GRACIAN. *Oraculo Manual*, 160.

“The fewer words, the fewer lawsuits.” (The less said the sooner mended.)

“A muchos acaece
Menguar el gusto si el estado crece.”

JUAN DE ARGUIJO. *Poesias, Cancion.*

“It often happens that appetites pall as the means of satisfying them grow.”

“A muchas codicias y ambiciones juntas llamais padres, y al valor de uno tirania.”

QUEVEDO. *El Entremetido y la Dueña y el Soplon.*

“A mass of greeds and ambitions together you call Fathers and to the valour of one man you give the name of tyranny.”

“A pecado nuevo penitencia nueva.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I.*, 30.

“For a new sin, a new penance.”

“A perro viejo, no hay,
Tus tus.”

CALDERON. *La Hija del Aire, Segunda Parte, Act III., Sc. 13.—*(Chato.)

“You cannot catch an old dog with *tus tus*,” i.e., “You cannot wheedle an old dog with soft words”.

NOTE.—The same old proverb, which is contained in the Nuñez Collection, occurs in *Don Quixote*, vol. ii., in the form of: “I am an old dog and *tus tus* will not do for me”.

“¿A que estado el hombre llama bueno?
Al propio nunca; pero si al ajeno.”

SAMANIEGO. *Fábulas, Lib. IV.*, 2.

“What position is a happy one?
Our own never, but always some one else's.”

‘A quien corre sin mirar por donde,
Non siempre buena dicha le responde.’

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I.*,
Eleg. VI., Canto V., 19.

“Whoso doth run and looketh not before,
That Fortune followeth not shall oft deplore.”

“A quien cuece y amasa no le hurtes hogaza.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote, II.*, 33.

“Do not steal the loaf from the man who kneads and bakes it.”

“A quien la puede tomar,
Excusada es la licencia.”

CALDERON. *Basta Collar, Act II., Sc. 3.*—(Carlos.)

“Permission is needless to him who has the power to take without it.”

“A quien las buenas obras no aprovechan, y las tiernas palabras no mueven, las malas le domen con duro y riguroso castigo.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. I., Lib. III.*,
Cap. IX.

“Those who are not bettered by kind treatment, or moved by soft words, must be brought under by the application of stern and rigorous punishment.”

“A quien hace un beneficio
No debe el que se interesa
Argüir el modo de hacerle.”

ZAMORA. *Cada uno es Linaje aparte, Act III.*—
(Lizana.)

“The man who receives a favour must not haggle as to the way in which it should be given.” (“You must not look a gift horse in the mouth,” and “Beggars must not be choosers”.)

“A rio revuelto ganancia de pescadores.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act II.*—(Par-meno.)

“It is good fishing in troubled waters.”

“A solo el principe tocan las cosas de la gracia, y por él las de la justicia á sus ministros.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas, 182.*

“To the prince alone belong questions of mercy, and those of justice to his ministers on his behalf.”

“(Que) á su propio honor ofende
Quien ajeno honor ultraja.”

FRANCISCO FIRMEZA. *Amor y Venganza, Act II.*—
(*El Rey.*)

“He his own honour doth offend
Who attacks the honour of another.”

“A todo hombre castigo
Faser de sy mas grande
Guardé que de enemigo,
Por que seguro ande.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 197.*

“Let every man be hardest upon his own faults
And tenderest to his enemy's: thus shall he walk secure.”

“(Que) a todo pardal viejo, noul toman en todas redes.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Cantares, 1182.*

“Tis not in any kind of net the old bird may be caught.”

“Ablanda la palabra
Buena la dura cosa,
Y la voluntad agra
Fase dulce y sabrosa.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 584.*

“Soft words can sweeten bitter truth
And clothe stern will in gentle garb.”

“Ah maldita beldad, don que los cielos
Para mi perdicion me dispensaron !”

QUINTANA. *El Duque de Viseo, Act III., Sc. 3.*
—(Violante.)

“Ah ! cursed beauty ! gift that from the heavens
For my perdition was vouchsafed to me.”

“Ah! infame, mal caballero,
Que á una mujer, sea quien fuere,
Dejas en manos del riesgo!”

CALDERON. *Mujer, llora y vencerás, Act II., Sc. 15.*
—(Margarita.)

“Ah! infamous, ah! worthless gentleman,
That leaves a woman, be she whom she may,
In danger's clutches.”

“Á tuerto ó á derecho, nuestra casa hasta el techo.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *Celestina, Act I.—(Celestina.)*
“Our house, right or wrong, from sill to roof-tree.”

“Á un corazon no habla sino otro corazon.”

DIEGO DE ESTELLA. *La Vanidad del Mundo, Cap. XXI.*

“To the heart can nothing speak save another heart.”

“(Pues) á un hombre bien nacido
Sabes que le está mejor
Cobrar el honor perdido
Que cobrar de nuevo honor.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *La Venjanza Honrada, Jorn. III.—(Fabricio.)*

“For 'tis better ten times over
For a man whose blood is blue
His lost honour to recover,
Than to strive for honours new.”

“(Que) á un padre parece un hijo
Solamente en ser mortal.”

JUAN DE ZAVALETE. *El Hijo de Marco Aurelio,*
Jorn. I.—(Pompeyano.)

“A son his father doth resemble
Only in this, that he must die.”

“Á un tiempo exequias y bodas ;
Que esto hace quien se casa.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *El Conde de Saldanha, Act III.—(Monzon.)*

“Nuptials and obsequies at once ;
For this indeed does he who weds.”

“Abrir la llaga siempre la empeora.”

VARGAS Y PONCE. *Abdalaziz y Egilona, Act IV., Sc. 2.—(Mahomad.)*

“Aye thou dost harm by opening the wound.”

“Aborrecia los ingenios apagados, á quien parece imposible lo muy dificultoso.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Méjico, Lib. V., Cap. V.*

“He abhorred those unenterprising souls to whom what is very difficult appears impossible.”

“Acabad, que me teneis
Pendiente el alma de un hilo.”

MANUEL GONZALEZ. *El Español Juan de Urbina, Jorn. I.—(El Conde Fabio.)*

“End, for pity's sake, for my expectant soul hangs by a thread.”

“Acordáos que la ira del Rey es mensajero de muerte.”

QUINTANA. *El Principe de Viana, p. 245.*

“Remember that the anger of the king is the messenger of death.”

“Afrentan
Muchas veces las mercedes,
Quando vienen con sospecha.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Estrella de Sevilla, Act I., Sc. 11.
—(Basto.)*

“Favours full oft affront
That with suspicion come.”

“Abultan mas en el animo las noticias que se reciben por los ojos, así como pueden menos con el corazon las que se mandan por los oidos.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Méjico, Lib. V., Cap. XIX.*

“Impressions conveyed to us by the eyes produce a greater effect upon the mind, just as those which reach us through the ears have less than their due power over the heart.”

“Al amor obedezcamos
Con muy presta voluntad,
Pues es de necesidad,
De fuerza virtud hagamos.”

JUAN DE ENCINA. *Egloga de los Pastores vueltos Palaciegos.—(Villancico.)*

“Let us to love obedient be,
Nor hesitate this course to take
For we can do nought else but make
A virtue of necessity.”

“Al amor pintado dan
 Como niño, y bien se infiere
 Que lo que le dan no quiere,
 Y si lo que no le dan.”

RODRIGUEZ DE ARELLANO. *Lo Ciento por lo Dudoso,*
Act II.—(Doña Juana.)

“Love is painted like a boy ;
 And so we may infer of him
 That what he has suits not his whim.
 What he has not he'd enjoy.”

“Al bien comun, los mas enemigos se conciertan.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I., De la Carta a*
Todos, 14.

“For the common benefit, the greatest enemies will combine.”

“Al buen entendedor pocas palabras.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote, II., 37.*

“To the attentive listener, few words suffice.”

“(Que) al buril de beneficio
 Son hidalgos corazones
 Láminas de dos metales :
 Pues rebelde uno, otro dócil,
 Son de plomo al esculpirlos
 Y al borrarlos son de bronce.”

CALDERON. *Los Hijos de la Fortuna, Act III., Sc.*
3.—(Teágones.)

“Noble hearts to favour's burin
 Like two plates of metal seem,
 One rebellious and one yielding
 Lead to grave the favour done.
 Bronze if you would it efface.”

“Al buen pagador, no le duelen prendas.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote, II., 14.*

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. El Celoso Extremeno,* p. 179.

“A good paymaster is never troubled about pledges.”

“(Porque) al cielo caminando,
Ya llorando, ya riendo,
Van los unos padeciendo
Y los otros peleando.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid*, Pt. II.,
Act III.—(*El Cid*.)

“And, as we tramp on to Heaven,
Weeping or with laughter gay,
Some must suffer whilst they journey,
Others quarrel on the way.”

“(Que) al cabo de los años mil
Vuelven las aguas por do solian ir.”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *Letrillas* I.

“After a thousand years have fled
The stream flows back to its ancient bed.”

“Al dejar este mundo y meternos la tierra adentro, por tan
estrecha senda va el Principe como el jornalero.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 33.

“When we leave this world, and the earth covers us, the prince
travels by as narrow a path as the labourer.”

“Al doctor y al contesor,
Senores, se ha de hablar claro.”

ZAMORA. *El Hechizado por Fuerza*, Act I.—(*El
Doctor*.)

“Let there be no secrets
From the doctor or the confessor.”

“Al enemigo que huye, hacerle la puente de plata.”

GONBALVO DE CORDOBA. *Santa Cruz, Floresta Es-
pañola*, I., Pt. II., Cap. III., 4.

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 58.

“For the flying foe build a bridge of silver.”

“(Pues dicen que) al enhornar
Se hacen los panes tuerdos.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida
de Corte*.—(*Rivadeneira*, Vol. xxxii., p. 214.)

“As goes the saying, in the oven 'tis
That loaves do crooked grow.”

“Al fin, al fin, lo que entre mujer y marido se pasa, loco es dellos quien lo toma por injuria.”

ANTONIO GUEVARA. *Marco Aurelio y Faustina, Cap. I.*

“When all is said and done, he is a fool who takes as an insult anything that passes between husband and wife.”

“Al fin el uso hace gente diestra.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Historia de Santa Maria, Canto III., St. 4.*

“Experience, in fine, begetteth skill.”

“Al fin en el mundo todos han dado en la cuenta, y llaman honra á la comodidad ; y con presumir de honrados y no serlo se rien del mundo.”

QUEVEDO. *La Visita de los Chistes.*

“In fact the world is all agreed and calls commodity honour ; so that men need only proclaim that they are honourable without being so to mock at the world.”

“Al fin

Hacer bien nunca se pierde.”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante, Jorn. I., Sc. 2.*
—(Muley.)

“In fine,

Good deeds are never lost.”

“Al fisico de palabras non debes despreciar,
Car en dar consejo mucho puede aprovechar.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, 215.

“Him who would heal with words do not despise,
For in his counsel oft much profit lies.”

“(Que) al furor de un Rey, Bermudo,
La espalda ha de ser escudo,
Y en fuga resistencia.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Los Pechos Privilegiados, Act II., Sc. 6.—(El Conde.)*

“Against the king's anger, Bermudo,
Your back must be your shield,
And your resistance flight.”

“Al geni sempre la briballa xiula :
Tots los homens com tu, Colon illustre,
Es ab sa mort com naixen à la vida.”

BALAGUER. *Versos Escrits al peu d'un Retrato de Cristobal Colon.*

“The vulgar herd ever at genius scoffs :
With all great men, Columbus, as with thee,
'Tis at their death that they are born to life.”

“(Que) al generoso pobre
No hay gloria que le falte ni le sobre.”

LOPEZ DE ZARATE. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 719.

“To the generous poor no glory is lacking or in excess.”

“Al leon muerto hasta las liebres le repelan.”

GRACIAN. *Orículo Manual*, 54.

“When the lion is dead, even the hares will pull his mane.”

“(Que) al mal hijo mas quequiero
So tierra que mal case.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Calamita, Jorn. V., Sc. 2.—(Edición.)*

“Death rather for my prodigal I'd wish
Than an unhappy marriage.”

“Al ome con el miedo coul sabe dulce cosa,
Non tiene voluntad clara, la vista temerosa,
Con miedo de la muerte la miel non es sabrosa,
Todas cosas amargan en vida peligrosa.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Cantares*, 1354.

“Woe to the man of coward soul ! Life hath no sweets for him.
His will is ever clouded, and his sight from terror dim ;
With the fear of death upon him, even honey tastes not sweet,
And in a life of peril nought but bitterness he'll meet.”

“Al perverso su fama condena,
Aun cuando alguna vez pida justicia.”

SAMANIEGO. *Fábulas, Lib. V., 13.*

“The wicked are condemned by their own reputation
Even when they demand but justice.”

“Al osado varon
Fortuna le es favorable.”

LUIS DE MIRANDA. *Comedia Prodigia, Act IV.—*
(*Prodigo.*)

“The man who dares is e'er by Fortune favoured.”

“Al peso de los años
Lo eminente se rinde:
Que á lo fácil del tiempo
No hay conquista difícil.”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante, Jorn. I., Sc. 1.*
—(*Cautivos.*)

“The weight of years the loftiest head will bend
Time's soft assaults in victory always end.”

“Al que has de castigar con obras, no trates mal con palabras,
pues le basta al desdichado la pena del suplicio, sin la
anadidura de las malas razones.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 42.*

“He whom you have to punish by deeds should not be flagellated
with hard words. The pain of his penalty is sufficient for
the poor creature without the added indignity of abuse.”

“Al que mucho ayudares, et non te lo gradesciere,
Menos ayuda habrás, desque á grant honor subiere.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, XI.*

“From one whom thou hast aided well, nor gratitude obtained,
Thou ne'er must hope for aid, when he great honour has attained.”

“Al que tiene de tí sospecha alguna,
Satisface con obras, si pudieres.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo, CXIV.*

“Convince if you can by your acts
Him that hath suspicion of thee.”

“Al reino acostumbrado largo tiempo á tener paz, suele faltarle
nervios para sustentar la guerra.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas, XXII.*

“When a nation has for a long time been accustomed to peace, it
is generally wanting in the nerve required to sustain a war.”

“Al rey la hacienda y la vida
Se ha de dar; pero el honor
Es patrimonio del alma,
Y el alma solo es de Dios.”

CALDERON. *El Alcalde de Zalamea, Jorn. I.*—
(*Pedro Crespo.*)

“Tis fitting that we to the king should give
Our property and life, but not our honour.
That is the patrimony of the soul,
And 'tis to God alone the soul belongs.”

“Al varon sabio más le aprovechan sus enemigos que al necio
sus amigos.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 84.*

“The wise man derives more advantage from his enemies than the
fool from his friends.”

“Al voto de los hombres que dan ó quitan la fama, el con-
seguir es crédito del intentar, y las mas veces se debe
a los sucesos el quedar con opinion de prudentes los
consejos aventureados.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Méjico, Lib. IV.,*
Cap. X.

“In the eyes of those who give or withhold fame, the result is
placed to the credit of the intention, and more often than
not it is due to their ultimate success that the most adven-
turous counsels are dubbed counsels of prudence.”

“Alcanza menos gloria
El que con sangre mancha la victoria.”

CALDERON. *El Mayor Monstruo los Zelos, Jorn.*
III., Sc. 3.—(Polidoro.)

“A lesser glory he attains
Whoso with blood his victory stains.”

“Alexandre que era rey de tan gran poder,
Que mares nen tierra no lo podian caber,
En una fuessa ovo en cabo a caber
Que non podia de termino doze pies tener.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre, 2507.*

“Consider Alexander's power, that to such height did grow,
That neither seas nor continents his might could overthrow.
Yet when at last his course was run, to narrow trench he came,
And twelve poor feet of earth did make the boundary of his fame.”

“Alabanza no es alabar
Persona tan excelente,
Porque es gran inconveniente
Querer que quepa la mar
En espacio de una fuente.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Conversacion. En Alabanza.*
(*Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxii., p. 163.*)

“Praise is no praise for a person so excellent; for it is not meet to try and press the seas into the circuit of a pool.”

“Algunas veces acierta el enojo lo que no acertara la modestia,
y sirve la ira de dar calor á la prudencia.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Méjico, Lib. IV.,*
Cap. V.

“There are times when passion will achieve results where self-control has failed, and when anger will serve to fire the blood of caution.”

“Algunas veces el miedo suele hacerse temeridad, avergonzado al que le tuvo con poco fundamento.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Méjico, Lib. IV.,*
Cap. X.

“There are times when fear turns to rashness, for very shame at its being found to be groundless.”

“Algunas veces se descuida el entendimiento, para que se divierta la esperanza con lo que sueña la imaginacion.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Méjico, Lib. V.,*
Cap. IX.

“There are times when the understanding abrogates its functions, in order that hope may make merry with the dreams of the imagination.”

“Ama é serás amado, y podrás hacer lo que no harás desamado.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Proverbios, I.*

“Love and thou wilt be loved, and may do that which thou can'st not do unloved.”

“Amansar deve su saña
Que por si mismo se engaña.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena, 6.*

“His anger he must strive to master,
Who leads himself into disaster.”

“Amar ó no amar, depende
De la voluntad del uno ;
Y aquél que comprar pretende,
No tiene derecho alguno
Hasta que quiere el que vende.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Industria y la Suerte, Act I., Sc. V.—(Arnesto.)*

“To love, or not to love must rest
On free unfettered will.
And one who goes in loving quest
Must rest a suitor still,
Until the one whose heart is sought
Is willing that it should be bought.”

“(Pero) amigo claro
Leal y verdadero
Es de fallar muy caro :
Non se ha por dinero.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 489.

“A friend that's loyal, kind
And true whene'er we try him,
Is very hard to find,
And money will not buy him.”

“Amistad de los reyes no la tengo por sana.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 1809.

“A monarch's friendship in my opinion is not wholesome.”

“(Que) amistad vender non es costumbre nuestra ;
Quien bondad ha per prescio, malamente se denuesta.”

El Libro de Apolonio, 76.

“'Tis not our wont to barter our friendliness for pelf ;
Who buys and sells his friendship casts an insult on himself.”

“(Que) amor, dinero y dolores
Nunca han estado escondidos.”

CALDERON. *El Condenado de Amor, Act II., Sc. I.*
—(Bocentoro.)

“Love, money and pain have never been hidden.”

“Amor es
Como un niño en todo, pues
Si algo le quitan, se enoja :
Llora, dánselo, y lo arroja
Colérico.”

JERÓNIMO DE VILLAIZAN. *Sufrir mas por querer mas, Jorn. III.*—(*Don Juan.*)

“Love is like a child in all things : for if you take a thing away from him he flies into a rage and cries : and when you give it to him back he throws it away in anger.”

“(Que) amor es alma, y las almas
Reinas, y no vasallas son.”

CALDERON. *Gustos y Disgustos son no mas que Imaginacion, Act III., Sc. 19.*—(*La Reina.*)

“Love is a soul, and souls are
Queens, not subjects.”

“Amor es juego, y quien juega,
Si se levanta picado,
Volver pretende al despeño
Aumentar pretende el daño.”

RODRIGO ENRIQUEZ. *Sufrir mas por querer menos, Jorn. III.*—(*La Condesa Serafina.*)

“Love is a game, and if a player rises in a pet, and afterwards attempts to return and try his fortune again, he only increases his risk.”

“Amor que pintan ciego.
Antes de ciego fué amor,
Y lince penetrador
De tierra, agua, ayre y fuego.”

RODRIGO ENRIQUEZ. *Sufrir mas por querer menos, Jorn. I.*—(*Don Fernando.*)

“Young love is painted blind,
But once he had his sight,
With eyes of lynx that pierced the earth,
And seas, and air, and light.”

“Amor de amigo y mujer
Son contrarios elementos.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Dominé Lucas, Act I., Sc. 4.*
—(*Floriano.*)

“Love of friend and love of wife
Are in their nature opposites.”

“ Amor entre desiguales
Poco vale y menos dura.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Los Locos de Valencia, Act I.,*
Sc. 2.—(Leonato.)

“ Twixt those of different station, love
Is little worth, nor lasteth long.”

“ (Que) amor es todo luz, aunque está ciego.”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *Amar con Vista y*
Cordura, Jorn. I.—(El Emperador.)

“ For love, though blind, is all of light compact.”

“ (Que) amor hace hombres mujeres,
Como hace mujeres hombres.”

MIRA DE MESCUA. *La Fénix de Salamanca, Jorn.*
II.—(Doña Mencia.)

“ For love turns men into women,
And makes of women men.”

“ Amor, he fol provado
Que passa tormento per vosso mandado,
Nin que perde tempo trobando amores.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena,*
147.

“ Love, the man is proved a fool
Who suffers tortures 'neath thy rule,
And wastes his time on lovesick lays.”

“ Amor
No es deidad, sino quimera,
Que inventaron las delicias,
Para honestar las flaquezas.”

CALDERON. *Fieras afemina Amor, Jorn. I.—*
(Hércules.)

“ Love is no deity,
But a chimera, by the Pleasures feigned,
To throw a glamour over human frailty.”

“ Amor no tiene eleccion.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Esclava de su Galan, Act III.,*
Sc. 1.—(Ricardo.)

“ In love there is no choosing.”

21. *AMOR, QUE A GIGANTE CRECE—ANDAR DE ZECA.*

“Amor, que a gigante crece
En aquél punto que nace.”

*Lope de Vega. Cegar para ver Mejor, Jorn. I.
(Santa Inocia.)*

“Love that to giant stature grows,
Even in the moment of his birth.”

“Amor, quien lo mas sigue, quemarsle cuerpo et alma,
Destruyoslo del todo, como el fuego a la rama.”

JUAN RUIZ. Libro de Cantares, 187.

“Love, thou thy follower burnest, body and soul,
And, as the fire the branch, destroy'st the whole.”

“(Que) amor tiene disculpa en sus efectos
Con solo ser amor.”

*Lope de Vega. La Viuda Valenciana, Act III.,
Sc. 18. (Floro.)*

“Love hath this one excuse
For all the ills it works, that it is love.”

“Amor y amistad
En grado inferior se ven
Con lealtad y el honor.”

*CALDERON. El Principe Constante, Jorn. II., Sc. 17.
(Don Fernando.)*

“Friendship and love
Take second place to loyalty and honour.”

“Anda siempre el miedo armado.”

*Lope de Vega. La Viuda Valenciana, Act II.,
Sc. 1.—(Camilo.)*

“Fear ever goeth armed.”

“Andar de zeca en meca, y de zoco en colodros, como dicen.”

CERVANTES. Don Quixote, I., 18.

“To go from pillar to post, on a wild-goose chase, as they say.”

NOTE.—Ceca (mint) was the Arabic name given to the mosque of Cordova, whence pilgrimages were made, and Ceca to Meca would therefore mean to wander to and from one pilgrimage to another. The second clause of the passage, “from zoco to colodros,” is, however, obscure, though Spanish commentators have agreed that it means to danger only to fall into another.

“Ante el saber de una mujer astuta,
Cicerón y Pascal no saben nada.”

CAMPOAMOR. *Los Grandes Problemas, Canto II.*, 8.

“Against the knowledge of a wily woman,
Nothing wise Cicero and Pascal knew.”

“(Ca) ante fallece regno que non faz bon amigo.
Quien amigos non ha, pobre es e mendigo.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 898.

“Ere a good friend shall fail thee, will mighty kingdoms fall.
Poor is he, and a beggar, that hath no friends at all.”

“Antés loco con todos que cuerdo a solas.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 133.

“Tis better to be a fool with the crowd, than wise by oneself.”

“Aprenda á escribir bien, puesto que escribe.”

QUINTANA. *Las Reglas de Drama, Pt. I.*

“If you must write, learn to write well.”

“Aprende á dar á cada uno lo que le toca, y á ofrecerle algo mas.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 103.

“Learn to give every one what is his by right, and to offer him a little more.”

“(Que) apresurar el castigo
Es hacer menor la ofensa.”

ANTONIO DE LA CUEVA. *Como Noble y Ofendido, Jorn. I.*—(Doña Leonor.)

“He who hastens the punishment lightens the offence.”

“Aquel dulce torcedor
Que es en los labios del sabio
Parto de la discrecion.”

MANUEL PEREYRA. *El Diablo de Palermo, Jorn. III.*—(Lidora.)

“That sweet sorrow that on the lips of the wise is the offspring of discretion.”

“Aquel que dice injurias cerca está de perdonar.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 70.

“The man who resorts to invective, is on the point of pardoning.”

“(Y) aquel que en desear mas se fatiga,
La posesion que logra le castiga.”

OVIEDO y HERRERA. *Vida de Santa Rosa, Canto I.,*
95.

“To him who frets for greater gain
Each new possession brings him pain.”

“Aquel que libre tiene
De engaño el corazon, y solo estima
Lo que á virtud conviene,
Y sobre cuanto precia,
El vulgo incierto su intencion sublima,
Y el miedo menospacia,
Y sabe mejorarse,
Solo Señor merece y Rey llamarse.”

FERNANDO DE HERRERA. *Lib. II., Cancion VIII.*

“Whoso his heart keeps free
From all deceit, and that alone esteems
Which may of virtue fitting comrade be ;
Whose high ideal rises
Above those things the mob most precious deems,
Who craven fear despises,
And aye his own improvement seeks, may claim,
And he alone, of Lord and King the name.”

“Aquel es heredero de su linaje, en cuyas obras se admiran los
valientes, en cuyas palabras se oyen los sabios.”

QUEVEDO. *Marco Bruto.*

“That man is the heir of his fathers whose arts remind the brave
of their own, and whose words sound to the wise like echoes
of theirs.”

“Aquella sola es casta en quien ni la fama mintiendo osa
poner mala nota.”

FRAY LUIS DE LEON. *La Perfecta Casada, Cap. III.*

“She alone is chaste on whom even lying rumour dare not cast a
slur.”

“Aquellas que encubrir quieren
La necesidad con lo ingrato.”

NICOLAS DE MORATIN. *La Petimetra, Act I., Sc. 1.*
—(Don Damian.)

“Those women who would like to cover their foolishness by in-
gratitude.”

“Aqui está encerrada el alma del licenciado Pedro Garcias.”

LE SAGE. *Gil Blas de Santillana, Preface.*

“Here lies buried the soul of the licentiate Pedro Garcias.”

“Arbre

Que una vegada 's torz, may mas s'endressa.”

BALAGUER. *Coriolá.—(Coriolá.)*

“The tree

That once has crooked grown will ne'er be straight.”

“Ardo y lloro sin sosiego,
Llorando y ardiendo tanto,
Que ni el fuego apaga el llanto,
Ni el llanto consume el fuego.”

CALDERON. *Agradecer y no Amar, Jorn. II.—
(Lisida.)*

“Without a truce I weep and burn,
I burn and weep in sorrow dire,
And fire will not my grief consume,
Nor will my weeping quench the fire.”

“Pues arguye mas ánimo y grandeza
Dar principio que fin á la nobleza.”

CAIRASCO DE FIGUEROA. *Definiciones “Nobleza”.*

“It argues more courage and greatness of soul to originate nobility
than to end it.”

“Armada de presunciones,
No averigues tu cuidado,
Pues irás mas defendida
Temiendo que confiando.”

SALVADOR DE LA CUEVA. *Qual es lo mas en Amor.
(La Deidad del Desengaño.)*

“Seek not rashly to lay bare
All the secrets of thy care.
Timid doubt more strongly shields
Than the boldness knowledge yields.”

“(Pues) armas del domestico enemigo
Riguroso furor tienen consigo.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I.,
Eleg. XI., Canto VIII., 1.*

“The sword that's wielded by domestic foe
Doth ever strike more stern, more furious blow.”

“(Que) artifice cada uno de su suerte,
La flor lozana en su pasion convierte.”

CALDERON. *La Señora y la Criada, Jorn. I., Sc. 12.*
—(Diana.)

“As every man his destiny doth fashion,
He turns the lovely flower unto his passion.”

“Asaz de desdichado es la persona que á las dos de la tarde
no se ha desayunado.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 33.*

“He is quite unlucky enough who has not breakfasted at two
o'clock in the afternoon.”

“(Que) asi castiga Dios el alma osada,
Que aspira loca, en su delirio insano,
De la verdad para el mortal velada
A discubrir el insondable arcano.”

ESPRONCEDA. *A Jarifa en una Orgia.*

“For so doth God the daring soul chastise
That in its mad delirium, over-hold,
Would of the truth that's veiled from mortal eyes
The unfathomable mystery unfold.”

“Así como hubo un daño, hay medicina,
Y á culpa inmensa, inmensa es la disculpa,
Y un arte con otro arte va engañada.”

EL LICENCIADO DUEÑAS. *Romancero y Cancionero
Sagrados, 95.*

“As antidotes for every bane are found,
And each great fault a greater pardon hath,
So one wise craft another craft shall mock.”

“(Y) asi me has de dar licencia
Para pintártela, siendo
Hoy el lienzo tus orejas,
Mis palabras las máticas
Y los pinceles mi lengua.”

CALDERON. *La Hija del Aire, Primera Parte, Act
II., Sc. 6.—(Menon.)*

“So thou must give me leave
The picture thus to paint,
Thine ears the virgin canvas be,
My words the glowing tints,
My tongue as brush to serve.”

“Así, ni más ni menos, porque en vida
No ha conseguido ver su obra aplaudida,
Algun mal escritor al juicio apela
De la posteridad, y se consuela.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias, XIX.*

“Just so, because in life he does not see
His works receive the public's approbation,
Some wretched scribbler to posterity
Appeals for judgment, and finds consolation.”

“(Y) así será el amor, siendo perfeto,
Sabio, solo, solícito, secreto.”

CALDERON. *Lances de Amor y Fortuna, Jorn. III.,*
Sc. 8.—(Rugero.)

“And so is love, in its most perfect stage,
Secret, solicitous, single-minded, sage.”

“Así suele matar una súbita alegría como mata una tristeza.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. La Española Inglesa*, p. 151.

“A sudden joy can kill even as swiftly as does a sorrow.”

“Asistieron en dos cuerpos
Un alma y un corazon.”

CALDERON. *A secreto Agrario secreta Venganza,*
Jorn. I., Sc. 3.—(Don Juan.)

“E'en so one soul, one heart,
Were in two bodies shrined.”

“Asno eres y asno has de ser, y en asno has de parar quando
se te acabe el curso de la vida.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 28.

“Ass thou art, and ass thou must be, and as an ass must thou end
when the whole course of thy life is run.”

“Atajo para ser persona, saber ladear.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 108.

“The short cut to distinction is that which knows how to wind.”

“Atencion á no errar una, mas que á acertar ciento.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 169.

“Think more of not missing once, than of hitting the mark a
hundred times.”

26 *ATREVIDOS CON LAS MUJERES—AUNQUE DICEN.*

“(Que) atrevidos con las mujeres
Nunca lo son con los hombres.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos*, 870.

“They that are bold with women
Are never bold with men.”

“Así suelen, sin hablarse,
Dos heridos de un cuidado
Entenderse con mirarse.”

GALVEZ DE MONTALVO. *El Llanto de San Pedro.*

“So without need of spoken word
Two hearts if stricken with one wound
By looks each other understand.”

“Aun á los asnos cansan los trabajos.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. II., Lib. I.,
Cap. III.

“Even the ass wearies of work.”

“Aun aquesto mas
Tiene de rico-avariento,
Que ya que da algo, lo da
A quien lo ha menester menos.”

CALDERON. *La Primer Flor del Carmelo*.—(Luzbel.)

“Of the rich miser, too, this trait he hath,
That when he aught doth give, it is to him
That least hath need of it.”

“Aun el bien no es bien,
Para quien no lo desea.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Los Enredos de Benito*, Act I.,
Sc. 4.—(Fulgencia.)

“Not e'en the good is good
For him who craves it not.”

“Aunque dicen no caber
En un saco honra y provecho,
En palacio á su placer
Duermen ambos en un lecho.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida
de Corte*.—(Revadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 216.)

“Honour and profit cannot lie
In one sack, 'tis often said;
Yet in a palace you may spy
The pair reposing in one bed.”

“Aun en el saber, ha de haber resguardo, que es en doblar las perfecciones.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 170.

“Even in knowledge there should be some reserve, which may double its perfections.”

“Aun en sueños
No se pierde el hacer bien.”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño*, Jorn. II., Sc. 18.
—(Clotaldo.)

“Even in dreams
Good deeds are never lost.”

“Aunque es adagio
Vulgar que nadie se cura
Con médico enfermo, es falso ;
Que no halla alivio el enfermo
De los consejos del sano.”

CALDERON. *Antes que todo es mi Dama*.

“They say the suffering soul, relief
From ailing doctor never found.
It is not true, for pain and grief
No solace gain from helpers sound.”

“Aunque de guardias ceñida
La vida de un soberano,
Es de la muerte roida,
Porque es la muerte un gusano
Que se engendra de la vida.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL. *Composiciones Várias*.

“Though troops of guards encircle kings,
Their lives by death's sharp tooth are torn.
For death's conceived in living things,
And like a worm eats where it's born.”

“(Pues) aunque el dar la accion es
Mas noble y mas singular,
Es mayor bajeza el dar
Para quitarlo despues.”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño*, Jorn. II., Sc. 16.
—(Segismundo.)

“Though giving itself be a great and noble deed,
The vilest of all acts is to give only to take away again.”

“(Que) aunque el silencio adoré,
Ya no es deidad el silencio ;
Que hablar en tiempo es virtud,
Si es vicio el hablar sin tiempo.”

CALDERON. *No hay cosa como callar*, *Jorn. III.*,
Sc. 27.—(Leonor.)

“For though I silence have adored,
Yet silence is no deity ;
For speech in season virtue is,
If out of season vice it be.”

“Aunque mas Abril le ayude,
No ay arbol que no desnude,
Y no ay pena que no acabe.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *La Rosa de Alexandria*,
Jorn. I.—(Tirso.)

“Though spring may clothe with foliage fair,
The tree at last is stripped and bare :
No sorrow lasts for aye.”

“(Que) aunque la nobleza sea
Una joya de tan precio,
Es alhaja que al triste
Solo sirve de embarazo.”

SAN JUAN DE LA CRUZ. *Los Empeños de una Casa*,
Act I.—(Doña Leonor.)

“For though Nobility may be
A jewel of the highest store,
Yet 'tis a gem that to the sad
Is one embarrassment the more.”

“Aunque muda el pelo la raposa, su natural no despoja.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, *Act XII.—(Calisto.)*

“Though the vixen change her skin, she cannot lay aside her
nature.”

“Aunque uno cuida el bayo,
Quien lo ensylla al entyende.”

PEREZ DE GUZMAN. *Cancionero de Baena*, 553.

“One thing the horse may wish to do,
Who saddles him hath different view.”

“Aunque pudieron abrir
Esta muralla tan alta,
No nos dejemos morir;
Que lo que de piedras falta,
Con hombres se ha de suprir.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *La Gitana Melancolica, Jorn. III.*—(Josefo.)

“E'en though in fragments fly
These walls beneath their blows,
We have no need to die;
The gaps the stones disclose,
With men we will supply.”

“Aunque vista á la mona de seda, mona se queda.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. I., Lib. II., Cap. 8.*

“Aunque se vista de seda
La mona, mona se queda.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias, XXVIII.*

“The ape, though clothed in silk it be,
Is ape to all eternity.”

“Defecto natural suple
Mal remedio artificioso;
Mono vestido de seda
Nunca deja de ser mono.”

GONGORA. *Romances Burlescos*.—(Bruselas, 1659,
p. 362.)

“Against a natural defect
Small remedy can art effect;
Though clad in silk the ape we see,
It never ceases ape to be.”

“Aunque vos tengais valor,
No penseis que yo no valgo,
Que si es bueno el hijodalgo
El padre de algo es mejor.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *El Mercader Amante, Jorn. III.*—(Astolfo.)

“Though I would ne'er deny your worth,
Consider that some worth is mine;
'Tis good to be of noble birth,
But better still to found a line.”

30 AUSENCIA ES MUERTE—AY! UNA MUJER AMANTE.

“(Que) ausencia es muerte de amor.”

CALDERON. *El Jardin de Falerina, Jorn. I.*—
(Lisdante.)

“For absence is the death of love.”

“Ave que non tiene alas
Nunca bien puede volar,
E bien asy los cauallos
Ssyn pies non pueden andar,
Bey que non tiene vasallos
Nunca bien puede reynar.”

RODRIGO YANNES. *Poema de Alfonso Onceno*, 182.

“The bird that hath no pinions
Aloft can never sail,
Nor can the courser gallop
Whose legs do not avail.
How then can monarchs govern
If subjects to them fail?”

“(Y) aver alegría
Sin pesar nunca cuede,
Commo syn noche dia
Jamas auer non puede.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 626.

“Gladness always bright,
And painless, cannot be,
Day without the night
Thou shalt never see.”

“Ay! amor, veneno vil,
Que viene en vaso dorado.”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien, Jorn. II.*,
Sc. 8.—(Doña Hipolita.)

“Ah! love thou poison vile,
That's served in gilded cup.”

“Ay! una mujer amante
Como se ciega y se engaña.”

LEANDRO DE MORATIN. *El Viejo y la Niña, Act I.*, Sc. 11.—(Doña Isabel.)

“Alas! how self-deceived
And blind is she who loves.”

“Ayer á amar empecé,
Y á tener sospechas hoy.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Culpa busca la Pena, Act II., Sc. 8.*—(*Doña Ana.*)

“Tis but yestreen love came to me ;
Suspicions crowd on me to-day.”

“Ayer deidad humana, oy poca tierra,
Aras ayer, oy tumulo ; ¡ o mortales !
Plumas, aunque de aguilas reales,
Plumas son ; quien lo ignora, mucho yerra.”

GONGORA. *Sonetos Funebres, VII.*—(*Al Sepulcro de la Duquesa de Lerma.*)

“Yestreen a goddess on the earth, a thing
Of dust to-day ; for altar, tomb we find ;
Feathers, though plucked from royal eagle's wing,
Are feathers still ; who sees not this is blind.”

“Bajísimo natural
Ser bueno por complacer.”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *El Marido hace Mujer, Jorn. II.*—(*Doña Juana.*)

“Vile condition !
To be good to please others.”

“Batalla con afectos diferentes
El corazon del hombre ; mas si llega
A tomar el amor en él partido,
Por él el campo y la victoria quedan.”

GABOFA DE LA HUERTA. *Raquel, Act II.*—(*Ruben.*)

“The heart of man is a battlefield upon which various tendencies struggle ; but if love once gains a footing in it, then love dominates and gains the victory.”

“Bastase á si mismo el sabio.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 137.*

“The wise man is sufficient unto himself.”

“Bien acierta quien sospecha que siempre yerra.”

QUEVEDO. *Marco Bruto.*

“He hits the bull's eye who suspects that he is always making mistakes.”

“ Bien asi como los marineros se guian en la noche escura por el aguja, que les es medianera entre la piedra e la estrella, y les muestra por do vayan, tambien en los malos tiempos como en los buenos ; otrosi los que han de consejar al Rey, se devan siempre guiar por la justicia, que es medianera entre Dios ed el mundo.”

Las Siete Partidas, II., Tit. ix., Ley 28.

“ Even as mariners, in the darkness of the night, shape their course by the needle, which is the connecting link between the loadstone and the star, and which shows them how to steer, as well in storm as in fair weather, so those who have to give counsel to the king should ever be guided by justice, which is the link between God and the world.”

“ Bien claro
Argumento es de valor
Saber honrar al contrario.”

CALDERON. *Afectos de Odio y Amor, Jorn. II., Sc. 17.—(Cristerna.)*

“ A clear proof of worth is it
To be able to honour your enemy.”

“ Bien es un poco por ende
Pasear sobre la cena.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Imenia, Jorn. I., Sc. 3.*
—(Lurpedio.)

“ And so, when supper's done
'Tis well to walk awhile.”

“ Bien haya el que inventó el sueño, capa que cubre todos los humanos pensamientos, manjar que quita la hambre, agua que ahuyenta la sed, fuego que calienta el frío, frío que templá el ardor, y finalmente moneda general con que todas las cosas se compran.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 68.*

“ Blessed be he that invented sleep ; a cloak to cover all human imaginings, food to satisfy our hunger, water to quench our thirst, fire that warms the chilly air, cold that tempers the summer heat, and lastly a coin that buys for us whatever we need.”

“ Bien le viene
 Al que cetro y reino tiene
 Que sea de todo ser
 Un cordero si conviene,
 Y un leon si es menester.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Aquilana, Jorn. IV.,*
Sc. 2.—(Aquilano.)

“ Him it well befits
 Who on the throne with sceptre sits,
 To be a lamb to all around,
 And yet in need be lion found.”

“ (Que) bien que le ciegue amor
 A que se deje vencer,
 Mas no le priva de ver
 Sus daños y disfavor
 Y mancilla.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores. El Sermon de*
Amor.—(Rivadeneira, Vol. xxxii., p. 150.)

“ Although love ever blinds the wight
 Who lets himself a captive be,
 Yet he forbids him not to see
 His sad disgrace, and sorry plight.”

“ Bien predica quien bien vive, y yo no sé otras teologías.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 20.*

“ He is the good preacher who lives a good life, and that is all the theology I know.”

“ Bien puede haber puñalada sin lisonja, mas pocas veces hay lisonja sin puñalada.”

QUEVEDO. *Marco Bruto.*

“ We may well receive a dagger thrust unaccompanied by flattery, but it is rare indeed that flattery is not followed by a dagger thrust.”

“ Bien urde quien bien devana.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Calamita, Jorn. III.,*
Sc. 1.—(Jusquino.)

“ He weaveth well who well his warp hath set.”

“ Buen callar cient sueldos val en toda plaza.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Cantares, 543.*

“ The knowing how to hold your tongue is worth a round sum in the mart.”

“Buen ssabor las piedras fiende,
 Vos tomad este castigo :
 Quien non assegura non prende,
 Arte mata al enemigo.”

RODRIGO YANNES. *Poema de Alfonso Onceno*, 209.

“By goodwill rocks are rent in twain,
 This lesson take to heart ;
 Who takes no thought shall nothing gain,
 Foes are o'ercome by art.”

“Buena es la guerra, y mejor
 La victoria, y que las dos
 La paz, que reina por vos.”

GASPAR LUCAS HIDALGO. *Dialogos de Apacible Entretenimiento*, II., Cap. I.

“Good is war, and better still
 Is victory, and best of all
 Is peace which, thanks to you, doth reign.”

“Buena es la nobleza, pero muy infame y vil si no está
 acompañada de virtudes.”

DIEGO DE ESTELLA. *De la Vanidad del Mundo*,
 Cap. XLI.

“Noble birth is a good thing, yet becomes infamous and vile if it
 be not accompanied by virtue.”

“Buenas son mangas pasada la pascua.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act IX.—(*Celestina*.)

“Buenas son mangas despues de pascua.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 31.

“Sleeves are good when Easter is over.”

NOTE.—This proverbial expression, still much used in Spain, is
 best represented perhaps by the English saying, “Good things never
 come amiss,” even though they come late or out of season.

“Buenos nonbres sabemos
 En loor del fablar :
 ¿ Quantos malos podemos
 Afeando el callar ? ”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 591.

“Many fine words in praise of speech we know,
 How many blaming silence can we show ? ”

“Buscar cinco piés al gato.”

BALTASAR DEL ALCÁZAR. *Epigrama III.*

“To seek for the fifth foot of the cat.”

“Buscar en el amor ventura y calma,
Solo es variar de penas:
El querer libertad para nuestra alma
Es cambiar solamente de cadenas.”

CAMPOAMOR. *Dulces Cadenas, Canto III.*, 3.

“We seek in love for happiness and calm,
And only find new pain.
We yearn our soul to ease with freedom's balm,
And do but change the chain.”

“Burla y desprecia el jóven
Los juegos de los niños,
Y ya varon se rie
De lo que jóven hizo.
Estos al viejo insultan
Rezador y aburrido,
Que en su dictámen terco
No se allana á sufrirlos.
Ninguno se retracta ;
Y yo en discordia digo
Que todos razon tienen,
Que todo es desatino.”

NICOLAS MORATIN. *Anacreonticas, XXV.*

“The youth looks down with scorn on childish toys ;
The grown man ridicules his youthful joys ;
Child, youth, and man the aged all deride,
Whilst they, 'twixt prayers and growls, their time divide ;
These with opinion obstinate will say
That all the rest are wrong, and none give way.
But in this discord, if my judgment rules,
I say that all are right, and all are fools.”

“Busca en el natural, y si supieres
Buscarlo, hallarás cuanto buscares ;
No te canse mirarlo, y lo que vieres
Conserva en los diseños que sacares ;
En la honrada ocasion y menesteres
Te alegrará el provecho que hallares ;
Y con vivos colores resuscita
El vivo que el pincel e ingenio imita.”

PABLO DE CÉSPEDES. *El Arte de la Pintura, Lib.*
II. De la Imitacion de la Naturaleza.

“ Seek thou in nature, and if thou dost know
 How best to seek, most surely thou shalt find ;
 Nor weary be of watching and bestow
 The fruit thereof in drawings well designed ;
 So when the time is ripe and need doth show,
 Thou shalt have joy of what is there enshrined,
 And in its living colours reinstate
 The life that brush and genius imitate.”

“ Cada cual en su question
 Con razon es pertinaz,
 Pues el diablo ponga paz
 A dos que tienen razon.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *La Gitanilla de Madrid, Act I.*
 —(Julio.)

“ Each for his point stands out with all his might,
 Let Nick himself bring peace if both be right.”

“ Cada gallo en su gallinero canta.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *Sobremesa, Part I., Cuento*
 56.

“ Every cock crows in his own hen-roost.”

“ Cada oveja con sa pareja.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 53.*
 “ Every sheep to its like will keep.”

“ Cada uno apetece su semejante, y cada genero corre á su
 centro.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. I.,*
Cap. 8.

“ Every one is attracted to its like, and every kind gathers round
 its centre.”

“ Cada uno es artifice de su ventura.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 66.*

“ Every one is the architect of his own fortune.”

“ Cada uno es como Dios le hizo, y aun peor muchas veces.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 4.*

“ Every one is as God made him, and oftentimes even worse.”

“ Cado uno es hijo de sus obras.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 4.*

“ Every man is the child of his works.”

“ Cada virtuoso para el que puede es un dedo á la márgen, y cada entendido un espía y un testigo en buen lenguaje, que si habla, persigue, y si calla, culpa.”

QUEVEDO. *El Entremetido y la Dueña y la Soplon.*

“ Every virtuous man is for him who is capable of virtue a pointer on the page of his life, and every wise man a spy, or, in polite language, a witness, who, if he speaks, persecutes, and if he holds his peace, condemns.”

“ Cada uno la magestad en su modo.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 103.

“ Let each one maintain his proper dignity.”

“ Calla, Júdas ; que el valiente
Habla poco, y obra mucho.
Quien retórica amenaza,
Jamás executa nada.”

CALDEBON. *Judas Macabeo*, Jorn. III., Sc. 8.—
(Listas.)

“ Silence, Judas, for the great
On their deeds, not words, depend.
Those who of their actions prate
Do but little in the end.”

“ Calma una nueva de otra la amargura ;
Que así el placer con el pesar se asocia
En los humanos, y de tal cadena
Labran su vida.”

VARGAS Y PONCE. *Abdalaziz y Egilona*, Act IV.,
Sc. 1.—(Mahomad.)

“ One sorrow soothes another's bitterness,
And thus doth pleasure aye with pain unite
In man, and of such chain his life is wrought.”

“ (Que) capellares galanes
No encubren buenos soldados.”

RODRIGUEZ. *El Renegado Zanaja*, Act II.—(Don
Diego.)

“ For pretty mantles do not clothe
Stout warriors, they say.”

“ Cargado de hierro cargado de miedo.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act XII.—
(Sempronio.)

“ A load of steel is a load of fear.”

“Carta de singular estimacion para su ilustre posteridad, y de aquellas que, asi como hacen linaje donde falta la nobleza, dejan esclarecidos á los que hallaron nobles.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Méjico, Lib. V., Cap. VIII.*

“A document of singular value for his distinguished descendants and of those which, while they create a lineage for such as cannot boast nobility, leave illustrious those whom they found merely noble.”

“Casarse y arrepentirse,
Todo es una misma especie.”

JUAN COELLO Y ARIAS. *El Robo de las Sabinas, Jorn. I.—(Libia.)*

“Of the same breed are marriage and repentance.”

“(Que) castigado al mentir
Y al decir verdad, se prueba,
Que siempre yerra el criado,
O diga verdad, ó minta.”

CALDERON. *Hado y Divisa de Leonido y Marfisa, Jorn. I.—(Merlin.)*

“For punished if I speak the truth,
And punished if I lie, 'tis proof
The servant's wrong, howe'er he try,
Whether he speak the truth or lie.”

“Castigate, castigando, e sabrás á otros castigar.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 548.*

“Punish thyself whilst punishing, and thou wilt know how to punish others.”

“Cató contra sus pechos el aguila ferida,
E vido que sus péndolas la habian escarnida,
Dixo contra si misma una rason temida:
De mi salió quien me mató, e me tiró la vida.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 262.*

“The wounded eagle's dying eyes
Behold its crimson breast.
The foe that struck the blow, he cries,
Was cherished in my nest.”

“(Que) celos lealtad no guardan.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *El Conde de Saldaña, Act III.—(El Conde.)*

“Jealousy knows no loyalty.”

“(Porque) cerrada la puerta,
Dicen que el diablo se vuelve.”

SIGLER DE HUERTA. *Noh-ay Bien sin Ageno Daño,*
Jorn. III.—(Doña Leonor.)

“If you shut the door in the devil's face,
The devil will turn and go.”

“Caza,
Que es imájen, de la guerra.”

CALDERON. *Hado y Divisa de Leonardo y Marfisa,*
Jorn. II.—(Arminda.)

“The chase, that is of war the image.”

“Chica es la calandria et chico el ruyseñor,
Pero mas dulce canta que otro ave mayor,
La mujer que es chica por eso es mejor,
Con donneo es mas dulce que azucar nin flor.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1588.

“The missel-thrush is tiny, tiny the nightingale,
Yet there is none sings sweeter of the songsters of the vale.
So the woman that is tiny doth but charm our hearts the more,
She is sweeter than the flowers, sweeter far than honeyed store.”

“(Que) cibera en molino el que ante viene muele.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 686.

“The grain that comes first to the mill is the first ground.”

“Ciego ha de ser el fiel enamorado,
No se dize en su ley que sea discreto,
De quatro eses disen qu'esta armado,
Sabio, solo, solicitó y secreto.
Sabio en servir, y nunca descuidado,
Solo en amar, y a otra alma non sujetó,
Solicitó en buscar sus desengaños
Secreto en sus labores y en sus daños.”

BARAHONA DE SOTO. *Las Lagrimas de Angelica,*
Canto IV.

“Needs must that the true lover shall be blind,
But ne'er to be discreet doth he engage,
His armour in four S's he shall find—
Secret, solicitous, single-hearted, sage;
Loving but one, with single heart and mind,
Sage in her service, with no thought of wage,
Solicitous her favours to obtain,
Secret in all his labour and his pain.”

(“ El dicho vulgar
Que dice) ‘ Cien doblas vale
Y no mas de desear,
Si ya de compás no sale.’ ”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida de Corte.*—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 216.)

“ There is a common saw that says,
‘ A hundred dollars he is worth,
And if within due bounds he stays,
Has nought to wish for on the earth.’ ”

“ Ciencia sin seso locura doble.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 16.

“ Knowledge without sense is two-fold folly.”

“ Cierra, villano el atrevido labio ;
Que el reino se debia á la hermosura,
A pesar de tu envidia, dijo un sabio ;
Señal que es noble el alma que está en ella ;
Que el huesped bello habita en casa bella.”

CALDERON. *Los Cabellos de Absalon, Jorn. II., Sc. 3.*—(Absalon.)

“ Silence, thou slave, nor 'gainst the fates rebel.
The realm's the guerdon of her beauty rare,
And proof her soul's as beautiful and fair
That lovely guests in lovely mansions dwell.”

“ Cierta cosa es esta quel molino andando gana,
Huerta mejor labrada da la mexor manzana
Mujer mucho seguida siempre anda lozana,
Do estas tres guardares non es tu obra vana.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 447.

“ 'Tis the mill that's always turning that will largest profits show,
And the orchard that's well tended will the finest apples grow.
The woman that's well followed will her beauty best retain,
Guard thou these three, and thou shalt find thy labour not in vain.”

“ (Ca) cierto el mundo tien
Todo tiempo ygualdad,
Commo onbre es tambien
Uno en suu-manidad.”

DON SEM TOS. *Proverbios Morales*, 652.

“ The world is truly equal,
As all mankind is one
In its humanity.”

“Cinco cosas le agradaban mucho : leña seca para quemar, caballo viejo para cabalgar, vino añejo para beber, amigos ancianos para conversar, y libros antiguos para leer.”

ALFONSO OF ARAGON. *Melchior de Santa Cruz, Floresta Espanola*, I., Pt. II., Cap. I., 19.

“In five things he greatly delighted : dry wood to burn, an aged horse to ride, matured wine to drink, old friends to frequent, and ancient tomes to read.”

“Coge de muchas flores la sustanica,
Y conviértela en miel, como la abeja.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo*, XXXIV.

“From myriad flowers he doth the substance cull,
And turn it into honey like the bee.”

“Coged las rosas vos que vais perdiendo,
Mientras la flor y edad, Señora, es nueva,
Y acordaos que va desfalleciendo
Vuestro tiempo, y que nunca se renueva.”

FERNANDO DE HERRERA. *Lib. II., Elegia XV.*

“Gather the roses that thou passest by,
While bloom and freshness, Lady, still remain.
And ever bear in mind how swiftly fly
Thine own bright hours, that ne'er shall come again.”

“Comienza el médico de donde acaba el fisico, y el clérigo de donde el médico.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. II., Lib. III., Cap. 5.

“The doctor begins where the apothecary ends, and the clergyman where the doctor ends.”

“Commo el mal onbre cosa
Al mundo tan peligrosa
Non hay, nin tan dapnosa
Nin tanto maliciosa.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 656.

“Nothing in the world is so harmful as a bad man, nothing so dangerous, nothing so malicious.”

“Como al bien ocupado no hay virtud que le falte, al ocioso no hay vicio que no le acompañe.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. I., Lib. II., Cap. VI.

“Even as there is no virtue which is wanting to the busy man, so there is no vice which does not bear the idle company.”

“(Y) como el gato habrá sido
Porque siempre cae en pié.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *El Narciso en su Opinion,*
Jorn. II.—(Tadeo.)

“He must have been just like a cat,
That always tumbles on its feet.”

“Como el oro tengo de ser, con el favor del cielo, que mientras mas se acrisola, queda con mas pureza y mas limpio.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. El Amante Liberal*, p. 129.

“I would fain be like gold, by the favour of heaven, which remains ever purer and freer from dross the more it passes through the furnace.”

“Como en la guerra es licita y acostumbrada usar de ardides y estratagemas para vencer al enemigo, así en las contiendas y competencias amorosas se tienen por buenos los embustes y marañas que se hacen para conseguir el fin que se desea, como no sean en menoscabo y deshonra de la cosa amada.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 21.

“As in war it is lawful and customary to make use of ruses and stratagems to overcome the enemy, so in the contests and rivalries of love all falsehoods and artifices are held to be good which tend to the accomplishment of the end in view, provided always that they be not belittling, nor dishonouring to the loved one.”

“(Que) como en otros se acaba
Mi linaje empieza en mi,
Porque son mejores hombres,
Los que sus linajes hacen
Que aquellos que los deshacen.”

MATOS FREGOSO. *Lorenzo me llamo, Act III.—(Lorenzo.)*

“First of my line am I,
Whilst others end their race.
Better by prowess high
To rise to lofty place
Than bring a noble lineage
To ruin and disgrace.”

“(Porque) como es rayo amor,
Para mostrar su violencia,
En la mayor resistencia
Hace el efecto mayor.”

CALDERON. *Gustos y Disgustos son no mas que Imaginacion, Act I., Sc. X.*—(Violante.)

“Love, like a bolt from out the sky,
To prove its empire seeks ;
And on the force that dares defy
Its direst ravage wreaks.”

“(Que) como es rayo el poder,
Hiere aun antes del aviso.”

CALDERON. *Gustos y Disgustos son no mas que Imaginacion, Act I., Sc. XVII.*—(Don Vicente.)

“Power is like a thunderbolt,
It wounds before its warning.”

“¿ Como ha de saber
Si no conoce el pesar
Un hombre, lo que es placer ? ”

ESPINOSA MALAGON. *El Dichooso Desdichado, Act I.*
—(Pilato.)

“How can a man know what pleasure is if he has experienced no sorrow ? ”

“Como la oscura noche al claro dia
Sigue con inefable movimiento,
Así sigue al contento el descontento,
De amor, y á la tristeza la alegría.”

GUTIERRE DE CETINA. *Soneto XXVII.*

“As darkest night succeeds the day
In wondrous alternation,
Love changes oft from grave to gay,
From sadness to elation.”

“Como mujer es quien da
En cazar, que á misa va
Siempre á la iglesia más lejos.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Crueldad por Honor, Act I., Sc. 1.*—(Zaratán.)

“A huntsman is like a woman
Who ever seeks her Mass at the most distant church.”

44 COMO PUEDE MORIR—COMUNEMENTE LOS SABIOS.

“*¿Como puede morir de repente quien dende nace ve que va corriendo por la vida, y lleva consigo la muerte?*”

QUEVEDO. *Las Zahardas de Pluton.*

“How can death be sudden to him who from his birth hurries through life carrying death with him?”

“Como telas de araña son las leyes
Que prenden á la mosca, y no al milano.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo, XLIII.*

“The laws are like unto a spider’s web,
That takes the fly, and lets the hawk go free.”

“Compuesto de toda perfeccion vale por muchos.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 93.*

“A man of many perfections is worth many men.”

“Como sea cierto que quien se vierte se desperdicia tanto como se extiende, luego que tuvieron mucho que perder, comenzaron á perder mucho ; porque la ambicion llega para adquirir más allá de donde alcanza la fuerza para conservar.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con Seso, XXVIII.*

“As it is true that he who spends himself much wastes in proportion, they, as soon as they had much to lose, lost much : for ambition ever contrives to acquire more than it has the power to hold.”

“Como
Son cristalinas vidrieras
Del alma los ojos, cuanto,
Parece que ocultan, muestran.”

CALDERON. *Ni Amor se libra de Amor, Act II., Sc. 3.—(Psiquis.)*

“Since the eyes
Are but the crystal windows of the soul,
Whate’er they seem to hide that same they show.”

“Comunemente los sabios mueren falto de cordura, al contrario los necios hartos de consejo.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 208.*

“Wise men generally die when they have lost their wits ; fools, on the contrary, when they are overfull of knowledge.”

“¿Con amor quien tiene riendas?
Nunca vi leña tan verde
Que en el fuego non se encienda.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Aquilana, Jorn. III.,*
Sc. 1.—(Dileta.)

“To bridle love who can aspire?
For never saw I wood so green
But in the flame it will catch fire.”

“Con arte se quebrantan los corazones duros,
Tomanse las cibdades, derribanse los muros,
Caen las torres altas, alzanse pesos duros,
Por arte juran muchos, por arte son perjurios.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 592.

“Tis art that never faileth to move the heart of stone,
By art are cities captured, and stoutest walls o'erthrown,
By art tall towers are shattered, the heaviest weights displaced,
By art men swear, and then by art are perjured and disgraced.”

“Con dolencia é con dolores
Mal ordena omme discores.”

JUAN ALFONSO DE BAENA. *Cancionero de Baena*,
452.

“In the midst of pain and ill,
Not smoothly flows the poet's quill.”

“Con el hierro del esclavo
Forjar se puede el hierro de los libres.”

BALAGUER. *El Guante del Degollado*.—(Procida.)

“Tis from the iron of the slave
That we may forge the weapon of the free.”

“Con ella es de cera mi alma, donde podrá imprimir lo que quisiera, y para conservarlo y guardarlo no será como impreso de cera, sino esculpido en mármoles, cuya dureza se opone á la duración de los tempos.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. La Gitanilla*,
p. 104.

“With her my soul is of wax, whereupon she may imprint whatever she will ; yet for the conserving and safe-keeping thereof, 'twill not be an impression in wax, but a carving upon marble, whose hardness shall withstand the passing of the ages.”

“Con la variedad se adorna la natura.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. II., Lib. I.,
Cap. 1.

“It is in variety that nature seeks her adornment.”

“(Que) con lo malo el bien cresce y aumenta,
Y el valor se conoce en grave afrenta.”

COSME DE ALDANA. *Invectiva contra el Vulgo*.

“Midst evil, good most surely grows,
As worth in grave dishonour shows.”

“Con los años
Es preciso que mudemos
De inclinaciones.”

LEANDRO DE MORATIN. *El Viejo y la Niña*, Act II.,
Sc. 4.—(Muñoz.)

“As years go by
’Tis needful ever that we change
Our inclinations.”

“Con los hombres y las mujeres sucede lo mismo que con los
melones de Añover. Hay de todo; la dificultad está
en saber escogerlos.”

LEANDRO DE MORATIN. *El si de las Niñas*, Act I.,
Sc. 9.—(Rita.)

“Men and women are like Añover melons. There are all sorts,
and the difficulty is to learn how to choose them.”

“Con pas e con seguridad es buena la pobresa,
Al rico temeroso es pobre la riquesa,
Siempre tiene reçelo e con miedo tristesas,
La pobredad alegre es segura noblesa.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1358.

“With peace and safety in its train,
Of poverty let none complain.
The timid rich find wealth a bane,
Gay poverty’s the surest gain.”

“Con poco viento verás
El fuego entre las cenizas.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Dómine Lúcas*, Act II., Sc. 19.
—(Leonarda.)

“A breath of wind and thou shalt see
The fire amongst the ashes glow.”

“Con poderosos, paciencia.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Lo que ha de ser, Act II., Sc. 15.*
—(Teodoro.)

“Be patient ever with the powerful.”

“Con razon, ó sin ella,
Hay cierta pasion tirana,
Que se aparece al sentirla
Y se huye al esplicarla.”

CALDERON. *Duelos de Amor y Lealtad, Jorn. II.,*
—(Deidemia.)

“Whether with good reason, or without,
There is a passion, most tyrannical,
That as we feel it, is as clear as day,
But when we would explain it, vanishes.”

“Con razon se llama tiempo perdido el que se gasta sin
servicio de Dios, ni provecho del proximo.”

ANTONIO GUEVARA. *Filosofia Moral de Principes,*
Cap. I.

“That is rightly called wasted time which is spent neither in the
service of God nor for the good of our neighbour.”

“Con veinte escudos
Que harán hablar á los mudos,
Me dice el procurador,
Que de aquí me sacará.”

PEREZ DE MONTALVAN. *No hay Vida como la Honra,*
Jorn. I.—(Don Fernando.)

“Why ! with twenty crowns
You can make the dumb speak ;
And the attorney tells me that he will get me out of this.”

“(Que) con tal ventura muere
El que nace desdichado
Que es aliento de la vida
El que es de muerte amago.”

MONTERO DE ESPINOSA. *Finjir lo que puede ser,*
Jorn. III.—(Don Fernando.)

To him whose star's accursed comes happy death
And fate's fell whisper is his vital breath.”

48 *CONFIAR DE LOS AMIGOS—CONOZCA A QUE SIEMPRE.*

“Confiar de los amigos hoy, como enemigos mañana, y los peores.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 217.

“Trust your friends to-day as though they would to-morrow be enemies, and bitter ones.”

“Conocer las cosas en su punto, en su sazon, y saberlas lograr.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 39.

“Recognise when things are in their prime, in their season, and know how to get them.”

“Conocer los afortunados para la elección y los desdichados para la fuga.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 31.

“Learn to recognise the lucky, in order to frequent them, and the unlucky, in order to avoid them.”

“Conocer el tiempo y usar el hombre de la oportunidad hace á los hombres prósperos.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act I.—(Sempronio.)

“It is the knowledge of times and seasons, and the use of opportunities that make men prosperous.”

“Conosçese la cosa
Buena por su reves,
Por la agra la sabrosa ;
La has por el enves.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 160.

“Good things are judged by things that goodness lack,
Sweetness is known by bitterness, the surface by the back.”

“Contar desden, honra y saña,
Es hacerse la mujer
Coronista de su hazaña.”

TÁRREGA. *La Sangre Leal de los Montañeses de Navarra*, Jorn. I.—(Doña Lambra.)

“If she tells of scorn, honour and hate, a woman becomes the chronicler of her own story.”

“Conozca á que siempre rie por falso, y al que nunca por falso.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 273.

“Beware of one who is always laughing as a fool ; of one who never laughs as a knave.”

CONTEMPLAR PENAS PASADAS—CONTRA MUERTE. 49

“ Contemplar penas pasadas
Presente dolor amansa
Y á veces hombre descansa
Contemplando sus pisadas.”

DIEGO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Carta en Redondillas*.—(*Rivadeneyra*, Vol. xxxii., p. 95.)

“ To think of bygone sorrow
Soothee the troubles of to-day,
And men fresh vigour borrow
Looking on their trodden way.”

“ Contino tras un nublado
Viene el sol resplandeciente
Y aquel hombre es imprudente
Que vive desconfiado.”

LUIS DE MIRANDA. *Comedia Prodigia, Act III.*—
(*Prodigo*.)

“ Ever behind the cloud we see
The sun resplendent shine,
And lacking in all sense is he
Who lives but to repine.”

“ (Y) contino se te acuerde
De que el tiempo bien gastado
Aunque parezca pasado,
No se pasa, ni se pierde.”

JUAN RUFO. *Carta á su Hijo.*

“ Mark, my son, that time well spent
Is not lost but still is ours,
And though past, these useful hours
By eternity are lent.”

“ Contra las armas del arte no hay cosa como pelear desnudo: tal es la fuerza de la verdad: desnuda es mas fuerte.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Part I.*, 183.

“ Against the weapons of artifice, there is no better course than to fight unarmed; such is the power of truth: it is stronger when naked.”

“ (Que) contra muerte y amor
Nadie no tiene, no tiene valía.”

GIL VICENTE. *El Romancero. Romances Caballerescos*, 288.

“ For against death and against love,
There's none, there's none that can prevail.”

“Conviene, porque no muera,
Que tenga cara de hierro
Quien tiene entrañas de cera.”

TÁRREGA. *La Enemiga Favorable, Act II.*—(Laura.)

“ ‘Tis well, if he would death escape,
That one who has a heart of wax
Should bear a face of steel.”

“Conviene sin temor perder la vida,
Pues una vez morir mejor seria
Que morir cien mil veces cada dia.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Part I., Eleg. X., Canto IV., St. 12.*

“ ‘Tis fitting without fear one’ life to lose ;
‘Twere better once for all in death to lie,
Than every day a thousand times to die.”

“ Corazon, buscad un medio
Que alivie tanto pesar ;
Era el remedio olvidar,
Y olvidóseme el remedio.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *El Invisible Principe, Act II.*
—(El Musico.)

“ My heart, pray find some means for me
To mitigate my constant fret,
The remedy was to forget,
But I forgot the recipe.”

“ Cortes de Principes, sepultura de vivos.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I. De las Cartas Latinas, 13.*

“ A Prince’s court is a tomb of the living.”

“ Cosa que cau en lo riu
Lo riu la porta á la mar ;
Fulla caygada del arbre
Ja al arbre no pót tornar.”

BALAGUER. *La Moraneta del Masnow.*

“ The thing that in the river falls,
The river bears to the sea ;
The leaf that from the tree is torn
Shall ne’er return unto the tree.”

“ Costumbre es de los malos, e siempre les paresce
Quando va bien a ellos, e al justo mal recresce,
Que todo es con derecho, ca Dios nunca fallesce
Con justicia e qual justo por su culpa peresce.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 948.

“ Evil men the notion cherish
When they thrive and good men fail,
That by right they do prevail :
But God lives : the just ne'er perish.”

“ Coteja los pastores con los reyes
Y en lo mejor los hallaras iguales.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo*, CLXXXIV.

“ Compare shepherds with kings,
And in that which is best you will find them equal.”

“ Crece en infinito
Encerrado amor.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares*. *El Celoso Extremeno*, p. 180.

“ Infinite is the growth
Of love that prisoned lies.”

“ Cruzados hacen cruzados.”

GONGORA. *Letrillas Burlescas*.—(Ed. Bruselas,
1659, p. 264.)

“ Tis dollars aye that dollars make.”

“ ¿ Cual es necio que se cura con médico enfermo ? ”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. II., Lib. I.,
Cap. I.

“ Where is the fool who sends for a sick doctor to cure him ? ”

“ Cual home es con tales se acompaña.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, Pt. II.

“ As a man is so are his intimates.”

“ Cual la flor del cactus, la ventura
Esperada cien años dura un dia.”

CAMPOAMOR. *Dulces Cadenas*, Canto I., 5.

“ Fortune, like cactus flower, doth make us wait
A hundred years, then blooms but for a day.”

“ Cualquier mal de amor en fin
Halla en los bienes su par.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Calamita, Jorn. I.,*
Sc. 1.—(*Jusquino.*)

“ In fine, whate'er of ill there be in love,
Finds in love's blessings its equivalent.”

“ Cualquiera
Pena, segun el refran,
Lloverá sobre mojado.”

CALDERON. *El Encanto sin Encanto, Act I., Sc. 16.*
—(*Franchipan.*)

“ Trouble, as the old saw says, will rain on those who are already
wet.”

“ Cualquiera, no como nace,
Como vive, tiene el nombre ;
La sangre es tiempo perdido ;
El marido hace la mujer.”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *El Marido hace
la Mujer, Jorn. II.—(Don Sancho.)*

“ Whoe'er she be, not from her birth
Her name she takes, but from her life ;
'Tis waste of time to talk of blood,
The husband 'tis that moulds the wife.”

“ Cuan cerca habitan
El gozo y el padecer
Que no hay placer sin lágrimas, ni pena
Que no traspire en medio del placer.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Mendigo.*

“ Near neighbours aye
Are joy and suffering,
For there's no pleasure without tears, nor pain,
That doth not from the midst of pleasure spring.”

“ (Que) cuando amor no es locura
No es amor.”

CALDERON. *El Mayor Monstruo los Zelos, Jorn. I.,*
Sc. 5.—(*El Tetrarca.*)

“ For when love is not madness
It ceases to be love.”

“Cuando amor mira los riesgos
Es preciso hacer retiro.”

JUAN DE MADRID. *Los Medicos Divinos, Act II.*—
(*Margarita.*)

“When love begins to count the risk
It is time to beat a retreat.”

“Cuando amor saca el seso del compás
Ni el mal es mal, ni el bien es conocido.”

DIEGO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Sonetos, XIII.*

“When love doth lure the mind beyond its depth
Ill is not ill ; good is not recognised.”

“Cuando el diablo predica, el mundo se acaba.”

QUEVEDO. *El Alguazil Alguacilado.*

“When the devil preaches the world is coming to an end.”

“Cuando el Marqués de Malpica
Caballero de la llave,
Con en silencio replica,
Dice todo quanto sabe.”

CONDÉ DE VILLAMEDIANA. *Epigramas, VII.*

“When the Marquis of Malpica,
A chamberlain of the king,
Gives for answer only silence
Then he tells us all he knows.”

“Cuando el vil está rico no tiene parientes ni amigos.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act XIV.*—
(*Calisto.*)

“When the mean man is rich he has neither relations nor friends.”

“(Que) cuando está de Dios morir á escuras,
Come dice el refrán, que es verdadero,
Poco importa ser hijo de cerero.”

JUAN SALVO. *El Magico de Salerno, Part II., Jorn.
I.*—(*Chamorro.*)

“When God ordains that one should die in the dark, as the true
old saying goes, it avails nothing that one's father is a wax-
chandler.”

“ Cuando falta razon para quitar á uno lo que posee, sobran leyes que torcidas ó interpretadas, inducen el pleito, y le padecen igualmente el que le busca y el que le huye.”
 QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con Seso*,
 XXXV.

“ When a reason is lacking to despoil one of what he possesses, there are plenty of laws which may be twisted to incite lawsuits, and those who seek and those who fly suffer equally.”

“(Que) cuando hay tiempo aplazado,
 No es mengua de un caballero
 Tener cortés el acero.”

CALDERON. *El Castillo de Lindabridis*, Jorn. I.,
 Sc. 8.—(Febo.)

“ When the meeting has been fixed, it is no derogation to a gentleman to bear his arms courteously.”

“ Cuando
 Quiere el bien hallar á un hombre
 Le halla en cualquier estado.”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien*, Jorn. II.,
 Sc. 16.—(Julio.)

“ When Fortune doth set out to find a man,
 She findeth him whate'er his station be.”

“ Cuando el leon coronado
 Descansa en silvestre lecho,
 Dicen que duerme prudente
 Con los dos ojos abiertos.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *El Yerro del Entendido*, Act I.—
 (Enrico.)

“ When king of beast reposes
 In his lair among the trees,
 He watches whilst he dozes,
 And with sleeping eyes he sees.”

“ Cuando quiere una mujer
 No hay inconveniente humano :
 Lo imposible ha de hacer llano.”

CALDERON. *Peor está que estaba*, Jorn. III., Sc. 11.
 —(Camacho.)

“ When woman wills, straight swept away
 All human obstacles must be,
 And the impossible made smooth.”

“ Cuando tan torpe la razon se halla,
Mejor habla, señor, quien mejor se calla.”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño, Jorn. II., Sc. 8.—*
(*Rosaura*.)

“ When only foolish reasons can be found,
He argues best who utters not a sound.”

“ Cuando uno non quiere
Dos non barajan.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, 180.

“ (Porque) cuando uno no quiere
Dicen que dos no barajan.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores. El Sermon de Amor.*
—(*Rivadeneyra*, Vol. xxxii., p. 153.)

“ When one is unwilling
Then two cannot wrangle.”

“ Cuando vienen los males, todos tiempos hacen iguales.”

GASPAR LUCAS HIDALGO. *Dialogos de Apacible*
Entretenimiento, I., Cap. I.

“ When evil comes, they make all seasons alike.”

“ ¿ Cuánta mas gloria será al pueblo romano con hijo que la
hizo señora del mundo, que unos padres que la hicieron
con guerras civiles madrasta de sus hijos ? ”

QUEVEDO. *El Entremetido y la Dueña y el Soplon.*

“ How much more glorious to the Roman people, a son who made
Rome the mistress of the world, than the fathers who by
civil war made her the stepmother of her children ? ”

“ Cuanto en el mundo es crece ó descrece.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act IX.—*
(*Celestina*.)

“ Whatsoever there is in the world is waxing or waning.”

“ Cuanto se halla trasero quien ensilla delantero.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. I., Lib. II.,*
Cap. 9.

“ How oft he finds himself the last, who was the first to saddle.”

“!Cuantos yerros á hacer
Obliga al mas cuerdo el necio
Discurso de una mujer !”

CALDERON. *La Niña de Gomez Arias, Jorn. I.*
—(Don Felix.)

“ How many errors will the wise commit
At bidding of some woman's foolish tongue.”

“Cuantas mas juntas de doctores se hacen sobre él, más
peligro muestra y peor le va, sana ménos y gasta más.”

QUEVEDO. *La Visita de los Chistes.*

“The more medical consultations they hold over him the more
his danger grows, the worse he gets and the more he spends.”

“ Cuatro eses ha de tener
Amor para ser perfeto :
Sabio, solo, sollicito y secreto.”

CALDERON. *Ni Amor se libra de Amor, Act III.,*
Sc. 2.—(Música.)

“ Four S's are needed to make love perfect,
Sagacity, solitude, solicitude and secrecy.”

“ Cuatro tomas de ausencia recetaron
A un enfermo de amores los doctores ;
El enfermo sanó de sus amores,
Y los doctores sabios se mostraron.”

CADALSO. *Sonetos, VII.*

“ A patient who with love was sickly
Four grains of absence took.
All his pains were mended quickly ;
His doctors knew their book.”

“ Cuerdo aviso
Es no saber lo que saben
Los que sirven, hasta oirlo
De la boca de sus dueños.”

CALDERON. *Auristela y Lisidante, Act I., Sc. 12.—*
(Clariana.)

“ A sage counsel is it to those who serve not to know what they
know until they hear it from their master's lips.”

“ Cubridme de flores,
Que muero de amores,
Porque de su aliento el aire
No lleve el amor sublime.
Cubridme.”

MARIA Do CEO. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*,
472.

“Cover me with flowers,
For I die of love,
And I would not that the air
Should rob their breath
Of the love sublime.
Cover me.”

“ Cuidados agenos matan al asno.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 13.

“ Other people's troubles kill the donkey.”

“ Cuidados acarrea el oro, y cuidados la falta dél.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. El Celoso Extremeno*, p. 173.

“ Many cares doth gold bring upon us, and many cares the lack
of it.”

“ Da Dios habas á quien no tiene quijadas.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act I.*—(*Celestina.*)

“ God gives beans to those who have no teeth.”

“ (Pues) dà ocasion que la ocasion saque
Nuestra sangre, que sangre es el dinero
Del pobre.”

XIMENES DE ENCISO. *Juan Latino*.—(*El Dugue.*)

“ Opportunity gives a chance to bleed us, for blood is the money
of the poor.”

“ Dádivas ablandan peñas.”

CARLOS DE ARELLANO. *El Socorro de los Mantos*,
Jorn. III.—(*Ines.*)

“ Gifts do soften rocks.”

“ Dádivas quebrantan peñas.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 35, and *Novelas Exemplares, La Española Inglesa*, p. 151.

“ Gifts shatter rocks.”

“Damas, como gatos
Que al raton que huye
Siguen con silencio,
Y cogido, gruñen.”

TRILLO Y FIGUEROA. *A una dama muy desvanecida.*

“Ladies are like cats ; they pursue the flying mouse in silence,
but when they catch him they mew.”

“ Dame la muerte.
Empañá su cristal limpio,
Rompeme con él el pecho ;
Mas que no toques, te pido,
Al corazon donde vives,
Porque no mueras conmigo.”

DIAMANTE. *El Honrador de su Padre, Act II.—*
(Rodrigo.)

“Let me die : dim the bright crystal and put it in my breast, but
touch not, I implore thee, my heart ; for there thou livest,
and I would not that thou should'st die too.”

“Dar leyes al querer, que es tan exento,
Regir la voluntad por la costumbre,
Es poner raya al mar y freno al viento,
Y oscurecer del sol la osada lumbre.”

TÁRREGA. *El Prado de Valencia, Jorn. II.—(Laura.)*

“Dost hope by custom to control the will,
Give laws to love that doth no laws obey ?
First curb the wind, and bid the sea be still,
And bid the sun withhold the light of day.”

“Dar tiempo al tiempo
Fué siempre la accion mas cuerda.”

CALDERON. *Amado y Aborrecido, Act II., Sc. 3.—*
(Aminta.)

“To give time to time is always wisest.”

“(Pues) dar vida á un desdichado
Es dar á un dichoso muerte.”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño, Jorn. I., Sc. 2.—*
(Segismundo.)

“For to the unfortunate the gift of life
Is e'en as death were to the fortunate.”

“ Das muerte perdurable á las almas que fieres,
Das muchos enemigos al cuerpo que requieres,
Fases perder la fama al que mas amor dieres,
Á Dios pierde e al mundo, amor, el que mas quieres.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 389.

“ The souls whom thou dost strike, Love, in death eternal perish ;
Full many a foe thou raisest 'gainst those whom thou dost
cherish ;
Thou makest man his fame to lose, when thou thy love be-
stowest.
He loses God and all the world, to whom thou favour shwest.”

“ De bienes del callar
La pas vino de ciénto
El menor mal del fablar
Es arrepentimiento.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 556.

“ Of the hundred boons of silence
Peace is one, to all and each.
Whilst the smallest ill of talking
Is repentance for our speech.”

“ De cada juez que sembramos, cogemos seis procuradores,
dos relatores, cuatro escribanos, cinco letrados y cinco
mil negociantes, y esto cada dia.”

QUEVEDO. *El Alguazil Alguacilado*.

“ For every judge we sow, we gather six attorneys, two draftsmen,
four notaries, five barristers, and five thousand negotiators,
and the crop comes every day.”

“ De can que mucho ladra, nunca vos dél temades.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 742.

“ Of dog that's always barking thou needest have no fear.”

“ De Carlos el Rey es hija,
Mas es muger, y ha mas años
La mudanza en las mugeres,
Que no la nobleza en Carlos.”

MIGUEL SANCHEZ. *El Romancero. Romances Ca-
ballerescos*, 378.

“ Daughter she is, 'tis true, of Charles the King,
But she is woman, and in womankind
Hath fickleness for far more years held sway
Than Charles can count of noble ancestry.”

“(Que) de engañar es cosa facilísima
 Cualquier hombre de bien y de buen ánima ;
 Porque, así como él no engaña á nadie,
 Ni piensa mal de nadie, persuádese
 Que todos son así.”

DAMIAN DE VEGAS. *Jacobina, Act II.*—(Rebeca.)

“It is the easiest thing in the world to cheat an honest, well-meaning man ; because as he cheats nobody himself and thinks no evil, he believes that others resemble him.”

“(Que) de este mundo infiel en el banquete
 Es el que saca mas quien mas se mete.”

JULIAN DE CASTRO. *Mas vale tarde que nunca,*
Act I.—(Peregil.)

“From this vile world's abundant table spread,
 He gets the most who pushes most ahead.”

“De hacer algun bien, es tal
 La alabanza, Don Guillen,
 Que haciendo uno ajeno bien,
 No siente su propio mal.”

CALDERON. *Gustos y Disgustos son no mas que Imaginacion, Act II., Sc. 3.*—(El Rey.)

“Such joy and praise do our good actions gain,
 That gentle deeds to others soothe our pain.”

“De la ciudad de la vida
 A la villa de la muerte
 Hay cada dia correo
 A la hora que pidieres.”

LEDESMA Y BUITRAGO. *Romancero y Concionero*
Sagrados, 422.

“From the city of life to the town of death, a post runs every day.
 At whatever hour thou willest thou may'st take it, and away !”

“De las cosas mas seguras, la mas segura es dudar.”

Quoted by VOLTAIRE. *Lettre à M. Damienville, 25 Decembre, 1765.*

“Amongst the safest courses, the safest of all is to doubt.”

“De lo que bien supieres habla y trata,
 Y el hablar de los otros no interrumpas.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo, CVIII.*

“Discourse of what you understand, and refrain from interrupting the discourse of others.”

“ De los amigos maleados salen los peores enemigos.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 257.

“ In friends who have turned against us we find our bitterest enemies.”

“ De los grandes señores no digais bien ni mal, porque si decís bien mentireis, y si mal os poneis á peligro.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Española*, I.,
Pt. II., Cap. II., 55.

“ Of the great speak neither well nor ill, for if you speak well you lie, and if ill, you place yourself in danger.”

“ De los hombres es errar, y bestial es porfiar.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act I.—(*Celestina*.)

“ It is man's nature to err, and bestial to persist in erring.”

“ (Porque) de los infelices

Aun el merito es cuchillo,

Que á quien le daña el saber

Homicida es de si mismo.”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño*, Jorn. I., Sc. 6.—
(*Basilio*.)

“ To those that fortune frowns upon,
Their very merit is a knife ;
Who by his knowledge suffers ill,
In sooth is his own murderer.”

“ De los linajes mas buenos,
Hasta el que es mas abatido,
No hay mas de haberte tenido
Poco tiempo mas ó menos.”

PEDRO DE LA CHICA. *Al Dinero*.—(*Espinosa, Flores de Poetas Ilustres*.)

(To money),
“ The proudest line of nobles
And the lowliest in the land,
Differ only in the time
They've held thee in their hand.”

“ De los que mas valen yo soy la Señora,
E de mi reciben los daños ó pro.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *La Comedieta de Ponça*,
CX.—(*Fortuna*.)

“ Of e'en the most worthy, I, Fortune, am mistress,
Both profit and loss they receive at my hand.”

“ De mas alto cae quien mas se encarama.”

MANUEL DE LANDO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 277.

“ Furthest he falls who highest climbs.”

“ De menor daño mal concierto que buen pleito.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. II., Lib. II., Cap. II.

“ An unsatisfactory agreement is less harmful than a successful lawsuit.”

“ De muy alto grandes caidas se caen.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act XIII.—
(*Calisto*.)

“ Falls from high places are the most terrible falls.”

“ (Que) de muchos homes malos

Non puede facer un bueno.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Históricos*, 894.

“ Of many evil men

Thou canst not make one good.”

“ El que mas alto subiere,

Mas penará si cayere.”

GOMEZ PEREZ PATIÑO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 353.

“ Whoso to highest place hath climbed,

He most shall suffer if he fall.”

“ De ninguna manera conviene que el rey yerre ; mas si ha de errar, ménos escandalo hace que yerre por su parecer que por el de otro.”

QUEVEDO. *Politica de Dios*, Part I., Cap. XX.

“ It is most unfortunate that the king should err at all : but if he must err, it is less shocking that he should do so on his own account, rather than by the advice of others.”

“ De noche el pobre amante

Es reloj, cuyo volante

Es alma del movimiento.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Hermosa Fea*, Act II., Sc. 2.—

(*Julio*.)

“ At night the poor lover is like a clock,

Whose flywheel is the soul of the movement.”

“ De noche todos los gatos son pardos.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 33.

“ By night all cats are grey.”

“ De ofendido
Está muy cerca el marido
Que aborrece la mujer.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Los Favores del Mundo, Act III., Sc. 2.—(Julia.)*

“ The husband whose wife hates him
Is not far from betrayal.”

“ (Ca) de ordinario la envidia
A la virtud acompaña.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Históricos, 822.*

“ 'Tis ever envy's wont to wait on virtue.”

“ De peligro y mengua
Sy quieres vivir quito,
Guardate de tu lengua,
Y mas de tu escripto.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 440.*

“ If from danger and trouble
You'd free yourself quite,
Take heed of your discourse,
And more what you write.”

“ ¿ De que sirve la hermosura
(Cuando lo fuese la mia)
Si me falta la alegría,
Si me falta la ventura ? ”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante, Jorn. I., Sc. 3.—(Fénix.)*

“ Wherein doth beauty aid
(Were beauty mine to boast),
When all my joy is lost,
And fortune proves a jade ? ”

“ (Como) de raro la Fortuna en ningunas cosas lenguamente
reposa.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Bias contra Fortuna,
Prohemio, V.*

“ 'Tis rare that Fortune rests long upon anything.”

“ De saeta defiende
Al onbre un escudo :
Sy todo el mundo ende
De la letra non pudo.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 453.*

“ Against the sturdy buckler
A dart is harmless hurled ;
But written words will pierce and wound
Despite of all the world.”

“ (Que) de sola una palabra
Componen muchos consuelos
Ende amor.”

CALDERON. *Duelos de Amor y Lealtad, Jorn. II.*

“ For from a single little word
Much comfort love is wont to draw.”

“ De solo vos formó natura
Una extraña y no vista al mundo idea,
Y hizo igual al pensamiento el arte.”

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA. *Sonetos, XXI.*

“ Unlike all else thou wert by nature formed,
On model strange and to the world unknown,
And thought by art was equally inspired.”

“ De tierra mucho dura fruta non sale buena ;
¿ Quien si non el mesquino siembra en el arena ?
Saca galardon poco, gran trabajo e gran pena,
Anda devaneando el pes con la ballena.”

JUAN RUIZ. *El Libro de Cantares, 809.*

“ In ground that is not fertile good fruit will never grow ;
Who is there, save the foolish, that seed in sand will sow ?
Small profit shall he draw therefrom, naught toil or pain avails,
He goes to catch a little fish and baits his hook with whales.”

“ De todo hay en el mundo, y esto de la hambre tal vez hace
arrojar los ingenios á cosas que no estan en el mapa.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. La Gitanilla.*

“ There are all sorts of things in the world, and perhaps hunger
drives geniuses to things that are not on the chart.”

“ De todo lo que fase
El hombre se arrepiente,
De lo que oy le plase,
Cras el contrallo segente.”

DON SEM TOS. *Proverbios Morales, 606.*

“ For all he does a man repents,
And sorrow fills his mind.
E'en for the present joy relents
For the pain it leaves behind.”

“De todos los pecados es raiz la cobdicia.”

JUAN RUIZ. *El Libro de Cantares*, 1208.

“Covetousness the root is of every sin on earth.”

“(Que) de un árbol mismo cortan
La muerte y amor sus flechas.”

CALDERON. *El Galan Fantasma*, Jorn. II., Sc. 5.—
(Carlos.)

“For from the self-same tree are cut
The shafts alike of love and death.”

“De un golfo mal saldrá al puerto
Quien tiene por norte un ciego.”

RICARDO DEL TURIA. *La Burladora Burlada*, Jorn.
II.—(Isbella.)

“Who a blind man for pilot takes
Scarce from the deep to port shall 'scape.”

“(Que) de un reino los cimientos
Son la espada y son la pluma.”

PEREZ DE MONTALVAN. *Como Padre y como Rey*,
Jorn. I.—(El Rey.)

“The foundations of a realm are the sword and the pen.”

“De una fabla conquista
Puede nacer y muerte :
De una sola vista
Crescer amor muy fuerte.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 441.

“From one small word may battles rise,
With trouble, death and strife.
A single glance from flashing eyes
May kindle love for life.”

“De una plaza se batén
Los muros dobles,
Y es el oro el que usurpa
Su oficio al bronce ;
Porque dorada
Es la llave maestra
De todas guardas.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL. *Coplas*.

“A double attack a fortress' walls sustain ; for gold usurps the
place of bronze ; and the master-key of every approach
is gilded.”

“ Debajo de mala capa suele haber buen bebedor.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 33.

“ Under a tattered cloak you will generally find a good drinker.”

“ Debe catar el ome con seso et con medida
Lo que faser quisiere, que haya d'el salida
Ante que faser cosa quel sea retraida,
Quando teme ser preso ante busque guarida.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1395.

“ We should consider closely, with forethought and with care,
Ere anything we do, that 'tis not done beyond repair,
That in taking a step forward, we may safely place our feet,
That when running risk of capture, we may yet secure retreat.”

“ Debe considerar el buen predicador
Qual es la qualidad de su escuchador,
E segunt aquella forma sea rasonador ;
A resios como a resios, é á flacos con amor.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 1157.

“ A preacher should his hearers treat
To discourse for their natures meet,
The hardened ones with fierceness greet,
The weak with loving words and sweet.”

“ Dejar poco é bueno mas val
Á sus heredores que mucho é mal.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, 220.

“ Better that for our heirs there should remain
Little well-earned, than much ill-gotten gain.”

“ Dejar que el tiempo lo diga,
Pues que mudamente sordo,
Él solo, sin decir nada,
Es el que lo dice todo.”

CALDERON. *Auristela y Lisidante*, Act I., Sc. 6.—
(Timantes.)

“ Let time the story tell,
Which while it dumbly stands
And utters not a word
Says all that need be known.”

“¿ Dejará de ser diamante
 El que lo nació en la mina
 Porque esté en mano indigna
 O porque le cubra el guante ? ”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Dama Melindrosa*, *Act II.*, *Sc. I.*—(*Belisa.*)

“ Shall diamond cease to be,
 That from the mine's recovered,
 Because on worthless hand it gleams,
 Or by the glove is covered ? ”

“ Del airado es de apartar por poco tiempo, del enemigo por mucho.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, *Act IV.*—(*Celestina.*)

“ Avoid the angry man for a short time, and your enemy for long.”

“ Del amor la gente
 Entre frio y muy caliente
 No sabe medio tomar.”

RODRIGO DE COTA. *Coplas contra el Amor.*—(*Amor.*)

“ They who are in Love's hold,
 'Twixt burning heat and cold
 Can ne'er the mean discern.”

“ Del asir de la ocasion y del saber aplicar los medios convenientes, nacen los buenos sucesos.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 28.

“ It is from seizing the opportunity, and knowing how to apply the appropriate methods, that great successes are obtained.”

“ Del buen pastor es propio trasquilar las ovejas y ganada ; pero no destruirlo y estragarlo.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, *Act XIV.*—(*Melibea.*)

“ It is the part of a good shepherd to shear his flocks and herds, but not to ravage and destroy them.”

“ Del dicho al hecho hay gran trecho.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, *II.*, 44, and *Novelas Exemplares*, *Coloquio de los Perros*, p. 233.

“ From word to deed long strides we need.”

“ Del dolor todo el rigor
 Muere con la muerte fuerte ;
 Luego la muerte es mejor,
 Porque el dolor de la muerte
 Es la muerte del dolor.”

FRANCISCO DE LA TORRE. *Epigramas, I.*

“ All our anguish dies a main
 When the spectre stays our breath,
 Death to suffering, then, is gain ;
 For the pain which heralds death
 Is the death of all our pain.”

“ Del enemigo el primero
 Consejo, que ha de tomarse
 Dice el proverbio.”

CALDERON. *Las Armas de la Hermosura, Jorn. III.*
 —(Lelio.)

“ As saith the proverb, ‘ Of an enemy
 ‘Tis the first counsel that ‘twere best to take’.”

“ Del fablar viene mucho bien, et del fablar viene mucho mal.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, Pt. II.*

“ From speech cometh much good, and from speech cometh much
 evil.”

“ Del hombre arraigado no te verás vengado.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 43.*

“ You will get no vengeance on the firmly established man.”

“ Del color de la dicha
 Se viste siempre el contento.”

CALDERON. *La Banda y la Flor, Jorn. II., Sc. 1.—*
 (Enrique.)

“ In colours like to happiness
 Contentment aye is clad.”

“ Del mal de la persona
 Siempre nace el bien del alma,
 De la fatiga la palma,
 Del martirio la corona.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Calamita, Jorn. IV.*
 Sc. 3.—(Floribundo.)

“ From that which gives the body pain
 The welfare of the soul doth rise,
 The palm of struggle is the prize,
 And martyrdom the crown doth gain.”

“ Del mas hermoso clavel,
 Pompa de un jardin ameno,
 El aspid saca veneno,
 La oficiosa abeja miel.”

CALDERON. *La Banda y la Flor, Jorn. II., Sc. 3.—
 (Nise.)*

“ Forth from the same sweet blossom,
 The pride of a garden fair,
 The asp will distil its venom,
 The bee find its honey there.”

“ Del mundo bienes mentidos
 Detenéos, no llegueis ;
 Porque esperados sabeis
 Mucho mas que poseidos.”

COLODRE DE VILLALOBOS. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagradas*, 849.

“ Come not to me, hollow pleasures.
 Stop ! I pray you ; not too near !
 For you are the sweetest treasures
 When you're hoped for ; not when here.”

“ Del mundo maldisientes
 Y non ay otro mal
 En él sy non nos mismos ;
 Nin vestigios, nin al.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 634.

“ Of this world you complain,
 But yet you well may see
 The ill it doth contain
 Ourselves alone must be.”

“ Del mundo y sus flores
 Hombre no confies ;
 Mira bien que no llores
 Lo que agora ries.”

VELASCO. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 444.

“ Beware of the world and pleasure,
 Lest in the coming years
 The joys that to-day you treasure
 Be lost in bitter tears.”

“Del placer que se gozó sin tasa
Nadie se ha dado cuenta hasta que pasa.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto III.*—(*Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 320.*)

“Of pleasure without measure
We know not till it's gone.”

“(Y) del perder algunos en un hecho
Suelen otros sacar mucho provecho.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Part I., Eleg. IX., Canto I., St. 68.*

“It happens that an event fraught with loss for some
Often brings profit to many.”

“(Que) del vencedor la gloria
Es el valor del vencido.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Honrado Hermano, Act III., Sc. 6.—(Horacio.)*

“Tis in the valour of the conquered
That the victor's glory lies.”

“Dexa la verdad, y tiene
A Pluton por mas amigo.”

GONGORA. *Dezinas contra las Costumbres.*

“The truth he leaves, and holds
Pluto a dearer friend.”

“Descanso del sueño hace
El hombre ; ay Dios ! sin que advierta,
Que cuando duerme y despierta
Cada dia muere y nace.”

CALDERON. *La Cena de Baltasar.—(Muerte.)*

“Repose man of his slumber makes,
Nor ever thinks, ah ! woe is me !
That, when he sleeps, and when he wakes,
He daily death and birth doth see.”

“Deseche, gran Señor, vanos rezelos,
Que no siempre los cielos
Executan estrago
Que queda muchas veces en amago.”

GUEDEJA Y QUIROGA. *La Mejor Luz de Sevilla, Jorn. I.—(Botalxa.)*

“Cast aside, great Sir, your empty fears,
Heaven does not always discharge its blow,
But often holds it in suspense.”

“Desnuda la verdad vive
A imitacion del silencio.”

CALDERON. *La Banda y la Flor, Jorn. I., Sc. 2.—
(Lisida.)*

“Truth, imitating silence,
Doth ever naked go.”

“Desnudo muere, si desnudo nace.”

OSORIO DE CEPEDA. *Tesoro de Cristo.—(Madrid,
1645, p. 28, r.)*

“Naked dies he if he is naked born.”

“(Porque) desnudos aceros
Mudos pregoneros son.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *El Narciso el su Opinion,
Jorn. III.—(Lucia.)*

“For naked swords are voiceless heralds.”

“Desprecios no atemorizan
A quien no ignora que está
A espaldas de lo tirano
La imágen de la piedad.”

LOBO. *Romances, XIII.*

“Scorn is powerless to a fright
Those who in their heart can feel
That the form of mercy bright
Stands behind the tyrant's steel.”

“Despues de la burra muerta
La cebada al rabo.”

MATOS Y GUZMAN. *La Arcadia en Belen, Jorn. I.
—(Mandil.)*

“When the donkey is dead
Give barley to its tail.”

“Desque una vez pierde vergüenza la muger,
Mas diabluras façe de quantas ome quier.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 442.*

“When once a woman loses her modesty
She does more devilry than ever man can wish.”

“Deve por se guardar
Hombre de mal y danno
Las costumbres mudar
Commo quien muda panno.”

DON SEM TOS. *Proverbios Morales, 129.*

“ Who through the world would range
 And at its dangers scoff,
 His habits oft must change,
 As he his coat would doff.”

“ Devemos asmar lo que ha de venir :
 Nunca pode al omne el mal tanto nozir
 Si ante que venga lo sabe percebir.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 1499.

“ We should look forward if we can,
 For evil little harms a man
 When he the coming things can scan.”

“ Devese entremeter
 Cada uno en su arte é en su menester
 Ca non puede un filósofo, con todo su saber
 Gobernar una nao, nin mastil le poner.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 292.

“ Let each man stick to his own art or business : for a philosopher
 with all his knowledge cannot navigate a ship nor fix a
 mast.”

“ De mis viñas vengo ; no sé nada.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 25.

“ I am straight from my vineyard ; I know nothing.”

“ Diablos, en todo el mundo meted paz ; que con ella viene
 el descuido, la lujuria, la gula, la murmuracion.”

QUEVEDO. *El Entremetido y la Dueña y el Soplón*.

“ Devils ; bring peace to all the earth, for with peace come care-
 lessness, dissipation, gluttony and grumbling.”

“ Diamantes hay.

 No los quiero,
 Porque las piedras parecen
 Si los hombres amanecen
 Cuerdos una vez.”

MIRA DE MESCÚA. *Galan, Valiente y Discreto, Jorn.*
II.—(Flores.)

“ See, here are diamonds.

 I'll none of them,
 For if, on some fine morning, men awake
 With all their senses, they'll appear but stones.”

“(Porque) dicen unos celos
Lo que callan mil finezas.”

FELIPE GODINEZ. *Aun de Noche alumbra el Sol,*
Jorn. II.—(El Principe.)

“For jealousy will oft disclose
That which a thousand wiles have hid.”

“Dicha es soñar, y en el mundano ruido
Vivir soñando y existir dormido.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto I.—(Obras,*
Paris, 1889, p. 260.)

“Tis joy to dream, and in this world of strife
To live in dreams, and sleep away one's life.”

“Dicha que no le cueste una fatiga,
Ninguno juzga buena :
Que no es durable el bien que no se siga
Por premio de un pena ;
Mas son de amor los sinrazones tales,
Que por un solo bien piden mil males.”

PORCÉL. *Adonis, Ecloga I.—(Anaxarte.)*

“Happiness without endeavour
Aye is held a doubtful gain ;
And the joys are fleeting ever
That are not rewards of pain.
But love unjust, unreasonably wills
That one small good be bought by endless ills.”

“(Porque) dichas que se pierden
Son las desdichas mas grandes.”

CALDERON. *Casa con dos Puertas mala es de*
guardar, Jorn. I., Sc. 4.—(Don Felix.)

“The joys that pass away
Become our keenest sorrows.”

“Dichoso el que se queda en tu gramática
Y no llega á tu lógica y retórica,
Pues el que sabe mas de tu teórica
Menos lo muestra en la experiencia práctica.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Dama Melindrosa, Act I., Sc. 9.*
—(Eliso.) (Of Love.)

“Love, happy he who in thy grammar stays,
Nor into rhetorick and logic strays,
For he who best of all thy theory knows,
Doth aye in practice the least skill disclose.”

“Dichoso es quien nace para ser rey, si reinando merece serlo.”

QUEVEDO. *Politica de Dios, Part II., Cap. IV.*

“Happy is he who is born to be a king, if, when he reigns, he shows he deserves to be one.”

“Diferentes son las leyes
Mas no hay ley en pecho humano
Cuando llega á ser el alma
Idólatra de un cuidado.”

MIGUEL SANCHEZ. *El Romancero. Romances Cabañerescos*, 378.

“Diverse are the laws,
But there's no law that sways the heart of man
When the soul sets some sorrow in a shrine
And worships it.”

“(Pero) diga quien dijere :
Que si es honra el combatir,
No es menos saber huir
Cuando el tiempo lo requiere.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Conversacion. Razonamiento de un Capitan General.—(Itivadeneyra, Vol. xxii., p. 162.)*

“I care no jot what man may say,
Though there is honour in the fight,
Yet may occasions come to light
When honour bids us run away.”

“Dime con quién andas, decirte hé quién eres.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 23.*

“Tell me with whom you go, and I will tell you who your are.”

“Dió una forma
Coa una materia en una
Semejanza la razon
Al ataúd y á la cuna.”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante, Jorn. III., Sc. 7.*
—(Don Fernando.)

“Reason gave the same material, the same form and the same appearance to the coffin and the cradle.”

“ (Que) Dios es omnipotente
Y el dinero es su teniente.”

ESPONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto IV.*—
(*Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 352.*)

“ God is omnipotent : and money is His lieutenant.”

“ Dios puso en hombre su nombre,
Y aunque el vaso quebradizo
En que estaba se dehizo,
Quedó su nombre en el hombre.”

UBEDA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 836.

“ God bestowed his name on man.
Though the fragile vessel broke
God His gift did not revoke,
And man kept his name of man.”

“ Discreto amigo es un libro :
Qué á propósito que habla
Siempre en lo que quiero yo !
Y qué á propósito calla
Siempre en lo que yo no quiero !”

CALDERON. *Cual es Mayor Perfeccion ? Jorn. II., Sc. 2.—(Doña Beatriz.)*

“ A book is aye a friend discreet
That ever in due season speaks
Of that which I would gladly hear.
And in due season holds its tongue
Concerning that which wearies me.”

“ Dixo la sarten á la caldera, quitate de alla ojinegra.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote, II., 67.*

“ The pot said to the kettle, ‘ Get away, black face !’ ”

“ Do ha muchas cabeças ha mas entendimiento,
Los muchos porfiando toman mejor el tiento,
A veses falla uno lo que non fallan ciento,
Nin fagan del consejo ligero expedimento.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 283.

“ When there are many heads more understanding will be found,
When many are discussing they arrive at firmer ground.
And where a hundred erst have failed oft one will find the way,
Nor will they e'er too lightly an opinion sage gainsay.”

“ Do moriron las carnes que lo han per natura
Non morió el bon preçio que hoy dia dura ;
Quien muerre en bon preçio es de bona ventura
Ca lo meten los sabios luego enna scritura.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 2503.

“ E'en when the fleshly body dies that nature to us gave,
The good repute that we have won is laid not in the grave ;
And whoso dies in good repute at death need not repine,
For learned men his merits in a book will straight enshrine.”

“ Do no hay distincion no puede haber eleccion ; sin eleccion
no hay prudencia, todo falta do prudencia falta.”

FURIO DE CERIOL. *El Concejo y los Consejeros del
Principe*, Cap. II.

“ Where there is no distinguishing, there can be no choosing, and
without choosing there is no foresight, and where foresight
is wanting everything is wanting.”

‘ Docta es pero peligrosa
Escuela la de los yerros ;
Sin ellos ha de enseñarse ;
Porque si hay leccion en ellos
Que puede costar la vida,
¿ Para que es la ciencia ? ’

BANCÉS CANDAMO. *El Esclaro en Grillos de Oro*,
Act I.—(Trajano.)

“ Error is a learned but a dangerous school. It is better to teach
without it, for if to learn the lesson we imperil our life, of
what use is science ? ”

‘ Domingo reina el Sol ; es dia á proposito para comer á costa
ajena.’

QUEVEDO. *Libro de Todas las Cosas y otras Muchas
más.*

(“ Cómo se han de hacer las cosas, y en qué días.”)

“ Sunday is the day when the sun reigns, and this is the very day
to dine at someone else's expense.”

“ (Eusebio), donde el acero
Ha de hablar, calle la lengua.”

CALDERON. *La Devoción de la Cruz*, Jorn. I., Sc. 3.
—(Lisardo.)

“ Eusebio, when steel hath aught
To say, the tongue must silent be.”

“(Que) donde es publico el mal,
Está en vidrios de cristal
El mas firme honor guardado.”

DIEGO DE SOLIS. *La Firme Lealtad, Jorn. III.*—
(*Don Dionis.*)

“When the affront is public, the stoutest honour is kept in a
crystal glass.”

“Donde fueres, haz como vieres.”

GASPAR LUCAS HIDALGO. *Dialogos de Apacible En-
tretenimiento, I., Cap. I.*

“Wherever you are, do as you see done.”
(*I.e.*, “Do in Rome as Rome does”.)

“Donde hay culpa, no puede ser excusa, pues la voluntad no
puede ser forzada.”

DIEGO DE ESTELLA. *De la Vanidad del Mundo,
Cap. XXII.*

“Where there is sin, there cannot be excuse, for the will cannot
be forced.”

“Donde hay musica, no puede haber cosa mala.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 34.*

“Where music is, there can no ill thing be.”

“(Que) donde no hay que mascar,
Todo el mundo es bienvenido.”

GUILLEM PEREZ. *El Amor mas Verdadero, Jorn. I.
—(Montesinos.)*

“Where there is nothing to chew
Everybody is welcome.”

“Donde no valen cuñas aprovechan uñas.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. I., Lib. III.,
Cap. VIII.*

“Where wedges are worthless, the finger nails may serve.”

“Donde reina la envidia, no puede vivir la virtud, ni adonde
hay escasez, hay liberalidad.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 47.*

“Where envy reigns virtue cannot live, and where there is narrow-
mindedness there can be no liberality.”

“(Pues) donde un medico entra
Al punto un difunto sale.”

JULIAN DE CASTRO. *Mas vale tarde que nunca,*
Act II.—(Peregil.)

“ When a doctor enters a door
A corpse soon goes out of it.”

Donde una puerta se cierra, otra se abre.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 21.*

“ Where we shut one door, another is opened.”

“ Dos caminos hay, hijas, por donde pueden ir los hombres
y llegar á ser ricos y honrados ; el uno es el de las
letras, el otro el de las armas.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 6.*

“ There are two roads which men may travel to arrive at wealth
and honour ; one is the path of letters, the other that of
arms.”

“ Dos cosas no has de hacer nunca,
No ofrecer lo que no sabes
Que has de cumplir, ni jugar
Mas de lo que está delante,
Porque si por accidente
Falta, tu opioion no falte.”

CALDERON. *El Alcalde de Zalamea, Jorn. I.—(Pedro
Crespo.)*

“ Two things there are that thou must aye avoid :
Never to promise what thou art not sure
Thou canst with ease accomplish ; never to play
For more than thou hast ready to thy hand ;
So shall it be that e'en when fortune fails,
Thou shalt not fail in reputation.”

“ Dos cosas no pueden ser
De placeres y dolores
Ni peores ni mejores
Que son Roma y la mujer.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Jacinta, Jorn. V.—
(Precioso.)*

“ Two things there are, the best and worst,
For pleasure blest, for pain accurst,
Rome one, the other woman.”

“ Dos malas bestias son las que en nosotros hacen más estrago ; la una fiera y brava, que es la envidia ; la otra mansa y domestica, que es la adulacion.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introduccion á la Sabiduria*,
Cap. XIV.

“ Two noxious beasts are they which work most destruction in us ; one fierce and savage, which is envy ; the other tame and domesticated, which is flattery.”

“ Dos son mantenimiento
Mundanal : una ley,
Que es su ordenamiento
Y la otra buen rey.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 681.

“ Essentials to well-being,
Two things the fates must bring :
One is the rule of order,
The other a good king.”

“ Durmieron su sueño los hombres de las riquezas, y ninguna cosa hallaron en sus manos.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act IV.—(*Celestina.*)

“ They slept out their dream of wealth, and woke to find nothing in their hands.”

“ Ea corazon, no temas
Este breve precipicio ;
Que mayor caida has dado ;
Pues la mayor siempre ha sido
Verse caer un hombre noble
Del estado de si mismo.”

CALDERON. *Los Empeños de un Acaso*, Jorn. II.,
Sc. 13.—(*Don Alonso.*)

“ Fear not, faint heart, this shallow fall ;
A deeper one has been thy fate,
A falling greater than them all,
Man falling from his own estate.”

“ (Que) echar candado á los labios
Con nombre de sufrimiento
O no es tener sentimiento
O es alentar los agravios.”

PEREZ DE MONTALVAN. *Cumplir con su Obligacion*,
Jorn. I.—(*Camila.*)

“To put a padlock on the lips
 And call it long-suffering,
 Is either a lack of sensibility,
 Or an encouragement to injury.”

“Echar la soga tras el caldero.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. III., Cap. II.*

“To throw the cord after the cooking pot.”

“El acero de un noble, aun que ofendido,
 No se mancha en la sangre de un rendido,
 Que quita grande parte de la gloria,
 El que con sangre borra la victoria.”

CALDERON. *La Devocion de la Cruz, Jorn. III., Sc. 9.—(Curcio.)*

“Though wronged he be, the sword a noble wields.
 May ne'er be soiled with blood of him that yields,
 For of his glory not a jot remains
 Who thus in thirst for blood his victory stains.”

“El águila mas amante
 Huye de la luz tal vez.”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante, Jorn. II., Sc. 15.
 —(Malez.)*

“E'en the most love-lorn eagle
 Perchance the light doth shun.”

“El alma en el cuerpo yace,
 Que su sepulcro se infiere,
 Y hasta que se desenlace
 Cuando nace el cuerpo muere,
 Cuando muere el cuerpo nace.”

FRANCISCO DE LA TORRE. *Epigramas, II.*

“The soul within the body lies
 As if it were a tomb,
 Until the day the soul shall rise
 To issue from its womb.
 Whilst with its birth the body dies,
 The body's birth's the spirit's doom.”

“El alma es libre, y el cuerpo
 Es quien contrata servidumbre.”

CAMACHO Y MARTINEZ. *Koulikan, Jorn. I.—(Fatima.)*

“The soul is free. It is the body that submits to servitude.”

“El amigo verdadero
Antepon siempre á tu sangre,
Que el laço de la amistad
Mas que el parentesco vale.”

FAJARDO Y AZEVEDO. *Los Vando de Luca y Pisa,*
Act I.—(Herquicio.)

“The true friend ever comes before thine own kin : for the link of
friendship is stronger than that of blood.”

“El amor consiste en fé no en ciencia.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. III., 332.*

“Love lies in faith and not in knowledge.”

“El amor del soldado
No es mas de una hora ;
En tocando la caja,
Adios, Señora.”

ANDRÉS DE CLARAMONTE. *El Valiente Negro en
Flandes, Jorn. I.—(Elvira.)*

“The warrior’s love
In an hour passes by ;
But one tap of the drum,
And ‘tis ‘Lady, good-bye !’ ”

“(Que) el amor, do mora
No sufre temor.”

JUAN TIMONEDA. *Dialogo de la Madalena.*

“Where love lodges
It forbids fear.”

“El amor en los mozos por la mayor parte no lo es, sino
apetito, el qual como tiene por ultimo fin el deleyte, en
llegando á alcanzarle se acaba.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 24.*

“Love, with young men, for the most part is not love, but desire,
and as the aim of desire is fruition, its very accomplishment
is its end.”

“(Que) el amor es calentura,
Pues todo el tiempo que dura,
Está un amante sin seso.”

ANTONIO DE MESA. *La de los lindos cabellos, Jorn.
I.—(Martinelo.)*

“Like a fever love attacks us :
For the while its burning racks us,
We are wandering in our mind.”

“(Que) el amor es como el dia
Que con otro es olvidado.”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *A lo que obliga el Honor, Act II.*—(Félix.)

“Love is like a day. It makes us forget the previous one.”

“El amor es fuego y agua;
Dice muy bien quien lo dice,
Pues con poca diferencia,
No hay amor que no se entibie
Y lo tibio es fuego y agua.”

SALAZAR Y TORRES. *Elegir al Enemigo, Act I.*—
(*Escaparate.*)

“True 'tis said, and well I know,
Of fire and water love must be;
For love will always tepid grow,
And heat and cold's tepidity.”

“El amor no admite sino el amor por paga.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act XVI.*—
(*Melibea.*)

“Love accepts no other payment than love.”

“(Que) el amor no es hembra,
Sino varon muy fuerte.”

JUAN TIMONEDA. *Dialogo de la Madalena.*

“Love is no woman,
But a very strong man.”

“El amor, Rey sobre los Reyes.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I.*, 167.

“Love that is king over kings.”

“El amor, segun yo he oido decir, mira con unos anteojos,
que hacen parecer oro al cobre, á la pobreza, riqueza, y
é las lagañas, perlas.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 19.

“Love, as I have heard said, looks through spectacles which make
copper seem gold, poverty riches, and rheum-drops pearls.”

“(Que) el amor sin fundamento
Surca las rizas espumas,
Porque palabras y plumas
Siempre se las lleva el viento.”

ZARATE. *Quien Habla mas Obra menos, Act III.*
—(Diana.)

“Love will plough the ocean spray;
Fruitless labour this, we know.
All the idle winds that blow
Words and feathers bear away.”

“(Que) el animo del noble se conoce
Cuando le da fortuna mayor coce.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. II., Eleg. I., Canto I., st. 158.*

“Tis then the noble soul itself doth show
When Fortune dealeth the severest blow.”

“(Que) el animo desprecia animoso
Á la codicia, bestia tan ingrata,
Que con su aliento á quien la engendra mata.”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien, Jorn. II., Sc. 3.—(El Conde.)*

“The noble soul
Despiseth greed, the ungrateful beast, whose breath
Doth poison him that did engender it.”

“(Que) el animo mujeril
Quando está á un desden resulto,
Ni por ruegos ni amenazas
Desistirá de su intento.”

LOZANO MONTESINO. *En Mujer Venganza Honrosa, Jorn. I.—(Leonido.)*

“The feminine spirit,
When it has resolved to scorn
Will be moved neither by prayers nor threats to abandon its intention.”

“(Que) el ante de comulgar
Es que amarguen los delitos.”

VALDIVIELSO. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados, 297.*

“Before the sacrament
Sins are embittered.”

“(Que) el artista debe ser
De su pueblo el luminar,
Y sus virtudes cantar
Y su entusiasmo encender.”

EUSEBIO and EDUARDO ASQUERINO. *La Gloria del Arte, Act III., Sc. 15.—(Carlos Broschi.)*

“A torch to his country an artist should bring,
Its spirit to kindle, its virtues to sing.”

“ El bien de la lealtad
Por ningun precio es comprado.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Históricos*, 921.

“ No price that we can pay
Can purchase loyalty.”

“ El bien fecho non theme
Que le furten ladrones,
Nin que fuego lo queme
Nin otras ocasiones.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 246.

“ The good deed done,
No fear can feel,
No fire can burn,
No thief can steal.”

“ (Ca) el bien non es conocido
Fasta que nos face falta.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Históricos*, 822.

“ Our blessings ne'er we know
Till they have passed us by.”

“ El bien que faser podredes, fasedlo e luego.
Tened, que cras morredes, ca la vida es juego.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1505.

“ Good that 'tis in thy power to do, do it without delay.
Think that to-morrow thou shalt die, for life is only play.”

“ El bien si viene, admitirle ;
El mal, huirle aunque venga :
La mujer es bien y es mal,
Admitola y huyo de ella.”

CARLOS DE ARELLANO. *El Socorro de los Mantos*,
Jorn. I.—(Don Fernando.)

“ When good approaches, let it in ;
Evil, flee from it when it comes ;
Woman is good and evil both,
I let her in, and flee from her.”

“ El buen consejo, á quien le ha menester, es como el manjar
á quien tiene hambre, que ni mira si se lo dan en plato
nuevo ó desportillado, de plata ó de barro, grande ó
pequeño.”

LUJAN DE SAYAVEDRA. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt.
II., Lib. III., Cap. VIII.

“ Good advice, to one who needs it, is like food to the hungry man, who looks not whether the dish in which it is served be new or battered, of silver or of clay, large or small.”

“ El buen servidor,
Que lo pesen á oro fino
Es merecido.”

GIL VICENTE. *Comedia del Viudo, Sc. 2.*—(*El Viudo.*)

“ The faithful servant,
Though 'gainst fine gold ye weigh him,
Is worth his weight.”

“(Qu') el buen servidor será bien pagado.”

DIEGO DE VALENCIA. *Cancionero de Baena, 489.*

“ The faithful servant shall be well requited.”

“ (Es admitido proverbio
Que) el bueno para enemigo
Será para amigo bueno.”

CALDERON. *Las Armas de la Hermosura, Jorn. II.*
—(*Sabinio.*)

“ This proverb well perpend,
That he that was an honest foe
Will be a faithful friend.”

“ El Caballero de la Triste Figura.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I, 19.*

“ The knight of the rueful countenance.”

“ El candor de una alma grande halla su gloria en lo justo, y
no necesita mas retribucion.”

VARGAS Y PONCE. *Elogio de Don Alonso el Sabio.*

“ The candour of a great soul finds its glory in doing right, and
needs no other rewards.”

“ El castigo por las leyes
Camina con lento paso.”

DIAMANTE. *El Honrador de su Padre, Act II.*—
(*Don Sancho.*)

“ The law's chastisement
Moves with halting step.”

“El cierto amigo en la cosa incierta se conoce, en las adversidades se prueba.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act VII.*—(*Celestina.*)

“The sure friend is declared in time of uncertainty, is proved in time of adversity.”

“El comienzo de salud
Es el saber
Distinguir y conocer
Quál es virtud.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Proverbios, XVI.*

“The first step to salvation
Is to be able to recognise
What is virtue.”

“El comienzo de la salud es conocer hombre la dolencia de enfermo.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act I.*—(*Sempronio.*)

“The beginning of health is an acquaintance with the sick man's malady.”

“El conocimiento de la propia imperfeccion es perfeccion muy grande.”

DIEGO DE ESTELLA. *De la Vanidad del Mundo,*
Cap. XX.

“The recognition of one's own imperfections is very high perfection.”

“El consejo de la mujer es poco, y el que no le toma es loco.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 7.*

“A woman's advice is of little value, and he who does not take it is a fool.”

“El consejo
Mas seguro ha de tener
Tres cosas, porque ha de ser
De amigo, de sabio y viejo.”

MIRA DE MESCUA. *La Fénix de Salamanca, Jorn.*
II.—(*Horacio.*)

“For counsel sure, things three
In him who would advise
Seek ever ; he must be
A friend, and old, and wise.”

“ El corazon sin amor !
Triste paramo cubierto
Con la lava del dolor,
Oscuru inmenso desierto
Donde no nace una flor.”

ESPEONCEDA. *El Estudiante de Salamanca, Pt. II.*
—(*Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 134.*)

“ A loveless heart’s a desert bare ;
The scoriae of pain.
No tender leaves, no flowerlets fair :
All empty, dark and vain.”

“ El cuerpo, carcel donde el alma muere.”

LUIS DE RIBERA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados, 122.*

“ The body, a prison where the spirit dies.”

“ (Pues) el delito mayor
Del hombre es haber nacido.”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño, Jorn. I., Sc. 2.—(Segismundo.)*

“ Man’s greatest sin in this
Doth lie, that he was born.”

“ El demonio, hermana mia
Es amigo de echar lazos.”

LEON Y CALLEJA. *La Virgin de la Salceda, Jorn. III.—(Repollo.)*

“ The devil . . .
Is fond of laying snares.”

“ (Porque) el denuedo
Dicen que es del enemigo
Primer batallón.”

CALDEON. *En esta Vida todo es Verdad y todo
Mentira, Jorn. III., Sc. 13.—(Federico.)*

“ For valour, they say,
Is the enemy’s first battalio.”

“ (Y) el descargo
Dale luego de tal suerte,
Que responda el gasto al cargo,
Y al buen vivir buena muerte.”

RENGIFO. *Arte Poetica.*

“ Give him his quittance swiftly dealt :
 To the charge meet payment send,
 And let a goodly life be matched
 By a meety worthy end.”

“ El dia de ayer tanto
 Alcançar lo podemos
 Nin mas nin menos quanto
 Oy ha mil annos faremos.”

DON SEM. TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 106.

“ To-day, beyond our ken
 The day just past is banished,
 Nor more nor less than when
 Ten centuries have vanished.”

“ El dia que en tu casa pudieres comer con piedras duras,
 no quieres en la ajena pavos blandos.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. I., Lib. III.,
 Cap. X.

“ On a day when you can dine on dry bread in your own house, do
 not seek to eat tender peacocks in the house of another.”

“ El diferir, pariente del olvidar.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos*, Pt. I., 163.

“ Procrastination, the kin of forgetfulness.”

“ El dinero del mundo es grand revolvedor,
 Sennor fase del siervo, de sennor servidor,
 Toda cosa del siglo se fase por su amor.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 484.

“ For money in this world of ours upsets the settled plan,
 It turns the lord to vassal, makes a master of the man :
 And for its love all things are done, or undone, by its ban.”

“ El dinero es alcalde y juez mucho loado,
 Este es consejero et sotil abogado,
 Alguazil et merino bien ardit esforzado,
 De todos los oficios es muy apoderado.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 483.

“ Money is our chief magistrate, and much praised judge to boot,
 Money is eke our counsellor, and advocate astute,
 Money is bailiff, money is mayor resolute and bold,
 In every office money doth the chiefest power hold.”

“ El dinero que tarda en venir, cuando llega pasa volando.”
 JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 175.

“ Money that is slow in coming, when it comes passes as on the wing.”

“ El dividirse la union
 De dos almas, de manera
 Que no muriendo, se muera
 Quando lleguen á aumentarse,
 Esa, sí, puede llamarse
 Muerte, y aun no la mas fiera.”

BOCANGEL Y UNZUETA. *El Emperador Fingido*,
Act I.—(El Infante.)

“ Two kindred souls apart to rive
 By separation's blighting breath,
 That dead they be, though still alive ;
 Ah ! that indeed is truly death,
 Though not the worst that can arrive.”

“ (Pero) el dulce color y hermosura
 De nuestra humana vida cuando huye
 No torna, ¡oh mortal suerte, oh breve gloria !
 Mas sola la virtud nos asegura ;
 Que el tiempo avaro, aunque esta flor destruye
 Contra ella nunca osó intentar victoria.”

FERNANDO DE HERRERA. *Soneto CXXX., Lib. II.*

“ But all the beauty and the colour sweet
 Of human life, once fled, shall ne'er return,
 Oh mournful fate of man ! oh fleeting fame !
 In virtue only find we safe retreat,
 For envious time that did that flower spurn,
 Dares not 'gainst her a victory to claim.”

“ (Porque) el enfermo que sus males calla
 Remedio tarde, mal ó nunca halla.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias*, *Pt. I., Eleg. XIV., Canto III., st. 28.*

“ For the sick man that is his pains concealing,
 Or late, or ill, or never shall find healing.”

“ (Que) el entrar á ser marido
 No es salir de ser galan.”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *El Marido hace Mujer*, *Jorn. I.—(Don Fernando.)*

“ Think not because ye now are wed
 That all your courting's at an end.”

90 *EL ESTADO DESTE—EL FIN DE UNA DESGRACIA.*

“ El estado deste mundo siempre asi andido
Cada dia se cambia, nunca queda estido ;
En toller e en dar es todo su sentido,
Vestir al despoiado, e dispoiar al vestido.”

Libro de Apolonio, 134.

“ Thus speeds the world in which we live,
With constant change and never rest :
Its only thought to take and give,
To dress the plundered, rob the dressed.”

“ (Que) el estobar es último remedio
De un celoso.”

CALDERON. *La Dama Duende, Jorn. II., Sc. 14.—*
(*Don Luis.*)

“ To obstruct is the last resource of jealousy.”

“ El excusarse ántes de ocasion es culparse.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 246.*

“ To make excuses before they are needed is to blame oneself.”

“ El fablar estrannamos
Non por á él tachar,
Mas por que pocos fallamos
Que lo sepan templar.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 578.*

“ We avoid discourse,
Not because we condemn it,
But because so few of us who talk
Are able to moderate our words.”

“ (Que) el fablar sin ocasion
Es de homes afeminados.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos, 813.*

“ He plays the woman's part
Who chatters needlessly.”

“ El fin de la guerra es la paz.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 37.*

“ The end of war is peace.”

“ El fin de una desgracia suele ser principio de otra mayor.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 38.*

“ The end of one misfortune is generally the beginning of a greater.”

“ El fuego de una casa mas presto se suele echar de ver de fuera que de dentro : así los daños de un Reyno.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I.*, 216.

“ The fact that a house is on fire is, as a rule, more quickly seen from without than from within, and so it is with the misfortunes of a State.”

“ El fuego que es encubierto
Mucho mas quema que arde.”

GOMEZ PEREZ PATIÑO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 351.

“ Hidden fires consume the more.”

“ El galan
Que sirve por lo entendido
Con papeles estudiados,
Es el fullero del vicio,
Pues juega con cartas hechas.”

CALDERON. *Luis Perez el Gallego, Act II., Sc. 12.*
—(Pedro.)

“ The lover
Who makes love by collusion
And plays a studied part,
Is the very trickster of vice,
For he plays with tampered cards.”

“ El ganar los amigos á estafeta
Y perderlos á soplos, no es camino
De quien por cabo quiere ser perfeta.”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Carta V.*

“ To win your friends by open post,
And them by secret whispers lose,
Doth not to great perfection lead.”

“ El gato al rato, el rato á la cuerda, la cuerda al palo.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I.*, 16.

“ The cat to the rat, the rat to the rope, the rope to the stick.”

“ (Que) el grado de la ofensa tanto asciende
Cuanto sea más vil aquél que ofende.”

SAMANIEGO. *Fabulas, Lib. I.*, 18.

“ The insult rises in the same degree
As the vileness of the offender be.”

“El gran Señor . . . tiene por indecente el precio por es clavos, y por plebeya la celestial virtud de la misericordia.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con Seso*, XXXV.

“The Grand Seigneur considers the ransom of slaves scandalous, and holds the celestial virtue of mercy plebeian.”

“El grande amor, medroso, desconfia,]
El pequeño contino es atrevido.”

FERNANDO DE HERRERA. *Estanzas*, I., Lib. I.

“Great love is timid and distrustful,
Little love is always bold.”

“El grande ingenio ve en todas tierras siete leguas de mal camino; en todas partes hay bien y mal; lo bueno loa y abraza, lo malo vitupera y desecha sin vituperio de la nacion en que se halla.”

FURIO DE CERIOL. *El Concejo y los Consejeros del Principe*, Cap. II.

“The great-minded man sees in every land seven leagues of bad road; in every part there is good and evil; the good he praises and embraces, the evil he blames and discards, but without blaming the nation in which he finds it.”

“El gusto dañado muchas veces juzga por dulce lo amargo.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Célestina*, Act IX.—(Ar-
ensa.)

“A vitiated taste often mistakes bitter for sweet.”

“El habito no hace al monje.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. I., Lib. II.,
Cap. III.

“It is not the frock that makes the monk.”

“(Porque) el hablar y el morir
No quieren ser de repente.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Un Bobo hace Ciento*, Act II.
—(Don Cosme.)

“For 'tis meet that
Speech and death should not be sudden.”

“El hacer bien á villanos es echar agua en la mar.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 23.

“To do good to scoundrels is to throw water into the sea.”

“(Que) el hacer coplas, ¿ quién duda ?
Que es el pedazo mas bello
Del entendimiento humano
Hechas con entendimiento.”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Cada Loco con su Tema, Jorn. III.*—(Bernardo.)

“The spinning of couplets, who can doubt it ? is the finest exercise of the human intellect, if they be made with skill.”

“El hijo de la gata ratones mata.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. II., Cap. I.*

“The cat's child kills mice.”

(“Like father like son,” or, “Bon chien chasse de race.”)

“El hombre, amor y mujer

Dieron la ocasion del fuego.”

MATTHIAS DE AYALA. *Guerras de Zelos y Amor, Act I.*—(Alexandro.)

“Man, woman and love originated fire.”

“El hombre apercibido, medio combatido.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act XII.*—(Calisto.)

“For a man forewarned the battle is half over.”

“(Ca) el hombre bueno, fidalgo.

De tierra agena hace patria.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos, 822.*

“The man of worth, and nobly born

The foreign land can make his home.”

“El hombre sin honra peor es que un muerto.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 33.*

“A man without honour is worse than dead.”

“(Que) el honor es cristal puro

Que con un soplo se quiebra.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Estrella de Sevilla, Act I., Sc. 11.*—(Basto.)

“Honour is purest crystal
That breaketh at a breath.”

94 *EL HONOR ES RESERVADO—LIBRARSE DE MEDICOS.*

“El honor es reservado

Lugar, donde el alma asiste.”

CALDERON. *El Medico de su Honra, Jorn. III., Sc. 2.—(El Rey.)*

“Honour is a private chamber
Where the soul is servant.”

“El huello descubre el natural del hombre.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I., 3.*

“The nature of a man is revealed by his footsteps.”

“El huesped y el pece
Fieden al terçero dia.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 526.*

“Guests and fish
Stink on the third day.”

“El humilde que se inclina
Es planta que se traspone,
Cuanto mas bajo se pone,
Tanto sube mas ahina.”

JUAN DE MENA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados, 822.*

“The man of poor station who humiliates himself is like a plant transplanted. The lower he goes the more quickly he grows.”

“El interés es la rueda
Que mueve á la humanidad.”

EUSEBIO and EDUARDO ASQUERINO. *La Gloria del Arte, Act III., Sc. 9.—(Isabel.)*

“Interest is the wheel
That moves mankind.”

“Librarse
De medicos, y recetas
Que para ir al otro mundo
Son las postas mas ligeras.”

JULIAN DE CASTRO. *Mas vale tarde que nunca, Act II.—(Peregil.)*

“Get rid of doctors and prescriptions
For they are flying posts for the other world.”

“El envidioso á sí solo daña, porque se carcome y afige, y el que es envidiado no siente desto ningun detrimiento.”

LUJAN DE SAYAVEDRA. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. I., Cap. 4.*

“It is only himself that the envious man injures, for he gnaws and tortures himself, and the man he envies feels none the worse for it.”

“El magistrado pobre es polilla de la justicia.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas, 146.*

“The poor magistrate is the maggot of justice.”

“(Porque) el mal comunicado,
Aunque dicen que es menor
No arguye tanto valor
Como el secreto y callado.”

JUAN RUFO. *Carta á su Hijo.*

“They say an evil that's discussed
Is certain to decrease.
But braver far ourselves to trust,
And nobly hold our peace.”

“(Que) el mal comunicado se mejora.”

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA. *Ecloga II. (Salicio), Riva-
denegra, Vol. xxxii., p. 7.*

“An evil that is discussed improves.”

“El mal perseverado
Al fin trae el bien consigo.”

GIL VICENTE. *Triunfo del Invierno.—(Brisco.)*

“Ill that hath long endured
Brings good with it at last.”

“El mal que presto se sabe
Mas presto llega á ser mal.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Mayor Impossible, Act III., Sc. 6.
—(Fulgencio.)*

“The ills that swift we know
But swifter become ills.”

“(Que) el mal que quiere engañar
Con máscara de bien entra.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Cueva de Salamanca, Act
III., Sc. 12.—(El Doctor.)*

“Evil that seeks to deceive comes with a mask of good.”

“ El mal se queda de asiento,
Y el mayor contentamiento
No es llegado, que es ido.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *El Mercader Amante, Jorn. II.*—(Belisario.)

“ Evil stays long.
The greatest contentment is no sooner come than it is gone.”

“ (Que) el mar, el juego, amor y la fortuna
No piensan que lo son, sin la mudanza.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Las Flores de Don Juan, Act III., Sc. 11.*—(Don Alonso.)

“ Sea, play, love and fortune,
Are unrecognisable as such without change.”

“ El marido que en su mujer pone sospecha, á todos da
licencia que la tengan por mala.”

ANTONIO GUEVERA. *Marco Aurelio y Faustina, Cap. I.*

“ The husband who has suspicions of his wife gives every one the
right to consider her dissolute.”

“ (Que) el marido y la familia
Son los médicos mas sabios
Para curar lozanías
Flores de los verdes años.”

CALDERON. *Guardate del Agua Mansa, Jorn. I., Sc. 4.*—(Don Alonso.)

“ A husband and family are the wisest doctors
To cure the lightness born of flowering years.”

“ El mas bobo sabe mas
En su casa.”

CAÑIZARES. *El Honor da Entendimiento, Act III.*
—(Don Lorenzo.)

“ The greatest booby knows most in his own house.”

“ (Que) el mas breve placer tarde se llora.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Si no vieran las Mugeres, Act II., Sc. 7.*—(Isabela.)

“ The briefest pleasure is repented too late.”

“(Que) el mas glorioso lauro,
El triunfo mas gentil,
No es de quien le pretende,
De quien le rehusa si.”

CALDERON. *Duelos de Amor y Lealtad, Jorn. III.*
—(Toante.)

“Not his the brightest laurel,
Not his the prize most high,
Who strives to win the guerdon,
But his who puts it by.”

“(Que) el mas hermoso verjel
Contiene tal vez el áspid
Entre la rosa y clavel.”

CALDERON. *El Golfo de las Sirenas, Sc. 10.—*
(Caribdis.)

“In sweetest bower
The asp may lurk
'Twixt flower and flower.”

“El mas necio sabe mas
En lo que á su asunto toca.”

CAÑIZARES. *El Honor da Entendimiento, Act III.*
—(Don Lorenzo.)

“The silliest man knows his own affairs best.”

“El mas presto es mas valiente ;
Aquel que acomete, gana.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *Hechos de Bernardo del Carpio,*
Act III.—(Bernardo.)

“The quickest is the bravest :
He who attacks wins the day.”

“El mayor desdoro de un hombre es dar muestras de que es
hombre.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 289.*

“The greatest humiliation for a man is to give proofs that he is a
man.”

“El mayor ladrón no es el que hurtá porque no tiene, sino el
que teniendo da mucho, por hurtar más.”

QUEVEDO. *Política de Dios, Part I., Cap. XXI.*

The greatest thief is not he who steals because he has nothing,
but he who having, gives much in order to steal more.”

“El Mayo gentil
Que es rey de los doce meses.”

CALDERON. *Peor está que estaba, Jorn. II., Sc. 9.*
—(Don Cesar.)

“Gentle May,
Monarch of the twelve months.”

“El médico dice que no hay remedio ; con que siendo el quien
hade matar, bien podrá saberlo.”

ZÁVALA Y ZAMORA. *El Triunfo del Amor y Amistad,*
Act II., Sc. 8.—(Smira.)

“The doctor says that there is no hope, and as he does the killing
he ought to know.”

“El medio deseas saber
De tener á tus criados,
Reverentes y enfrenados
Sin tu libertad perder.
Tres reglas el medio son :
Nunca de burlas tratarlos,
Culpas tuyas no fiarlos
Y pagarles la racion.”

MIGUEL MORANO. *Epigramas, XCIX.*

“How to keep, I will unfold,
All the servants in your hall
Humble, reverent, and at call :
Whilst your liberty you hold.
Three, the maxims you must learn :
Never with your servants jest,
Your faults to them not be confessed,
You must pay them what they earn.”

“El mejor derecho es el mas antiguo, de posesion.”

DIEGO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Dialogo entre Car-*
onte y el alma de Farnesio.—(Rivadeneyra,
Vol. xxxvi., p. 2.)

“The best right is the oldest one : possession.

“El miedo es muy malo sin esfuerzo ardido,
Esperanza e esfuerzo vençen en toda lid,
Los cobardes fuyendo mueren disiendo, foid,
Viven los esforzados disiendo : daldes, ferid.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 1424.*

“ Fear, faint-hearted, never prospers ;
Hope and valour win the day :
Cowards fall whilst basely flying,
Brave men live with cries of Slay ! ”

“ (Porque) el miedo, sin ser Dios,
Suele hacer algo de nada.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *La Venganza Honrada, Act III.*—(Astolfo.)

“ Fear, though it be not God,
Generally makes something out of nothing.”

“ El mudar consejo es
Mas prudencia que ignorancia.”

CALDERON. *Agradecer y no Amor, Jorn. III.*—(Lisida.)

“ To change one's mind is rather a sign
Of prudence than of ignorance.”

“ El mundo cobdicioso es de aquesta natura,
Si el amor da fruto, dando mucha atura,
Non dando nin sirviendo el amor poco dura,
De amigo sin provecho non ha el ome cura.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 1338.*

“ The greedy world is thus inclined :
If love is liberal and kind
It lingers long : if not, it ends ;
There's little care for fruitless friends.”

“ El mundo comedia es
Y los que ciñen laureles
Hacen primeros papeles . . .
Y á veces el entremes.”

NICOLAS DE MORATIN. *Epigramas, VII.*

“ The world's a stage, as I've heard tell,
And those who wear the laurel crown
Are for the leading parts set down—
And sometimes for the farce as well.”

“ El mundo cuytado
Non es synon sueño é vano semblante.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena,*
53.

“ The anxious world
Is nothing but a dream
And vain appearance.”

“ El mundo non ha ojo
 Nin entiende de faser
 A un ombre enojo,
 Ni a otro plaser.
 Rasonle cada uno
 Segund la su facienda,
 Et non ha con alguno
 Amistad nin contienda.”

Don SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 635.

“ The world no jot
 Cares for a man,
 Nor seeks his lot
 To bless or ban.
 But each man goes
 As interests tend
 And has no foes
 And has no friend.”

“ El mundo tiene dos linajes solos
 En entrambo dos polos :
 Tener está en Oriente
 Y no tener asiste en Occidente.”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *Academia, III., Vista II.*

“ Two families the world divide,
 As far apart as poles are wide.
 The ‘haves’ towards the Orient rest,
 The ‘have nots’ labour in the West.”

“ El mundo todo es presagios,
 El cielo todo es avisos,
 El tiempo todo mudanzas
 Y la fortuna prodigios.”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien, Jorn. II.,*
Sc. 19.—(Don Álvaro.)

“ The world is nothing but forebodings,
 Heaven is but with warnings filled,
 Time is of changes all compact
 And fortune naught but miracles.”

“ El necio en su casa
 Mejor que el cuerdo en la agena
 Sabe lo que se ha de hacer.”

SIGLER DE HUERTA. *No hay Bien sin Ageno Daño,*
Jorn. I.—(Julio.)

“ he fool knows what to do in his own house
 Better than the wise man does in the house of another.”

EL NOMBRE ES EL HOMBRE—EL ONBRE MISMO. 101

“(Porque) el nombre es el hombre,
Y es su primer fatalidad su nombre.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto III.*—
(*Obras, Paris*, 1889, p. 288.)

“For the name is the man,
And his first misfortune is his name.”

“El oido,
Palabra tras palabra colocada,
Con versos regalar sin decir nada.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto IV.*—(*Obras, Paris*, 1889, p. 327.)

“The ears to tickle,
Word following on word in order due,
With verses that can tell us nothing new.”

“El omne cobdiçioso que non se sabe guardar
Por una ceresa se dexa despennar.
Ciégallo la cobdiçia, fazlo assomar,
Fazlo de la legna caer en mal lugar.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 1763.

“The greedy man, unable his vice to disallow,
Risked being dashed to pieces for a cherry on a bough.
By covetousness blinded he overreached and swerved,
And, falling, met the punishment that greediness deserved.”

“El omne estrenido que non trae cordura,
Pierdese muy toste enna angostura.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 1850.

“The reckless man who scorns to count the cost
Full soon in some dread mountain pass is lost.”

“El onbre mismo busca
Su mal con su maliçia
Syn se fartar rebusca
Con çelo y con cobdiçia.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 655.

“Man by his malice contrives
Ever his own undoing ;
Tireless and eager he strives,
The evil aye pursuing.”

“El oro que famélico codicia
 El hombre, y en montones lo atesora,
 Alimento infernal de la avaricia,
 Que hambre mas siente cuanto mas devora.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto I.*—(*Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 251.*)

“The gold that's coveted by greed,
 And swells the miser's pile,
 Is hellish food that can but breed
 More of the craving vile.”

“El padre da el dote, y Dios la mujer.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Española, I., Pt. VI., Cap. IV., 14.*

“The father gives the dowry and God gives the woman.”

“El pasar del bien al mal
 Si por lo interior se mira
 Es senda mas escabrosa
 Que la que al bien encamina.”

ANTONIO BAZO. *Paz de Artameses con Grecia, Jorn. I.*—(*Dario.*)

“The road from good to evil,
 If with insight understood,
 Is a rougher path to travel
 Than the one that leads to good.”

“(Porque) el pedir para dar
 Es un bien comunicado,
 De que participan dos.”

GASPAR DE ÁVILA. *El Valeroso Español, Jorn. II.*
 —(*Cortés.*)

“To beg to give to others
 Is a mutual good
 In which two participate.”

“(Porque) el pesar ó el placer
 Matar á ninguno pueda.”

CALDERON. *A secreto Agrario secreta Venganza, Jorn. I., Sc. 3.*—(*Dón Juan.*)

“Never yet did pain or pleasure
 Cause the death of mortal man.”

“ El plaser de la ciencia
Es complido plaser ;
Obra syn arrepentencia,
Es la del bien faser.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 607.

“Pleasure without its sting
From knowledge doth descend.
Nothing remorse can bring :
That hath a worthy end.”

“ El pobre con buen seso et con cara pagada
Encubre su pobresa e su vida lazrada,
Coge sus muchas lagrimas en su boca cerrada,
Mas val que faserse pobre a quien noul dará nada.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 610.

“ The poor man that hath common sense will wear a cheerful face,
Of his hard life, his poverty, will cover every trace,
His frequent tears will swallow, saying nothing of his grief ;
Instead of pleading poverty, and getting no relief.”

“ El pobre debe de contentarse con lo que hallare, y no
pedir cotufas en el golfo.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 20.

“ The poor must put up with what they can get, and not expect
truffles from the gulf (*i.e.*, impossible things).”

“ (Que) el pobre sin riesgo pasa
Por delante del ladrón.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Cueva de Salamanca*, Act I.,
Sc. 3.—(Enrico.)

“ The poor man risks nothing
When he meets a thief.”

“ El poder con mesura
Es cosa muy apuesta ;
Commo en rostro blancura
Con bermejara puesta.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 679.

“ Blessed is the power
That moderation seeks,
Comely as the red and white
Upon a maiden's cheeks.”

“El poder es bien tenido
Quando es el poderoso mas amado que temido.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 1273.

“Power is worthily held
When the powerful man is more loved than feared.”

“El poder humano no tiene jurisdiccion sobre los pensamientos.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos*, Pt. III., 229.

“The power of man has no jurisdiction over thoughts.”

“El poder puede dar posesion, no derecho.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos*, Pt. II., 117.

“Power can give possession, but not right.”

“El poeta puede contar, ó cantar, las cosas no como fueron, sino como debian ser, y el historiador las ha de escribir no como debian ser, sino como fueron, sin añadir ni quitar á la verdad cosa alguna.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 3.

“The poet may tell or sing of things not as they were, but as they should have been, but the historian must relate them not as they should have been, but as they were, without adding to or subtracting from the truth in any respect.”

“(Que) el presente es el filo de una espada,
Y el pasado, lo mismo que el futuro,
Un sueño entre una nada y otra nada.”

CAMPOAMOR. *Los Amores de una Santa*, Carta IV., 5.

“To-day's a sword edge keenly wrought,
The future and the present seem
Only a vague and fleeting dream,
Between the nothing and the naught.”

“(Dicen que) el primer consejo
Ha de ser de la mujer.”

CALDERON. *El Médico de su Honra*, Jorn. I., Sc. 8.
—(Doña Mencia.)

“They say a woman's counsel should be first.”

“El primer escalon de locura es creer ser sciente.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act II.—(Calisto.)

“The first step in the ladder of folly is to believe oneself wise.”

“ El principe avariento non sabe quel contez,
Armas nin fortaleza de muerte nol guarez :
El dar defende las penas e lima toda prez.
Si bien quisieres dar, Dios te dará que des.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 65.

“ The grasping prince can never see,
That, strong though arms and castles be,
Death still must come. From ills to flee,
And honour raise, let gifts be free—
Wherewithal God will send to thee.”

“ El principe ofende á la pública salud despreciando la suya propria.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 209.

“ A prince injures the public well-being by neglecting his own.”

“ (Que) el probar mujer y espada
Es prueba muy peligrosa.”

BOIL DE CANESMA. *El Marido Asegurado*, Jorn. II.
—(*Manfredo*.)

“ To put a woman and a sword-blade to the test is a dangerous process.”

“ El proposito muda el sabio, el nescio persevera.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act V.—(*Celestina*.)

“ The wise man is capable of changing his mind, the fool perseveres in his folly.”

“ El prudente saca fruto de los ajenos errores.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 54.

“ The wise man profits by the errors of others.”

“ El pueblo sabe que los reyes deben
Solo vivir por él ; cuenta perdido
El breve curso del fugaz instante
No consagrado á sí.”

VARGAS Y PONCE. *Abdalaziz y Egilona*, Act I., Sc. 6.
—(*Egilona*.)

“ Full well the nation knoweth that its king,
Should live for it alone ; counteth for lost
The briefest moment of the flying hours,
That is not to its service consecrate.”

“(Porque) el pundonor impone
A la muger otros grillos
Que al hombre.”

ZÁVALA Y ZAMORA. *El Buen y el Mal Amigo,*
Act II.—(Quintina.)

“Honour places upon a woman different fetters from those it puts
upon a man.”

“(Que) el que á buen arbol se arrima
De buena sombra es tapado.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Históricos*, 840.

“He who keeps close to a good tree
Is sheltered by a good shade.”

“(Que) el que á la justicia falta
En vano el garbo consulta.”

ZAMORA. *No hay plazo que no se cumpla*, *Act III.*
—(*El Rey.*)

“It is useless for a man who has not justice on his side to resort
to fine words to win his case.”

“El que arma mançanilla
Assaz vezes cae en ella.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Decir contra los Ar-
agoneses*, *II.*

“Whoso a pitfall doth devise
Full oft himself shall fall therein.”

“El que busca todavya
A la cossa que non presta,
Meresce traer la tiesta
Debuxada de cornia.”

DIEGO DE VALENCIA. *Cancionero de Baena*, 497.

“He, who, in spite of all, will look
For vain and useless things alone,
Deserves to have his portrait shown
With head and features of a rook.”

“El que comunicó sus secretos á otro hizose esclavo de él.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 237.

“He who has confided his secrets to another, has made himself
that man's slave.”

“ El que con el diablo fase la su crianza,
Quién con amigo malo pone su amistanza,
Por mucho que se tarde mal galardon alcanza,
Es en amigo falso toda la malandanza.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1450.

“ He who by the devil’s taught,
And who trusts false friends for aught,
Soon or later will be brought
Down to pain. False friends are nought.”

“ (Que) el que el sitio desampare,
Por vencido se confiesa.”

JOSEPH DE CONCHA. *La Diadema en tres Hermanos*,
Act III.—(Rodrigo.)

“ He who abandons the place
Confesses himself vanquished.”

“ El que en palacio envejece,
En pajas, dicen, que muere.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida
de Corte*.—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 217.)

“ He who grows old in a palace,
They say dies on a bed of straw.”

“ (Que) el que en Señores espera
Le cumpla, siendo privado,
Velar bien hasta que muera,
Por sustentar lo ganado.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida
de Corte*.—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 224.)

“ For he who waits on men of power,
In favoured place retained,
Must watch until his latest hour
To keep what he has gained.”

“ El que enseniar quisiere aunque ensenue verdat,
Si lo fase con soberbia, orgullo es e maldat.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 1181.

“ Who teaches scornfully, though truth he teaches,
Himself for pride and wickedness impeaches.”

“El que enriquece los súbditos tiene tantos tesoros como vasallos ; el que los empobrece, otros tantos hospitales y tantos temores como hombres, y ménos hombres que enemigos y miedos.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y Fortuna con Seso,*
XXVI.

“He who enriches his subjects has as many treasures as he has vassals : he who impoverishes them owns but as many hospitals ; his fears are as numerous as his men, and his men are fewer than his enemies and his apprehensions.”

“(Que) el que es padre ha de advertir,
Viendo nuestro frágil ser,
Que su hijo con crecer
Nos pronostica el morir.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *La Piedad en la Justicia, Act I.*—(*La Reina.*)

“Surely a father cannot fail to see,
Fragile as life is in this world below,
That as his offspring shall in stature grow,
Nearer the presage of his death shall be.”

“El que esperança en pas non quiere aver,
En la muy grant fortuna su nave quiere poner,
En la arena quiere su symiento faser,
Quando cuyaña que gana, ciento tanto va perder.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 526.

“Whose hopes do not on peace and concord stand
His ship to fortune risks on every hand,
His house he builds upon the fleeting sand,
Losing a hundredfold his triumph plann'd.”

“El que está en muchos cabos está en ninguno.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act I.*—(*Celestina.*)

“He who is in the thoughts of many is in the thoughts of none.”

“(Pues) el que fuera una vez
Traidor, lo fuera dos veces,
Porque ser un cobarde,
No es defecto que se pierde.”

CALDERON. *Mañanas de Abril y Mayo, Jorn. III.*
—(*Don Juan.*)

“ He that is a traitor once
May well be so a second time ;
For cowards ever cowards are,
And never lose their damning fault.”

“(Porque) el que guarda la ropa,
Solo es el buen matador.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Mudarse por Mejorarse, Act III., Sc. I.*—(Don Félix.)

“ He who keeps the clothes is the only good matador.”

“ El que hace mal cuando puede, lo deja de hacer cuando no
puede ; y eso no es arrepentimiento, sino dejar de ser
malo á más no poder.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con Seso,*
XL.

“ He that doth harm when he can, ceases when he cannot. But
this is not repentance, but only abandoning wickedness
under compulsion.”

“ El que ha nacido
Verdadero ingles ostenta
En lo adverso el rostro mismo
Que en lo próspero ; invariable
Al mal y al bien, no da indicios
Ni de pena ni de gozo.”

COMELLA. *La Jacoba, Act II.*—(Bentif.)

“ He who is born a true Englishman shows the same face in
adversity as in prosperity. Unchangeable in good or evil
fortune, he gives no sign of either pain or pleasure.”

“ El que hoy cae, puede levantarse mañana.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 65.

“ He who falls to-day may rise again to-morrow.”

“ El que la muerte teme nunca vive.”

HIERONYMO DE GÜERTA. *Florando de Castilla,*
Canto V., St. 3.

“ He ne'er doth live who is of death afraid.”

“ (Que) el que labra en su propio provecho,
Convierte el afan de pesar en placer.”

CALDERON. *La Viña del Señor.*—(Los Dos Luceros.)

“ Whoso doth for his own advantage plough,
His labour is from pain to pleasure changed.”

“(Que) el que las sabe las tañe.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida de Corte.*—(*Rivadencyra*, Vol. *xxxii.*, p. 219.)
“He who knows the tunes plays them.”

“El que lee con deseo de reprender, pierde el tiempo necia-mente.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 32.

“He who reads with the object of finding fault is wasting his time foolishly.”

“El que lee mucho y anda mucho, va mucho y sabe mucho.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, *II.*, 25.

“He who reads much and walks much, goes far and knows much.”

“El que no llega á saber

Que el honor de un aire enferma,
Es mas dichoso que honrado.”

CALDERON. *Dar Tiempo al Tiempo, Act II., Sc. 6.*
—(*Don Luis.*)

“He who learns not that honour is tarnished by a breath is more fortunate than he is honourable.”

“El que no madruga con el sol, no goza del dia.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, *II.*, 43.

“He who does not rise with the sun, does not enjoy the day.”

“El que no sabe callar, no sabe conservar amigos.”

DIEGO DE ESTELLA. *De la Vanidad del Mundo, Cap. XVI.*

“He who cannot hold his tongue cannot keep his friends.”

“(Que) el que no sabe de penas

No sabe estimar los gustos,
Y lo fácil se despicia.”

XIMENES DE ENCISO. *Los Médicis de Flora-
ncia, Jorn. II.*—(*Isabela.*)

“For he that hath not known the toil,
Can ne'er esteem the joys it brings,
For what is easy is despised.”

“El que no sabe gozar de la ventura quando le viene, que no se debe quejar, si se le pasa.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, *II.*, 5.

“He who cannot enjoy good fortune when it comes, has no right to complain if it passes him by.”

“(Que) el que no sale de su esfera es sabio
El que ignora las cosas ignorante
Y el que las sabe mal sabidas, necio”

BARTOLOMÉ LEONARDO DE ARGENSOLA. *Sonetos*,
LXXXIX.

“He who goes not beyond his sphere is a sage.
He who knows nothing of things is a dolt.
And he who knows things ill is a fool.”

“El que no tiene la cola de paja, no debe temer el fuego.”
ZÁVALA Y ZAMORA. *El Triunfo del Amor y Amistad*,
Act II., Sc. 5.—(Vangrey.)

“He who has not a tail of straw has no need to fear the fire.”

“El que non lo es é se finge ser amigo,
Es el mas cruel é peor enemigo.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, *CXXXVII.*

“Who feigns to be your friend, and is not so,
Is your most dangerous and cruel foe.”

“El que non tiene que dar, su caballo non corre.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 486.

“He who nothing has to give, will never get his horse to trot.”

“(Que) el que parla en la pelea
Es trompeta de su honor,
Y el trompeta no pelea.”

TÁRREGA. *La Sangre Leal de los Montañeses de
Navarra, Jorn. I.*—(Godofre.)

“He who talks whilst he is fighting is the trumpeter of his honour
and trumpeters do not fight.”

“El que perder non teme, nin cobdicia ganar,
Aquel puede sin miedo e sin dubia lidiar.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 1776.

“He who fears not loss nor covets gain
May without doubt or fearing fight amain.”

“El que por llano anda
Non ha que desçender ;
El que algo non manda
Non resçela el perder.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 400.

“The man who walks on level land
Need never to descend.
Who nothing has at his command
Can lose not in the end.”

“ El que por su virtud merece ser hijo de otro, no lo siendo,
tiene mejor línea que el que lo es y no lo merece.”

QUEVEDO. *Marco Bruto.*

“ He who by his merit deserves to be the son of another, and yet is
not, is of a better lineage than he who is his son without
deserving it.”

“ El que puede sanar al que padece, no lo haciendo, le mata.”
FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act IV.*—(*Melibea.*)

“ He who can cure the sufferer, and does it not, is his murderer.”

“ (Porque) el que quiere,
Todo lo que dice quita
De valor á lo que siente :
Si en vos es ciego el amor,
En mí es mudo.”

CALDERON. *A secreto Agrario secreta Venganza, Jorn.
II., Sc. 3.*—(*Don Lope.*)

“ For when one loves,
Each word he speaks doth take away
Some virtue aye from what he feels,
And so if love in you is blind,
In me 'tis mute.”

“ El que quisiere ser rico, no ha de llegar moneda, mas
disminuir codicia.”

GONBALVO DE CORDOVA. *Melchior de Santa Cruz,
Floresta Espanola, I., Pt. II., Cap. II., 19.*

“ He who would be rich has not to pile up money, but to diminish
his wants.”

“ (Que) el que sabe que no sabe,
No puede ser nunca necio.”

TOMÁS OSORIO. *La Dicha es la Diligencia, Act I.*
—(*Rogerio.*)

“ He who knows he does not know is never a fool.”

“ El que siempre se disculpa, llega á ser incorregible, porque
se engaña á si mismo, y se confirma en el mal.”

JOAQUÍN SETANTI. *Cestellias. 312.*

“ The man who is always finding excuses for himself ends by be-
coming incorrigible, for he deceives himself, and only con-
firms himself in his mistaken course.”

EL QUE SU BIEN ANTICIPA—EL REY ES PERSONA. 113

“El que su bien anticipa,
Peligra en la presuncion.”

CALDERON. *Celos aun del aire matan*, Act I., Sc.
13.—(Pócris.)

“He who anticipates his good fortune risks it by his presumption.”

“(Que) el que tiene menos carga,
Fué siempre el mas venturoso.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *El Sábio en su Retiro*, Act II.—
(Juan.)

“He who has the lightest burden is always the happiest.”

“El que tiene mujer tiene enemigo.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Mayor Impossible*, Act I., Sc. 5.
—(Roberto.)

“Who hath a wife hath eke an enemy.”

“El que ve el mar ayrado,
Y su furor provoca,
Si en sus escollos choaca,
No se queje del mar.”

COMELLA. *El Abuelo y la Nieta*, Act II.—(Don
Benito.)

“He who provokes the angry main,
And on the rocks is cast away,
Upon himself the blame must lay ;
And must not of the sea complain.”

“El reten en todas las materias fué gran regla de vivir, de
vencer, y más en los empleos más sublimes.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 212.

“To have in all things something in reserve is one of the first
rules of life and of success, and especially for those in the
highest positions.”

“El rey es persona pública ; su corona son las necesidades
de su reino ; el reinar no es entretenimiento, sino tarea ;
mal rey el que goza de sus estados, y bueno el que los
sirve.”

QUEVEDO. *Politica de Dios*, Part I., Cap. XVI.

“The king is a public person, the needs of the realm are his crown.
Reigning is not an amusement but a task. A bad king is he
who enjoys his State, a good one he who serves it.”

“El sagaz mas quiere necesitados de sí, que agradecidos.”
GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 5.

“The wise man values more those who want something of him,
than those he has already obliged.”

“El secreto,
Despues que sale de dos
Es una cosa vulgar.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Iminea, Jorn. II., Sc.*
3.—(*Turpedio*.)

“A secret that is known
To more than two is common property.”

“El secreto es el alma de los negocios.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 312.

“Secrecy is the soul of business.”

“(Que) el ser malas las mujeres
Es delito de los hombres.”

RAMIREZ DE ARELLANO. *El Socorro de los
Mantos, Act I.—(Inés.)*

“If women are bad the fault is that of men.”

“El ser mujer es bastante
Nobleza, y que no es honrado
Que no las honra.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Premio del bien Hablar, Act I.,
Sc. 2.—(Don Juan.)*

“To be a woman is nobility
Enough, and he shall never honoured be
Who doth not honour women.”

“(Que) el silencio es retórica de amantes.”

CALDERON. *Lances de Amor y Fortuna, Jorn. II.,
Sc. 8.—(Estela.)*

“Silence is lovers' rhetoric.”

“El silencio y las manos
Alcançaron laureles soberanos.”

BELMONTE BERMUDÉZ. *Amor y Honor, Jorn. II.
—(Don Fernando.)*

“Silence and hands
Won the victor's wreath.”

“ (Porque) el sol no se desdeña,
Despues que ilustró un palacio,
De iluminar el topacio
De algun pajizo arrebol.”

CALDERON. *El Médico de su Honra, Jorn. I., Sc. 7.*
—(Don Gutierre.)

“ For never doth the sun disdain,
When on the palace proud it shines,
With glittering topaz ray to gild
The ruddy thatch of humble cot.”

“ El sol se ha parado ; la rueda de la Fortuna nunca.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos, y la Fortuna con Seso.*

“ The sun once stood still ; the wheel of fortune never.”

“ El soldado que se casa
Cuelga las armas ese mismo dia,
Aunque á guerra mayor de menor pasa.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Siempre Ayuda la Verdad, Act III., Sc. 9.—(Duarte.)*

“ The day the soldier marries, he hangs up his arms, even though he goes from a little war to a greater one.”

“ El susto
La está continuo mordiendo,
Como gusano de seda,
Que labra en propio aposento.”

MANUEL GARRO. *Musicos Amo y Criado, Act III.*
—(Doña Leonor.)

“ Fright
Is gnawing at her ceaselessly,
Like a silkworm which labours
Within its own habitation.”

“ El temor
Es reloj despertador
De la memoria dormida.”

JUAN GRAJALES. *El Bastardo de Ceuta, Jorn. III.*
—(Elena.)

“ Fear
Is the alarum clock
Of sleeping memory.”

“(Que) el tener en las desdichas
Compañía, de tal forma
Consuela, que el enemigo
Suele servir de lisonja.”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante, Jorn. I., Sc. 5.*
—(Muley.)

“Companions in misfortune
Console us to the extent
That an enemy often serves as a subject of congratulation.”

“(Decia que) el tener muchos criados era asalariar mas
enemigos.”

JUAN DE PALAFOX. Melchior de Santa Cruz, *Flor-
esta Espanola, II., Pt. I., Cap. IV., 7.*

“He used to say that keeping many servants was paying wages to
more enemies.”

“El Tiempo
A nadie conoce, á causa
De haber de igualar á todos ;
Que si á distinguir llegára
Al pobre del rico, no
Muriera ningun monarca.”

CALDERON. *La Nave del Mercader.—(Tiempo.)*

“Time knoweth no one, for 'tis his
To make things equal unto all ;
And should he rich from poor discern,
No monarch e'er in death would fall.”

“El tiempo y yo á otros dos.”

CHARLES V. Gracian, *Oráculo Manual, 55.*

“Time and I against any other two.”

“El tirano (tal es la miseria de su estado) solo estima al que
le da mas noticia de mas enemigos, y solo tiene por
sospechoso al acusador que deja de acusar á alguno.”

QUEVEDO. *Marco Bruto.*

“The tyrant (such is the misery of his state) alone esteems the
man who brings him news of fresh enemies ; and the only
man he suspects is he who accuses no one.”

“(Que) el tiro de la deshonra
Descompone barbas canas.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Históricos, 822.*

“Ever dishonour's shaft
Doth greybeards disconcert.”

“ El Todosabio nunca en desconsuelo
Nacion alguna tiene abandonada
De la amable virtud sin los exemplos.”

VARGAS Y PONCE. *Abdalaziz y Egilona, Act III.,*
Sc. 2.—(Abdalaziz.)

“ The Almighty has never left a nation bereft of examples of
sweet virtue.”

“ El tragico escritor que dar anhela
Fuerza y verdad á su pincel lozano,
La historia estudie en incessante vela.”

QUINTANA. *Las Reglas del Drama, Part II.*

“ Let the tragic writer who yearns to give force and truth to his
fertile pen, study history with incessant zeal.”

“ (Que) el trasto es como perrillo
Que siempre busca á su dueño.
Y el dinero no conoce
Al dueño de ayer.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *La Gitanilla de Madrid, Act II.*
—(Maldonado.)

“ A chattel is like faithful dog,
Always watching for its master,
Whilst money does not recognise
Its owner of yesterday.”

“ (Porque) el valimiento es vidrio
Y de tan frágil materia
Que con un soplo se forma,
Y con un soplo se quiebra.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *El Yerro de Entendido, Act II.—*
(Enrico.)

“ Great men's favour is like crystal glass ;
So fragile that a single puff of air
Gave it its form ; and another breath
May shatter it to nothingness again.”

“ (Que) el valor nunca mata á sangre fria.”

CALDERON. *El Gran Principe de Fez, Jorn. II.,*
Sc. 5.—(El Rey.)

“ For valour never in cold blood doth slay.”

“ El valor tiene sus límites razonables, que inducen siempre á dejarse hallar de la ocasión, pero nunca obligan á pretender el peligro.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. V., Cap. XIV.*

“ Valour has its reasonable limits, which require that we should not be found wanting when the occasion demands, but do not oblige us to seek out danger.”

“ El varon engañoso y homicida
Morirá en medio del curso de su vida.”

MALON DE CHAIDE. *La Conversion de la Madalena.*

“ The false and murderous man of crime
Shall be cut off whilst in his prime.”

“ El vencedor ha honra del precio del vencido,
Su loor es atento quanto es él debatido.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 1402.*

“ The victor gains honour for the valour of the vanquished,
And his exaltation is proportionate with the humiliation of his
adversary.”

“ El verdadero pariente,
Si sabe serlo de veras.
Es el amigo.”

CAÑIZARES. *El Domine Lucas.—(Don Enrique.)*

“ The true kinsman,
If he knows how,
Is the true friend.”

“ El vicio que seria
Apenas conocido en la cabaña
Si en palacio reina, escandaliza.”

GARCIA DE LA HUERTA. *Raquel, Act I.—(Garcia de Castro.)*

“ Vice that would be hardly recognised as such in the cottage
scandalises if it prevails in the palace.”

“ El vino conforta el corazon con el calor, y destruye el
cerebro con la sequedad.”

RANON LULL. *Arbol de los Ejemplos de la Ciencia.
—(Proverbios de las Flores de el Arbol
Vegetal.)*

“ Wine comforts the heart with its warmth, and destroys the brain
by drying it.”

“El vino es muy virtuoso,
Mal usado es dannoso.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, 373.

“Wine is very virtuous,
But abused, it is dangerous.”

“El vino es sepultura de la memoria.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introduccion à la Sabiduria*, Cap. VI.

“Wine is the tomb of the memory.”

“El vino, leche de los viejos.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos*, Pt. I., 170.

“Wine is the milk of the aged.”

“El vino tiene dos males: si le echais agua, echaislo à perder; si no lo echais, pierde à vos.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Espanola*, I., Pt. I., Cap. VI., 9.

“Wine has two defects: if you add water to it, you ruin it; if you do not add water, it ruins you.”

“El vivir
Eterno es vivir con honra.”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante*, Jorn. I., Sc. 5.
—(Muley.)

“To live for ever
Is to live with honour.”

“(Que) el vulgo ninguna accion
Admira sin añadir;
Que la verdad mas desnuda
Viste de ajeno matiz.”

CALDERON. *El Astrólogo Fingido*, Jorn. II., Sc. I.
—(Don Diego.)

“The vulgar admire no action
That they do not augment:
And barest truth they deck with foreign colours.”

“(Que) el yerro que bueno face
Siempre al alma es fierro agudo.”

El Romancero. Romances Históricos, 720.

“The sin that by the good man is committed,
Is aye a sword of sharpness to his soul.”

“*Ello no hay cosa peor
Que un viejo si se encapricha.*”

GERONIMO DE CIFUENTES. *Lo que son Suegro y
Cuidado, Jorn. III.*—(Don Antonio.)

“*There's nothing in the world that's worse
Than an old man that takes a fancy.*”

“*En aqueste mundo amargo
Un consuelo me conforta :
Que siendo la vida corta,
El penar no será largo.*”

DAMIAN DE VEGAS. *De la Limosna.*

“*In this world of bitter sorrow
One comfort makes me strong,
As short is our existence,
Our pain cannot be long.*”

“*En amistad verdadera
Mas vale un sentir patente
Que un agrado con cautela.*”

NICOLAS DE MORATIN. *La Petimetra, Act I., Sc. 16.*
—(Don Damian.)

“*In true friendship
A patent regret
Is better than a cautious approval.*”

“*En amor ha sido
Siempre el mas vencedor el mas vencido.*”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Si no vieran las Mujeres, Act III.,
Sc. I.*—(El Emperador.)

“*Ever in love's field
He greatest conqueror is who most doth yield.*”

“*En batallas tales
Los que vencen son leales
Los vencidos los traidores.*”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño, Jorn. III., Sc. 13.*—
(Basilio.)

“*In such battles as these
The conquerors are loyal,
The traitors are the vanquished.*”

“(Que) en boca del delincuente
Siempre vive sospechosa
La verdad.”

CALDERON. *Hado y Divisa de Leonardo y Marfisa*,
Jorn. III.—(Adolfo.)

“For in the culprit's mouth
Ever is truth suspect.”

“(Que) en buena ó mala fortuna
La milicia no es mas que una
Religion de hombres honrados.”

CALDERON. *Para vencer á Amor, querer vencerlo*,
Act I., Sc. 14.—(Don César.)

“In good or evil fortune arms are but a religion of honourable
men.”

“En casa del letrado
Se entra por el caso mismo
Que los perros en la iglesia.
¿Porque?

Porque hallan abierto.”

RAMIREZ DE ARELLANO. *La Dama Presidente*, Act
II.—(Octavio.)

“In the lawyer's house, one enters for the same reason that dogs
enter a church. Why is that? Because they find the door
open.”

“En casa llena presto se adereza la cena.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act VIII.—(Par-
meno.)

“In a fat house the supper is soon served.”

“En casa llena presto se guisa la cena.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II, 43.

“When the larder is full, the supper is quickly cooked.”

“En cierto modo es cruel
El que consuela de un mal
Que no ha pasado por él.”

FERNANDO DE ZARATE. *La Desgracia Venturosa*,
Jorn. I.—(Astolfo.)

“In a sense it is cruel for a man to console another for a sorrow
that he himself has not experienced.”

“(Que) en cosas graves siempre las disculpa
La prisa con que se hacen.”

CALDERON. *La Cisma de Inglaterra, Jorn. II.*
—(*El Rey.*)

“Serious things are always excused by the haste with which they
are done.”

“En cosas, mayormente de mujeres,
Jamas tuvo segura la balanza :
Allí son mas inciertos los placeres,
Y está mucho mas cierta la mudanza.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I.,*
Eleg. II., Canto II., 42.

“In matters touching women
The scale is never sure.
The pleasures are uncertain,
But of change you are secure.”

“En el juego igual partido
Mucho mas gusto dá cuando es reñido.”

ARTEAGA Y MONTALVAN. *Triunfos de Felipe Quinto,*
Jorn. III.—(Federico.)

“When the game is equal
Much better sport it is if contested well.”

“En el comienzo debe el home mostrar
Á su mujer como tiene de pasar.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, XXVII.*

“Tis well a man should at the outset show
His wife the way in which he means to go.”

“En el don el dador es mas de considerar
Que non el que lo recibe en el don tomar.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, XXVI.

“In giving, the giver is more to be considered
Than he who receives the gift.”

“(Que) en dichas ya perdidas
Solo el pasado bien es mal presente.”

SALAZAR Y TORRES. *Sonetos, III.*

“In the happiness we have lost
Merely our past good is our present evil.”

“En el fuego un palacio
Corre borrasca,
Mas las aguas sosiegan
Las fieras llamas ;
Pero las chispas
No pueden apagarse
Ni en muchos dias.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL. *Seguidillas.*

“A palace perishes in the fire, and though water quenches the fierce flames, it is many days before the sparks are extinguished.”

“(Que) en el hombre la memoria
Es el reloj de la vida.”

JUAN GRAJALES. *El Bastardo de Ceuta, Jorn. II.*
—(El Capitan Melendez.)

“Memory is life's clock.”

“En el intricado abismo
De los regalos de amor
El mas ciego ve mejor.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *La Piedad en la Justicia,*
Jorn. I.—(Farfan.)

“In the tricky delights of love, he who is blindest sees best.”

“En el mundo que siempre
Fué una baraja,
Una vez juega el oro,
Y otra la espada.
Y de esta suerte
Lo que un dia se gana
Otro se pierde.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL. *Seguidillas.*

“Life is like a game of cards, sometimes a diamond is played and sometimes a spade : so that what wins one day loses the next.”

NOTE.—There is a double meaning in the passage which cannot be fully rendered in English. The Spanish cards bear gold coins instead of diamonds, and swords instead of spades. Gold and swords are therefore contrasted in the passage rather than diamonds and spades.

“(Hija) en el mundo
El que no engaña, no medra.”

LEANDRO DE MORATIN. *La Mojigata, Act I., Sc. 7.*
—(Doña Clara.)

“Daughter, in this world below,
Who useth not some guile, will never grow.”

“(Que) en el tiempo de enojo.
Sabe el castigo á venganza.”

JUAN GRAJALES. *El Bastardo de Ceuta, Jorn. II.*
—(Elena.)

“In anger punishment smacks of vengeance.”

“(Que) en el tiempo dichoso
Vive dormido el valor.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Prueba de las Promesas,*
Act I., Sc. 5.—(Lucia.)

“In happy seasons
Valour sleeps.”

“(Porque) en el tiempo presente
Mucho mas grande a ser viene
El temor que el rico tiene
Que el dolor que el pobre siente.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Jacinta, Jorn. III.—*
(Fenicio.)

“In times like these the rich man's fears
Are greater far than poor man's tears.”

“En esta guerra mortal
Soldados son los dolores,
Y el amor, con sus amores,
Es capitán general.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores. En una Partida de*
la Corte.—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 134.)

“In mortal wars which here befall,
Pains are our rank and file.
Love with its loving guile
Is commander over all.”

“(Que) en estas desdichas toco
De la virtud el valor,
Y si es ella el bien mayor,
Nunca mucho costó poco.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Los Pechos Privilegiados, Act*
I., Sc. 4.—(Rodrigo.)

“The preciousness of virtue
These sorrows me have taught,
If virtue be the greatest good
It must be dearly bought.”

“En este mundo de pasión y olvido,
Ó se oye conjugar el verbo *te amo*,
Ó la vida mejor no importa un bledo.”

CAMPOAMOR. *El Tren Expreso, Canto II.*, 5.

“Midst this world’s passion and forgetfulness,
We must conjugate the verb ‘To Love,’
Or is our life not worth a blade of grass.”

“En este mundo villano
Ese es rico el que es contento.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Aguilana, Jorn. II.*,
Sc. 1.—(Dandario.)

“In this knavish world of ours,
He who is content is rich.”

“En esto
De los secretos del alma
Conjuros de mujer son
La mas poderosa magia.”

CALDERON. *Hado y Divisa de Leonardo y Marfisa,*
Jorn. II.—(Argante.)

“In all that doth concern
The secrets of the soul,
All other magic aye
Must yield to woman’s spells.”

“En facer bien al malo cosa noul aprovecha,
Omen desagradecido bien hecho nunca pecha,
El buen conoscimiento mal omen lo desecha,
El bien que omen le fase, dis que es por su derecha.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 246.

“All friendly recognition the wicked man doth slight,
And all that good men do him, he claimeth as his right.”

“En fin advierte
Mejor el lance el que mira
Que el que juega.”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien, Jorn. II.*,
Sc. 8.—(Doña Hipolita.)

“The man who standeth by,
And on the game doth gaze,
Better sees the hazard,
Than the man who plays.”

(*I.e.*, Lookers-on see most of the game.)

“En gran cuita et peligro vive quien recela que sus consejeros
querrán mas su pro que la suya.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, Pt. II.*

“Great are the risks and the anxieties of him who has reason to
fear that his advisers are seeking rather their own advantage
than his.”

“En grande paz, grandes riñas.”

TÁRREGA. *El Prado de Valencia, Jorn. II.*—
(*Beatriz.*)

“In great peace great feuds.”

“(Que) en guerras jamás suplió

Faltas de fuertes Aquiles

Un Ulises orador.”

MIRA DE MESCUA. *La Rueda de la Fortuna, Jorn.*
I.—(*Leoncio.*)

“In war, no eloquent Ulysses
Ever made up for the want
Of strong Achilles.”

“En guerras mucho vale la pujanza,

Do lo mas á lo menos señorea,

Porque notorio es que gruesa lanza

Al tiempo de romper menos blandea.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. II.,*
Eleg. II., Canto II., 1.

“Tis force in war doth bear the sway,
Dominating small and great ;
Stoutest lances least give way,
When they seal the foeman's fate.”

“(Porque) en juegos y amores

Los que dan son los señores,

No los que tienen que dar.”

CALDERON. *Argénio y Poliarco, Jorn. II., Sc. 13.*—
(*Poliarco.*)

“They who freely give, they say,
Rule the roast at love or play :
Not those who are obliged to pay.”

“En la calma
Del morir se ve perdida
La acción de aquello que es vida
No el ser de aquello que es alma.”

CALDERON. *La Hija del Aire, Segunda Parte, Act II., Sc. 8*—(*Ninias.*)

“In the calm of death we see
Lost the action we call life,
Not the being of the soul.”

“(Que) en la corte es menester
Con este cuidado andar,
Que nadie llega á besar
Sin intento de morder.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Los Favores del Mundo, Act I., Sc. 7.*—(*Hernando.*)

“One maxim keep in sight,
Ye courtiers ; it is this :
That no one comes to kiss
Unless he means to bite.”

“(Que) en la escuela del peligro
Los peligros son lecciones.”

TÁRREGA. *La Sangre Leal de los Montañeses de Navarra, Jorn. III.*—(*Don Fruela.*)

“In the school of peril
Dangers are lessons.”

“(Que) en la extranjera patria siempre ha sido
El ingenio premiado y venturoso.”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *Carta, Danteo á Al-bano.*

“In foreign lands genius has always been fortunate and well rewarded.”

“En la guerra mas veces sirve la paciencia que las manos.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. I., Cap. XIV.*

“In war patience is more often of service than force.”

“En la guerra pelea mas la cabeza que las manos.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. I., Cap. VI.*

“In war it is rather the head that fights than the hands.”

“En la humana vida
Va la Calumnia á la Virtud asida,
Como al olmo la hiedra.”

CAMPOAMOR. *La Calumnia, Canto II.*

“In human life
Where virtue is, there calumny is close
Clinging as tight as ivy to the elm.”

“En la largueza fecha con bondad
Mas quel fecho vale la voluntad.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, 172.

“In largesse that with kindness is bestowed,
To will and not to deed the thanks are owed.”

“En la muerte muestra el hombre
Las costumbres de la vida.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *El Amor Constante, Jorn.
III.—(El Duque.)*

“Man showeth in the hour of death
The habits that his life have ruled.”

“En la tardanza va el peligro.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 41.*

“Tis in delay that danger lies.”

“(Porque) en la traduccion es consiguiente
Que pierda la dulzura competente,
Como sucede á todos los autores
En manos de mejores traductores.”

CADALSO. *Epistola dedicada á Ortelio.*

“The grace and perfume of the pristine thought
In a translation never can be caught ;
And to this doom is every author fated,
However well his werk may be translated.”

“En la vergüenza y recato de las doncellas, se despuntan y
embotan las amorosas saetas.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 58.*

“Against maidly modesty and reserve, the arrows of love are
blunted and lose their points.”

“(Que) en las acciones humanas
El poder siempre fué cuerpo.
Pero el valor siempre es alma.”

ALFARO. *El Hombre de Portugal, Jorn. I.—(Don
Jorge.)*

“In all human actions
Power was always the body,
But nobleness the soul.”

“En las contiendas de amor, mayor victoria y gloria la de que
se rinde que la del vencedor.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I. De las Cartas
Latinas*, 24.

“In love's conflicts, greater is the victory and greater the glory of
him who surrenders than of him who overcomes.”

“(Que) en las empresas de lealtad y fama,
Que se anhelan á costa de los riesgos,
Es la fortuna quien dispone el logro ;
Mas es quien hace el merito, el intento.”

MERANO Y GUZMAN. *En vano el poder persigue,*
Jorn. III.—(Domiciano.)

“For in great deeds of fame and high renown,
That, spite of perils, heroes do pursue.
Fortune withholds or gives the victor's crown,
But to the intention is the honour due.”

“(Que) en las escuelas de Marte
El soldado que pelea
Es el letrado que sabe.”

CALDERON. *Lances de Amor y Fortuna, Jorn. I.,*
Sc. 2.—(Estela.)

“For, in the schools of Mars,
The fighting warrior
Is the sage who knows.”

“(Porque) en las mujeres nobles
Son delitos pensamientos
Por son honestad y honor.”

MANUEL GARRO. *Musicos Amo y Criado, Act III.*
—(Doña Leonor.)

“For, in a noble dame,
'Tis crime to consider
Her modesty and fame.”

“En las revueltas de Estado, el que mas puede, mas peligra.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 237.

“In revolutions it is the most powerful who incurs the greatest
danger.”

“En ley de amor
No se conquista un favor
Por fuerza ni por engaño.”

TÁRREGA. *El Prado de Valencia*, Jorn. I.—(*El Conde.*)

“For in the code of love,
By force or fraud
Is never favour won.”

“(Que) en ley de cuerdos y olvidos
Los hombres menos pagados
Son los mas agradecidos.”

TÁRREGA. *La Enemiga Favorable*, Jorn. I.—(*La Reina.*)

“For in the law of memory 'tis set,
They are most thankful
Who the least do get.”

“(Que) en llegando el desengaño
No hay amor que no sea odio.”

CALDERON. *Mujer, Llora y Vencerás*, Act III., Sc. 1.
—(*Federico.*)

“When disillusion comes,
All love will turn to hate.”

“En lo que Lope gana
Pelayo empobrece,
Con lo que Sancho sana
Domingo adolece.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 60.

“What ruins John
Is Peter's gain.
Tom thrives upon
What's William's bane.”

(*I.e.*, “What's one man's meat is another man's poison.”)

“En los embates de amante,
El viento que corre por el pecho
Se descubre en el semblante.”

CALDERON. *La Banda y la Flor*, Jorn. I., Sc. 7.—
(*Ponlévi.*)

“In storms that over lovers blow
The winds that stir their bosoms
On their countenances show.”

“En los extremos del hado
 No hay hombre tan desdichado
 Que no tenga un envidioso.”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien*, Jorn. I., Sc. 4.
 (El Rey.)

“When destiny hath done her worst,
 No man there is that's so accurst
 But findeth one to envy him.”

“En los peligros el rey que mira manda con los ojos.”

QUEVEDO. *Politica de Dios*, Part I., Cap. VI.

“In dangers, the king who looks on orders with his eyes.”

“En los poetas hay mucho que reformar, y lo mejor fuera
 quitarlos del todo ; mas porque nos quede de quien
 hacer burla, se dispensa con ellos, de suerte que gas-
 tados los que hay no haya más poetillas.”

QUEVEDO. *Prematica que este año de 1600 se or-
 denó.*

“There is much that needs reforming in the ranks of the poets,
 and the best course were to get rid of them altogether, but
 that we may still have some one to laugh at we will put up
 with them, so that when the present lot have died out there
 will be no more poetasters.”

“(Porque) en los que nobles nacen
 Es el mas leve defecto
 Mas culpable, cuando
 Los que deben dar ejemplo.”

RAMIREZ DE ARELLANO. *La Dama Presidente*,
 Act III.—(Angel.)

“For in the nobly born
 The slightest evil taint
 More heinous is, for they
 Should fair example set.”

(I.e., “Noblesse Oblige”.)

“(Pues) en los tales tiempos es gran yerro,
 Como dicen allá, dormir sin perro.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias*, Pt. I.,
 Eleg. XIV., Canto III., st. 57.

“In these bad times 'tis dangerous to sleep
 Without a dog who faithful watch will keep.”

“(Que) en lucha el agua y fuego
Siempre el último es quien muere.”

GALVEZ AMANDI. *Para Heridas las de Honor, Act I., Sc. 5.*—(Diego.)

“When fire and water are at war
The fire it is that always dies.”

“(Y) en materia de amores,
Saben los confesores
Que la moral suele tener dos caras.”

CAMPOAMOR. *Como rezan las Solteras, 4.*

“In everything that love concerns,
As quickly the confessor learns,
Two faces hath morality.”

“En materias de amor y diplomacia
Cualquiera niña es la mujer eterna.”

CAMPOAMOR. *Dichas Sin Nombre, 7.*

“In matters of love and diplomacy any girl is the eternal woman.”

“(Porque, lo mismo á mi que á todo viejo),
En materias de gracia femenina,
Me hace feliz el género diablejo.”

CAMPOAMOR. *El Quinto; no Matar, 4.*

“For as with all old men, so 'tis with me,
In all that doth to woman's charms pertain,
I dearly love a spice of devilry.”

“(Hernando) en mujer queda
O hay busilis ó hay engaños.”

CALDERON. *Cada uno para si, Act I., Sc. 15.*—
(Juana.)

“In a quiet woman, there is either the supreme point of excellence, or there are wiles.”

“(Que) en mujeres y empanadas
Del figon, hay mucho hueso.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *La Dicha por el Desprecio, Act I.*
—(Sancho.)

“For in women and in cookshop pasties there is a great deal of bone.”

“En nuestro mortal estambre,
Lo que adelgaza es el hambre.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Los Milagros del Desprecio, Act I., Sc. 2.—(Hernando.)*

“Hunger it is that puts to proof
The fineness of our mortal woof.”

“En nuestros tiempos más tienen por hombre al que jura que
al que tiene barbas.”

QUEVEDO. *La Visita de los Chistes.*

“In our days they count a man him who swears rather than him
whose beard is grown.”

“(Que) en palacio al vergonzoso
Siempre el refran ha culpado.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *Reinar despues de Morir,
Jorn. I.—(Brito.)*

“The bashful are ever the standing joke in palaces.”

“En pequenna gergenza yase gran resplendor,
En azucar muy poco yase mucho dulzor,
En la duenna pequenna yase muy grand amor,
Pocas palabras cumplen al buen entendededor.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 1584.*

“In little jewel, brilliant splendour lies,
Sweet the sugar, though small the piece in size.
Vast love may beam from little lady's eyes,
And sparing words suffice for listener wise.”

“En poder de vil ombre non metas tu fazienda,
Ca darta mala zaga, nunqua prendrás emienda.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre, 50.*

“Let no knave hold your purse or you will rue.
Ill chase he'll lead you ; and you'll lose it too.”

“(Pero) en siendo mujeres, sean morenas,
Sean blancas, ó no, todas son buenas.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Las Bizarrias de Belinda, Act I., Sc. 3.—(Tello.)*

“But being women, it is understood
That be they fair or dark, they all are good.”

“(Que) en sospechas de honra y fama,
Se desluce quien las dice
Y se ofende quien las calla.”

CALDERON. *Dar Tiempo al Tiempo*, Act I., Sc. 15.
—(Don Diego.)

“ . . . Doubts of honour and of fame
Tarnish him whose lips they pass,
And hurt the man who silent keeps.”

“ En tí se vea
Cuan hija del valor es la clemencia.”

CALDERON. *Duelos de Amor y Lealtad*, Jorn. III.,
—(Deidamia.)

“ Let them see in thee how truly Clemency is the daughter of
Valour.”

“(Que) en tierra llana é non muy labrada,
Nasce á las veces muy oliente rosa.”

FRANCISCO IMPERIAL. *Cancionero de Baena*, 231.

“ Lowly ground and poorly tilled
Will sometimes breed a fragrant rose.”

“ En todo tiempo la memoria de un buen estado causa soledad
al que le ha perdido.”

MONTEMAYOR. *Diana*, Lib. VI.

“ The memory of happier days ever causes a sense of solitude in
those who have lost them.”

“ En tu vida no has de darle
Consejo al que ha menester
Dinero.”

CALDERON. *El Alcalde de Zalamea*, Jorn. I.—
(Juan.)

“ In all thy life thou ne'er must give
Counsel to him who money needs.”

“(Que) en un animo constante
Siempre se halla igual semblante
Para el bien y el mal.”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante*, Jorn. I., Sc. 5.
—(El Rey.)

“ And the steadfast soul, and deep
Unruffled brow will ever keep,
Let good or ill befall.”

“(Porque) en un pasado amor
Se olvida hasta la memoria.”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño*, Jorn. III., Sc. 10.—
(*Rosaura*.)

“For ever, with a love that's past,
Even its memory is forgot.”

“(Que) en un rey no hay tal saber
Como saber castigar.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *La Piedad en la Justicia*,
Act III.—(*El Rey*.)

“There is no knowledge so befits a king
As knowing how to punish.”

“(Y) en un viejo una mujer
Es en un olmo una hiedra,
Que aunque con tan varios lazos
Le cubre de sus abrazos,
El se seca y ella medra.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Perro del Hortelano*, Act III.,
Sc. 8.—(*Ludorico*.)

“Like an old man and a lass,
Is elm in ivy's close embrace,
She will hold him with her charms.
Fold about him clinging arms ;
And while he shrinks she grows in grace.”

“En una hora no se ganó Zamora.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act VI.—(*Celestina*.)

“Zamora was not taken in an hour.”

“En vano á la puerta llama
Quien no llama al corazon.”

IGLESIAS DE LA CASA. *Letrillas*, IV.

“He knocks in vain upon the gate
Who knocks not also at the heart.”

“En vano cura la herida,
Quien dentro la flecha tiene.”

JERÓNIMO DE VILLAIZAN. *Sufrir mas por querer mas*, Jorn. III.—(*Doña Leonor*.)

“In vain the outward wound to heal,
And leave the arrow head within.”

“En vano el hombre la mujer desvia
De su opinion rebelde, y la importuna
Al blando ruego y al desnudo acero :
 Porque si es por amor lo que porfia,
Contara las estrellas una á una,
Y las arenas de la mar primero.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Domine Lucas, Act III., Sc. 2.*
—(Fulgencio.)

“Of woman man tries vainly to refute
The fixed opinion, or her will surmount
 With soft persuasion or with naked brand ;
For if it be of love that they dispute,
He sooner one by one the stars shall count,
 And number on the shore the grains of sand.”

“Enna cima yaz el prez e la mal estanca.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre, 1252.*

“On the summit honour lies
 And stays the flow of evil.”

“(Que) entorpece el atrevido
El animo á los contrarios.”

GASPAR DE AVILA. *El Valeroso Espanol, Jorn. II.*
—(Cortés)

“The bold man numbs the spirit of his adversaries.”

“Entrar con la agena, para salir con la suya.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 144.*

“Begin in other peoples' way, so as to end by having your own
way.”

“Entre celos y sospechas,
No hay danzas sino de espadas.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Moriscos, 209.*

“Between jealousies and suspicions
The only dances are the sword dances.”

“Entre dos muelas cordales nunca pongas tus pulgares.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 43.*

“Never put your thumbs between two wisdom teeth.”

“(Que) entre el honor y el amor
Hay muchos montes de nieve.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Perro del Hortelano, Act III.,
Sc. 13.—(Marcela.)*

“For between love and honour
Are many hills of snow.”

“Entre el *si* y el *no* de la muger, no me atrevería yo á poner una punta de alfiler, porque no cabria.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 19.

“Between the *yes* and the *no* of a woman, I should be sorry to undertake to put the point of a pin, for there would be no room for it.”

“(Que cuerdamente decia
Aquel sabio) que entre el ver
Padecer y el padecer
Ninguna distancia habia.”

CALDERON. *No siempre lo Peor es Ciento, Jorn. II.*,
—(*Don Juan.*)

“True it is, as say the wise,
Short indeed the distance real
'Twixt the anguish that we feel
And the pain before our eyes.”

“Entre los sabios, aquel es más sabio de todos, que piensa que sabe méños, y entre los simples, aquel es mas simple que piensa que sabe mas.”

ANTONIO GUEVARA. *Marco Aurelio y Faustina, Cap. II.*

“Amongst wise men, he is the wisest who thinks that he knows least, and amongst fools he is the most foolish who thinks he knows most.”

“(Que bien dijo
Un discreto cortesano)
Que era contagion amor,
Pues en la accion mas acaso
Su veneno comunica,
O mas ó méños templado.”

CALDERON. *Antes que todo es mi Dama, Act I., Sc. 3.*
—(*Don Félix.*)

“Said a witty courtier once,
Love a dire contagion is :
For when least we look for harm,
Then on us with varying force
Seizes the virus of the ill.”

“Errar en los consejos que se dan á los Príncipes, es errar contra toda la especie.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I.*, 132.

“To err in the advice given to a prince is to err against the whole human race.”

138 *ES A VECES PEOR—ES AMOR GRANDE INGENIERO.*

“Es á veces peor la virtud viciosa y la valentia desatinada que la cobardia cuerda y el vicio considerado, cuanto es mejor lo malo que enmienda que lo bueno que se empeora.”

QUEVEDO. *Marco Bruto.*

“Sometimes pampered virtue and foolhardy bravery are worse than prudent cowardice and calculating vice, just as evil that reforms itself is better than good which deteriorates.”

“(Que) es acto ménos errado
Errar siendo aconsejado,
Que no siéndolo acertar.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *El Dueño de las Estrellas, Act II., Sc. 2.—(El Rey.)*

“It is less erroneous
To err by the advice of others
Than to succeed without it.”

“(Que) es aguila la venganza,
Cuando el agravio es neblí.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos, 865.*

“For vengeance is an eagle,
When the outrage is a kite.”

“Es amor afecto tal
Que aunque de él mil quejas dén,
Hallo que no gusta el bien
Quien no solicita el mal.”

PEDRO CORDERO. *El Principe Jardinero, Act I.—(Casimiro.)*

“This paradox in love you meet,
Though much we may complain.
Without the usual pain
We've little relish for the sweet.”

“Es amor grande ingeniero :
Las máquinas de Arquimedes
No son encarecimiento
Para las que tiene amor.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Hermosa Fea, Act II, Sc. 7.—(Ricardo.)*

“Love is a mighty engineer,
Not Archimedes' skill could add
One jot or tittle to the power
Of the machines that Love controls.”

“(Porque digan que) es amor
Homicida del ingenio.”

CALDERON. *El Magico Prodigioso*, Jorn. I.—
(*Cipriano*.)

“ For they do say that love
Of genius is the murderer.”

“(Que) es armiño la hermosura,
Que siempre á riesgo se guarda ;
Si no se defiende, muera ;
Si se defiende, se mancha.”

CALDERON. *El Mayor Monstruo los Zelos*, Jorn.
II., Sc. 10.—(*El Tetrarca*.)

“ Beauty, like an ermine white,
From every peril shrinks or flies,
For, failing to defend, it dies,
And's soiled if for its life it fight.”

“(Que dicen) es bien
Que pague los portes quien
Abre la carta.”

CALDERON. *Con quien vengo, vengo*, Jorn. III.,
23.—(*Ursino*.)

“ Tis right they say,
That he should cost of postage pay
Who doth the letter open.”

“(Porque) es breve aun del sol la monarquia.”

GONGORA. *Canciones Funebres*, V.
“ For even of the sun the rule is brief.”

“ Es bueno mandar, aunque sea á un hato de ganado.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 42.

“ It is pleasant to command, though it be only a flock of sheep.”

“(Porque) es ciego barbarismo
Que toda razon condena,
Que se olvide por la ajena,
De la piedad de sí mismo.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *El Amor como ha de ser*, Act
I.—(*El Conde*.)

“ Blind are the people that do live
To pity gain for others' sake.
And so small heed for reason take
As to themselves no pity give.”

“(Que) es como el alma el querer,
Que ninguno puede hacer
Que se parta en dos pedazos.”

TÁRREGA. *El Prado de Valencia, Jorn. II.*—(Margarita.)

“ Love is like a soul ;
It must remain a whole
That none can split in two.”

“(Que) es como pimienta el oro
Que al que más come más pica.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *El Desdichado en Fingir, Act I., Sc. 2.*—(Tristan.)

“ Gold is like pepper.
The more you eat the more it incites.”

“(Y) es cosa manifiesta
Que no es de estima lo que poco cuesta.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 43.*

“ And there is one thing clear,
Naught we esteem save that which costs us dear.”

“(Bien sabes que) es crueza mas que gloria
Perseguir al que sigue la fortuna,
Y vencer al vencido no es victoria.”

DIEGO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Carta, I.*

“ Well thou knowest that to follow
Vanquished foe is glory hollow,
To beat the beaten, small renown.”

“ Es cualquier libro discreto
(Que si cansa, de hablar deja)
Un amigo que aconseja
Y reprehende en secreto.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Viuda Valenciana, Act I., Sc. 1.*—(Leonarda.)

“ Every book that's written,
And is worth the name,
Is a friend to counsel,
Or in secret blame.”

“ Es de vidro la muger ;
Pero no se ha de probar
Si se puede, ó no, quebrar,
Porque todo podria ser.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 33.*

“Woman doubtless is of glass,
But the risk we should not take
To discover if she'll break,
For anything may come to pass.”

“(Que) es decir á una mujer
Todo lo que no ha de hacer,
Decirla que puede hacerlo.”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *El Marido hace Mujer*, Jorn. I.—(Don Juan.)

“To tell a woman everything she may not do is to tell her that she can do it.”

“Es devario
Dar coces al aguijon,
Y á la carteta pernadas.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Imenea*, Jorn. I., Sc. 2.
—(Eliso.)

“Tis a fool's part
To try his toes against the goad,
Or test his shins against the cart.”

“Es disculpable en los que merecen la gloria, que la busquen por todos los medios con que se adquiere.”

QUINTANA. *El Gran Capitan*, p. 271.

“It is excusable that those who deserve glory should seek it by every means by which it can be obtained.”

“Es el amor un encanto
Cuyo sorbitante arrojo
Procede de un ojeriza
Y se origina de un odio.”

MORENO Y POSNOVEL. *Pagarse en la Misma Flor*,
Act II.—(El Principe.)

“Love a strange enchantment is,
Whose boldness without bound
Springs from a grudge ; its origin
In hatred will be found”

“(Que) es el anciano noble un Etna breve,
Que oculta ardores, aunque ostenta nieve.”

MANUEL DE ÁNERO PUENTE. *Luis Perez el Gallego*
(Sequel), Jorn. I.—(Duque de Alva.)

“The aged noble like some Etna glows
With hidden fire within, though crowned with snows.”

“ Es el mayor saber á veces no saber ó afectar no saber.”
 GRACIAN. *Orículo Manual*, 133.

“ It is often wisest not to know, or to pretend not to know.”

“ Es el peor enemigo el que aparenta
 No poder causar daño ; porque intenta,
 Inspirando confianza
 Asegurar su golpe de venganza.”

SAMANIEGO. *Fábulas*, Lib. I., 12.

“ He's the worst foe who, in our view,
 Seems most unlikely harm to do,
 For when he can our trust secure,
 He makes his vengeance doubly sure.”

“ (Que) es el poder provocado
 Fuego que no se va en humo.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Históricos*, 720.

“ For power once provoked to ire
 Is not smoke alone, but fire.”

“ Es el primer consejo
 Mejor el del enemigo.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *Hechos de Bernardo del
 Carpio*, Act III.—(Roldan.)

“ The first advice
 Comes best from an enemy.”

“ (Porque) es el Rey el espejo
 En que se mira el que es noble,
 Y con el menor aliento
 Se empaña su cristal puro.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *El Sabio en su Retiro*, Act III.
 —(El Rey.)

“ The king is like a mirror, in which the noblest may see themselves reflected, but of which the limpid crystal is dimmed by the slightest breath.”

“ Es el oido la puerta segunda de la verdad y principal de la mentira.”

GRACIAN. *Orículo Manual*, 80.

“ The ear is the postern gate of truth and the main gate of falsehood.”

“ Es el vino muy bueno en su mesma natura,
Muchas bondades tiene, si se toma con mesura,
Al que demas lo bebe, sacalo de cordura,
Toda maldat del mundo fase e toda locura.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 522.

“ Wine is good, its nature fair,
It virtues hath, if drunk with care,
Excess, men's wits away doth bear,
Evil and madness linger there.”

“ (Y) es engaño de amadores
Fundarse en cosa pasada ;
Que ellas no tienen en nada
Cuanto hacen por amores.
Y así olvidan lo pasado
Que, aunque sea haber llegado
Al fin del mayor estrecho
Tan presto como fué hecho
Tan presto será olvidado.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores, Glosa*.—(*Rivadeneyra*, Vol. xxii., p. 135.)

“ A foolish lover ever dwells
For hope upon his deeds.
But grateful woman never heeds
The acts that love impels.
And so, forgotten is the past,
The sacrifice to Lethe cast,
And though the deed be great, when o'er,
She thinks upon the deed no more.”

“ Es escuela la soldadesca donde el mezquino se hace franco,
y el franco prodigo.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 39.

“ Soldiering is a school in which the mean become generous and
the generous lavish.”

“ Es eterna duracion
La de aquesta tu mañana.”

GERONIMO DE CUELLAR. *Cada qual á su negocio*,
Act I.—(*Maria.*)

“ This to-morrow of yours
Lasts for ever.”

“Es fruto
De la tristeza el contento.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Dama Melindrosa*, Act I., Sc. 1.
—(Tiberio.)

“The fruit
Of sadness is contentment.”

“Es gran parte de regir el disimular.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 88

“Dissembling plays an important part in ruling.”

“Es honor en la mujer
Nave sin leme en el mar.”

JUAN DE LEMOS. *Nadie pierda la Esperanza*, Jorn.
III.—(Don Antonio.)

“A woman's honour is a ship at sea without a rudder.”

“Es la almohada Sibila muda, y el dormir sobre los puntos
vale más que el desvelarse debajo de ellos.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 151.

“The pillow is a silent oracle, and it is better to sleep upon one's
difficulties than to lie awake under them.”

“Es la desesperacion
Dueña de los imposibles.”

SALAZAR Y TORRES. *Elegir al Enemigo*, Act I.—
(Ricardo.)

“Desperation is the mistress of the impossible.”

“Es la estimacion para las perfecciones, lo que el favonio
para flores, aliento y vida.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 67.

“Recognition is to excellence what the west wind is to the flowers,
the breath of life.”

“(Porque) es la hacienda maldita
Que pasa por muchas manos,
Como estado de tiranos
Que el uno al otro le quita.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *El Mercader Amante*, Jorn.
I.—(Don Garcia.)

“The wealth that knows no keeper long
Accurséd is, like tyrants' states ;
For doomed it is by evil fates
To be the prey of rapine strong.”

“(Que) es la honra del vencido
La gloria del vencedor.”

ADRIAN DEL PRADO. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 703.

“In the honour of the vanquished
Doth the victor's glory lie.”

“(Que) es la ignorancia inventora
Y amiga de cosas nuevas.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *El Diablo está en Cantillana*,
Jorn. II.—(El Rey.)

“Ignorance is the inventor and lover of new things.”

“(Que) es la jactancia un borron
Que borra fechos muy claros.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos*, 813.

“For boasting is a filthy blur
That blotteth out the noblest deeds.”

“Es la ociosidad campo franco de perdicion, arado con que
se siembran malos pensamientos.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. I., Lib. II.,
Cap. 6.

“Idleness is the open field of perdition, well tilled and sown with
evil thoughts.”

“Es la política una
Astrologia tan fácil
Que por lo que fué, adivina
Lo que será.”

BANCÉS CANDAMO. *Por su Rey y por su Dama*, Act
I.—(Portocarrero.)

“Politics is so easy an astrology
That it reads by the past
What will happen in the future.”

“Es la razon un tormento,
Y vale mas delirar
Sin juicio, que el sentimiento
Cuerdamente analizar.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Estudiante de Salamanca*, Pt. II.
—(Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 135.)

“Reason is unending torment,
Better raving mad than wise,
If we yearn our inner feelings
Sensibly to analyse.”

“ (Que) es la sangre de los nobles,
Patrimonio de los reyes.”

CALDERON. *A secreto agravio secreta venganza,*
Jorn. II., Sc. 4.—(Leonor.)

“ For the king's patrimony lies
In the blue blood of his nobility.”

“ Es la verdad un sol, que aunque cubierto
Algun espacio esté de nube oscura,
La vence al fin, y queda descubierto.”

CAIRASCO DE FIGUEROA. *Definiciones.—(Verdad.)*

“ Truth and the sun a time obscured,
Behind the clouds may stay.
But final triumph is ensured,
And clouds will pass away.”

“ Es lazarillo de amor
El corazon, le guia
Aun por indirecta via
Donde anhela su interior.”

CRESPO DE LA PINILLA. *Saber ser loco es cordura,*
Jorn. III.—(Argelina.)

“ Love, the blind, is beggar-led
By the heart through crooked ways,
But by those that instinct says
Tend the way he yearns to tread.”

“ Es leccion de advertencia la reflexion sobre si.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 69.

“ Self-examination is the school of prudence.”

“ (Que) es ley antigua de la guerra
Y mas que cruel, piadosa,
No dar quartel á quien usa
De armas que son venenosas.”

FRANCISCO DE VILLEGAS. *Dios da Justicia á Todos,*
Jorn. I.—(Amarates.)

“ In warfare's laws this one of old obtains ;
By mercy and not cruelty 'twas made,
That he no quarter from his victor gains
Who in the battle wields a poisoned blade.”

“(Porque) es ley en las mujeres
Contarás cuanto supieres.”

CALDERON. *El Astrólogo Fingido, Jorn. I., Sc. 12.*
—(Moron.)

“ For since it is a woman’s law
Thou shalt tell what thou dost know.”

“ Es limosna una moneda
Que el rico en el pobre labra ;
Pero no pasa en el cielo
Sin la caridad por armas.”

ALONSO DE LEDESMA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 392.

“ Alma bestowed is money
That the rich coin on the poor ;
But it passeth not in heaven
Lacking charity’s device.”

“(Que) es mal valor tal vez ser temeroso,
Y no siempre fortuna da al osado
Favor, ni quiere el gusto ser violento.”

FRANCISCO DE MEDRANO. *Poesias, Soneto VII.*

“ It may ill become valour to be timorous ;
But fortune does not always favour boldness,
Nor does pleasure love violence.”

“ Es mas cierto médico el experimentado que el letrado.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act V.—(Celestina.)*

“ Experience, not book-learning, makes the best doctor.”

“ ¿ Es mas digno de corona quien preside en la calumnia y es
docto en la acusacion, que el soldado, gloria de su
patria, y miedo de los enemigos ? ”

QUEVEDO. *El Entremetido y la Dueña y el Soplon.*

“ Is he more worthy of a crown who presides over calumny, and
is a clever accuser, than the soldier, his country’s glory and
the foeman’s dread ? ”

“ (Que) es más vencer la fortuna,
Que allanar montes de acero.”

RODRIGUEZ. *El Renegado Zanaga, Act III.—(Andrea Doria.)*

“ Greater it is to conquer fortune
Than to level hills of steel.”

“Es mejor, aunque te aflija
El ser descortés por hija
Que cobarde por amante.”

MIRA DE MESCUA. *Obligar contra su sangre, Jorn. III.*—(*Doña Elvira.*)

“Better discourteous for a daughter be
Than for a lover cowardly.”

“(Que) es mejor buena muerte que un proceso.”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *Cancion VI., Letrados.*

“A happy death is better than a lawsuit.”

“Es mejor ser loado de los pocos sabios, que burlado de los
muchos necios.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 48.*

“It is better to be praised by a few wise men than to be laughed
at by many fools.”

“Es menester
Que el oro del bien querer
Se toque con la pobreza
De quien le pretende ver.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *El Mercader Amante, Jorn. I.*—(*Belisario.*)

“It is needful
That the gold of affection
Be tested by the touchstone
Of poverty, if you would prove it.”

“Es menos yerro no condenar los malhechores, que punir
los inocentes.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act XIV.*—
(*Calisto.*)

“It is a more venial mistake to let the guilty go scatheless, than
to punish the innocent.”

“(Porque) es mercader, que trata
En piedras, que solamente
La estimacion las ensalza,
Y no valen nada el dia
Que la estimacion las falta.”

CALDERON. *La Niña de Gomez Arias, Jorn. II.*,
—(*Gomez Arias.*)—(*Of Love.*)

“ Love is a merchant, and he trades
 In precious stones, whose virtue lies
 But in the esteem we have for them,
 And lose their value on the day
 They are no longer coveted.”

“ Es mi señor
 De los sordos el peor ;
 Digo, el que no quiere oír.”

JERÓNIMO DE VILLAIZAN. *Ofender con las Finezas*,
Jorn. II.—(Dorotea.)

“ None so deaf as those who will not hear.”

“ Es muger,
 Sabe amar y aborrecer.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Molino*, *Act II., Sc. 1.—(Melmanpo.)*

“ A woman she,
 And therefore can both love and hate.”

“ (Que) es muy breve la fortuna
 Que se funda en la belleza.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Todo es Ventura*, *Jorn. III., Sc. 3.—(Celia.)*

“ Fleeting, indeed, the fortune
 That on beauty only rests.”

“ (Que) es muy fácil un concepto
 Parecerse á otro, si entrambos
 Se encaminan á un fin mismo,
 Pues donde es uno el amor,
 Siempre es uno el pensamiento.”

CALDERON. *El Conde Lucanor*, *Act III., Sc. 7.—(Astolfo.)*

“ Easy it is for two ideas to resemble each other if both are directed
 to the same end, for when love is one, thought is one.”

“ Es muy filosofo amor :
 La soledad lo recrea.”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien*, *Jorn. II., Sc. 9.—(Doña Laura.)*

“ Love is a great philosopher,
 That doth rejoice in solitude.”

“(Que) es parentesco sin sangre
Una amistad verdadera.”

CALDERON. *El Galan Fantasma*, Jorn. II., Sc. 3.—
(*Carlos.*)

“True friendship
Is kinship without the blood.”

“Es pasion de necios la prisa.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 53.
“Haste is a fool’s passion.”

“(Que) es peligro mentar soga
En casa del ahorcado.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Conversacion, Recado Falso.*
—(*Rivadeneira*, Vol. xxxii., p. 172.)

“It is dangerous to mention ropes
In the house of a man who was hanged.”

“(Que) es pequeño mundo el hombre
Yo pienso que será así
La mujer pequeño cielo.”

CALDERON. *Hombre Pobre todo es Trazas*, Jorn. I.,
Sc. 1.—(*Don Diego.*)

“Since man, they say, ‘s a little world,
Woman, I take it, is a little heaven.”

“(Que) es pildora la mujer
Y se ha de tomar dorada.”

COLODRERO DE VILLALOBOS. *Epigramas*, V.

“Woman is a pill, and must be gilded when she is taken.”

“Es propio de la lisonja
Olvidar al que está lejos.”

CAMACHO Y MARTINEZ. *Koulikan*, Jorn. II.—
(*Acmet.*)

“It is the nature of flattery
To forget the absent.”

“(Que) es propio de una mentira
Socorrerse de una mas.”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *El Marido hace Mujer*, Jorn. I.—(*Don Diego.*)

“Tis aye the custom of a lie
To call a second to its aid.”

“ Es ser piadoso
 El vencedor con el venido
 Ser dos veces victorioso.”

CALDERON. *El Mayor Monstruo los Zelos, Jorn. I.,*
Sc. 7.—(Aristóbolo.)

“ To be merciful to the vanquished
 Is to be twice victorious.”

“ Es siempre mas lo que ignora
 Que lo que sabe el discreto.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *El Sábio en su Retiro, Act I.—*
(El Rey.)

“ A discreet man will always be ignorant of more than he knows.”

“ Es
 Sin duda el llanto el mayor
 Hechizo de la mujer.”

CALDERON. *Fieras afemina Amor, Jorn. III.—*
(Hércules.)

“ Doubt not, no spell that woman weaves
 Can with her tears in power compare.”

“ (Porque) es tal
 De la fortuna el desdén,
 Que apénas nos hace un bien
 Cuando le desquita un mal.”

CALDERON. *Amor despues de la Muerte, Jorn. II.,*
Sc. 5.—(Doña Isabel.)

“ Such is fortune's scornful mood,
 No sooner hath she done us good
 She cancels it with some new spite.”

“ Es tan augusta
 De los reyes la deidad,
 Tan fuerte y tan absoluta
 Que engendra ánimo piadoso.”

CALDERON. *El Príncipe Constante, Jorn. III., Sc.*
7.—(Don Fernando.)

“ Kings' godliness so noble is,
 So absolute and strong and great,
 That in it gentle pity dwells, innate.”

“(Porque) es tan fuerte el amor
 Y son sus efectos tales
 Que lo publican los ojos
 Aunque la lengua lo calle.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos*, 850.

“So strong is love,
 And such its strange effect,
 That eyes proclaim it
 When the lips are dumb.”

“Es todo su poder
 Caduco y perecedero ;
 Pues con cuanto puede, no
 Puede enmendarse á sí mismo.”

CALDERON. *Dar lo todo y no dar nada*, Act I., Sc.
 3.—(*Diógenes*.)

“All his power is perishing and vain,
 For, though he do his utmost, still is he
 Impotent his own reform to work.”

“Es tu comienzo lloroso,
 Tu salida siempre amarga,
 Y nunca buena ;
 Lo de enmedio trabajoso,
 Y á quien le das vida larga
 Le das pena.”

MANRIQUE. *Coplas*, XXV.

“Thy beginning is with tears ;
 Thine end with sorrow rife,
 And bane.
 In tribulation pass thy years,
 To others givest life
 Of pain.”

“(Que) es tu hermosura mayor.
 Quando está menos vestida.”

ANTONIO DE CASTRO. *Los Martires de Cordova*,
Jorn. I.—(El Presidente.)

“Thy beauty's greater
 When 'tis least arrayed.”

“Es un necio grosero
 Quien puede tener dos capas
 Y se contenta de una.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Imenea*, *Jorn. III.*,
Sc. 1.—(Borcas.)

“ Oh ! what a fool is he
Who when he might two cloaks possess,
Yet still is satisfied with one.”

“ Es un vomitivo para los secretos la tibieza en creer.”
GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 213.

“ The tepid water of incredulity acts as an emetic on secrets.”

“ Es una la virtud ; á ella conducen
Diversas sendas.”

VACA DE GUZMAN Y MANRIQUE. *El Triunfo sobre el Oro.*

“ Virtue is one, but divers paths
Thereunto do lead.”

“ (Que) es vibora enfurecida
Despreciada una muger.”

NICOLAS DE MORATIN. *La Petimetra*, Act II., Sc. 16.—(Jeronima.)

“ Even as a furious viper,
So is a woman scorned.”

“ Es ya razon de estado y aun forzoso
En la buena política y sus leyes,
No casar en sus tierras á los reyes.”

PEREZ DE MONTALVAN. *Como Padre y como Rey*,
Jorn. III.—(El Rey.)

“ A weighty maxim 'tis, and rule of state,
In his own country never king should mate.”

“ Esa es natural condicion de mujeres, desdeñar á quien las
quiere, y amar á quien las aborrece.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 20.

“ It is the nature of women to disdain those who love them, and to
love those who abhor them.”

“ Escuelas son de la vida
Los años, en cuya sabia
Academia, la experiencia
Lé en su cátedra sentada,
Aquella liccion de que
Se ha de ir hacia la desgracia,
Antes á que no suceda.”

CALDERON. *Tambien hay Duelo en las Damas*, Jorn.
I., Sc. 19.—(Don Fernando.)

“ High schools of life are passing years,
 Where experience holds a chair :
 And reads his lesson sage and sound
 That our misfortunes must be met
 And stayed ere they too near approach.”

“(Dicen que) ese es Rey
 El que al Rey jamás no vee.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales, Discurso de la Vida de Corte.*—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 46.)

“ They say, in sooth, a king is he
 Who on a king doth never look.”

“ Este mundo es fallesçedero,
 Asy como sueño que es olvidado.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena,*
 39.

“ As evanescent is this world
 As is a dream that is forgot.”

“ Esse solo non cae que non quier luchar,
 El nunca fue vencido que non quiso lidiar.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 1287.

“ He never falls who never seeks the fray,
 Alone unconquered he who stays away.”

“ Esta es accion propriamente
 De letrados y poetas,
 Que pagan siempre en palabras,
 Y dan amenudo letras.”

BARTOLOMÉ CORTÉS. *La Playa de San Lucar, Act III.*—(Polanco.)

“ For sage and poet who do volumes fill,
 'Tis meet they pay in words, or eke by bill.”

NOTE.—The Spanish for bill is *letra* = letter, so that play of words is contained in the passage untranslatable in English.

“ Esta es regla certisima y sin excepcion, que todo hipócrita
 y todo avariento es enemigo del bien público.”

FURIO DE CERIOL. *El Consejo y los Consejeros del Principe*, Cap. II.

“ It is a rule without any exception, that every hypocrite and every miser is an enemy of the public weal.”

“(Que) está la hacienda perdida
Sin los ojos de su dueño.”

CALDERON. *Dicha y Desdicha del Hombre, Jorn. I.,*
—(Aurelio.)

“ For ne'er estate doth prosper
That lacks the master's eye.”

“ Establo es el huerto
En que fruta non cresce ;
Nin vale mas que muerto
Hombre que non se mece.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 185.*

“ But for a stable is that orchard fit
Whence fruitfulness has fled,
And so the men who only idly sit
Might just as well be dead.”

“ ¿ Estando el sol delante
Qué estrella no caduca ? ¿ O qué fragrante
Rosa, de color bella,
No es palido despojo de una estrella ?
¿ Qué flor, la mas hermosa,
No es marchito desmayo de una rosa ?
¿ Qué planta, qué hoja verde
Con una flor la vanidad no pierde ? ”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien, Jorn. II.,*
Sc. 3.—(Don Alvaro.)

“ How dim the stars in sunlight are !
What rose but pales before a star ?
What other flowers however fair
Can with the peerless rose compare ?
Whilst waving leaves though sweet and green
Salute the humblest flower as queen.”

“(Que) estas son las cuatro edades
De qualquier amor ; pues vemos
Que en brazos del desden nace,
Crecer en poder del deseo,
Vive en casa del favor,
Y muere en la de los celos.”

CALDERON. *No Siempre lo Peor es Ciento, Jorn. I.,*
—(Don Carlos.)

“ Of every love these are the stages four :
 Born in the arms, we see it, of disdain,
 It groweth in the power of desire,
 In the abode of favour doth it live,
 And dieth in the house of jealousy.”

“ Estas son señales de omne fydalgo,
 Desir é faser las cosas syn duba.”

DIEGO DE VALENCIA. *Cancionero de Baena*, 511.

“ These are the signs of a gentleman,
 To say and do things without misgiving.”

“ Este mundo bueno fué
 Si bien usasemos dél
 Como debemos ;
 Porque segun nuestra fe
 Es para ganar aquel
 Que atendemos.”

MANRIQUE. *Coplas*, VI.

“ Well this world would speed
 If to use it we did heed
 As doth behove.
 By holy faith we learn
 We're only here to earn
 The one above.”

“ Este mundo es una escala,
 Que unos la suben
 Y otros la bajan.”

TRILLO Y FIGUEROA. *Satira VII.*

“ This world a ladder is
 Up which some climb,
 While other men descend.”

“ (Que) esto de amor no es mas que pesadilla
 Que en despertando un hombre se halla sano.”

SALAZAR Y TORRES. *Sonetos*, XXV.

“ This love is nothing but a nightmare,
 From which when a man wakes he is free.”

“ Esto de curar locos, solo lo sabe hacer un buen garrote.”
 ZAVALA Y ZAMORA. *El Triunfo del Amor y la
 Amistad*, Act III., Sc. 2.—(Smira.)

“ As for curing madmen it can only be done with a stout cudgel.”

“(Que) esto es estar palaciego ;
Callar, ó decir amen.”

CALDERON. *El Gran Principe de Fez, Jorn. III., Sc. 1.—(Alcuzenz.)*

“To be a courtier is to say amen to everything or hold your tongue.”

“Estos efectos inopinados que se llaman felicidades, porque vienen de causas no entendidas.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. IV., Cap. VII.*

“Those unexpected events which are called lucky chances, because they spring from causes which are not understood.”

“Estremos grandes son de cobardia
Temer y recelar en esta vida
El peligro que por ninguna via
Tiene desagüadero ni salida.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Part I., Eleg. VI., Canto IV., St. 1.*

“Craven it is to fear the ill
That troubles all mankind.
For, from the common burden still,
Escape we never find.”

“Estudio es de los cielos el acaso.”

CALDERON. *En esta Vida todo es Verdad y todo
Mentira, Jorn. II., Sc. 2.—(Lisipo.)*

“Chance is the study of the heavens.”

“Facil en todas horas en fabricar ó fingir sus alivios el cuidado.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. III., Cap. VI.*

“Cares have at all times an easy task in fashioning or feigning their own alleviations.”

“Fáciles ordinariamente al temor los que se precian de temidos.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. IV., Cap. XIV.*

“Those who account themselves feared are generally prone to give way to fear.”

“ Falsa honra e vana gloria e el risete falso
 Dan pesar e tristesa, e dapno sin traspaso,
 Muchos cuydan que guarda el vimnadero el paso
 E es la magadanna que está en el cadahalso.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1416.

“ False honour, glory, vain and lying smiles,
 But sadness cause, and ill without escape.
 Men think the vintner 'tis that guards the grape,
 'Tis but a scarecrow on a stage beguiles.”

NOTE.—The passage is extremely obscure, and difference of opinion exists as to its exact meaning; though that adopted is the most probable. The moral, in any case, appears rather far fetched, which, however, is no uncommon thing in the writings of this Archpriest of Hita, the Spanish Rabelais.

“ Farian dos amigos
 Cinta de un anillo.
 En que dos enemigos
 No meterian un dedillo.”

Don SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 59.

“ A ring two friends will bind
 As girdle in its grip;
 Two foes its girth will find
 Too small for finger tip.”

“ Fasta que el libro entiendas, dél bien non digas, nin mal,
 Ca tu entenderás uno, y el libro dise ál.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 960.

“ Till thou the book hast mastered, give it not blame nor praise,
 For one thing therein you readest, and another thing it says.”

“ Favor de la ventura no merece
 Quien, por temor del mal, del bien rehuye,
 Y al peligro su vida nunca ofrece.”

FERNANDO DE HERRERA. *Elegia V.*, Lib. II.

“ He deserves not fortune's prize
 Who from risk and danger flies,
 And from good is scared by fear.”

“ Faz siempre bien, el guárdate de sospecha,
 Et siempre será la tu fama derecha.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, XLVI.

“ Do always right, keep from suspicion free,
 So shall thy reputation spotless be.”

“ Feliz quien estudia á costa
De los errores ajenos.”

BANCÉS CANDAMO. *El Esclavo en Grillos de Oro*,
Act I.—(Trajano.)

“ Happy is he who learns at the cost of others' errors.”

“ Fijo, quando ouviere tus hostes á sacar,
Los viejos por los ninnos non dexes de los levar,
Ca dan firmes conseios que valen en lidiar ;
Quando entran en campo non se quieren rancar.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 54.

“ Son, when 'tis time to muster thy forces in array,
Thy hopes upon the old men, more than on striplings, stay,
For they will give thee counsel that shall aid thee in the fight,
Nor even in the field of strife will turn their thoughts to flight.”

“ (Que) flaqueza es perseguir
Al que huye,
E ánimo al que destruye
Resistir.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Proverbios, XXIX.*

“ Weakness 'tis your flying foes,
To annoy.
Bravery to strive with those,
Who destroy.”

“ Flores de la vida son
Grandezas que, en mayor vida,
Ni á si se adquieren cabida,
Ni á su dueño estimacion.”

MALO DE MOLINA. *Contra su Suerte ninguno*, Act
III.—(Pompeio.)

“ The sweetest flowers of life that grow
Are noble deeds that trifles seem,
Which bring their author no esteem,
And which the world doth never know.”

“ Fortuna vende sus bienes.”

HOZ Y MOTA. *El Castigo de la Miseria*, Act I.—
(Doña Isidora.)

“ Fortune sells its favours.”

“ Fuente de la Prudencia humana, la Historia y la Experiencia.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos*, Pt. II., 93.

“ The fountains of human foresight are history and experience.”

“Fuera de sus dominios
Enferma un grande,
Porque el mal sigue á todos
Y en todas partes :
Y convalece,
Porque no hay lisonjeros
Que lo contemplen.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL. *Seguidillas.*

“A great man sickens far from home ;
For that may happen anywhere.
But he recovers soon, because
No flatterers do flock to gaze.”

“(Bien dicen
Que) fuera el dolor amago
Si supiera venir solo.”

CALDERON. *Afectos de Odio y Amor, Jorn. II., Sc.*
20.—(Segismundo.)

“It is well said ;
That sorrow would be only
A menace if it came alone.”

“(Que) fuera mas acertado
En los Reyes perdonar
A viente ó treinta culpados
Que sacrificar á un hombre
Inocente.”

COMELLA. *El Fenix de los Criados, Act III.—*
(*Maria Teresa.*)

“Wiser would it be for kings,
A score of guilty to forgive,
Than to bring one guiltless head
Down to death.”

“Fuertemente es poderosa,
Mas que papas, mas que reyes,
Divinas y humanas leyes
Puede hacer.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *La Fuerza de la Costumbre*
Jorn. II.—(Otavio.)—(Of Habit.)

“Tis so potent in its strength,
It can compass more than kings :
More than popes and laws divine,
More than laws of men.”

“Futuras culpas sabio y cuerdo evita
Quien la primera castigó severo.”

VARGAS Y PONCE. *Abdulaziz*, *Act III.*, *Sc. 2.*—
(*Abdulaziz*)

“All future faults the wise and just prevent,
When for the first they heavily chastise.”

“Gozo tranquilidades
Sin el tremor de que pueda
La fortuna ser mudable :
Pues con sábias experiencias
Registro su oscuro abismo
Y pongo un clavo en su rueda.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *El Yerro del Entendido*, *Act II.*
(*Enrico*)

“Tranquil rest I, never fearing,
Sure of fortune's gifts I feel :
For by life's experience learning,
I can fathom fortune's working,
And a spoke put in her wheel.”

“Gran cuerdo el que á caballo lo es.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 207.

“Very wise is he who is wise on horseback.”

“Gran parte de la salud es desearla.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, *Act X.*—(*Celestina*)

“A great factor in health is the desire for it.”

“Gran traidor eres, Amor,
De los tuyos enemigos,
Pues los que viven contigo
Ministros son de dolor.”

RODRIGO DE COTA. *Coplas contra el Amor*.—(*El Viejo*)

“Love, thou art a traitor ;
To thine own friends a foe.
Those nearest to thee know
Their own pain's the greater.”

“Grande es, si es buena, una obra ;
Si es mala, toda ella sobra.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literias*, *L.*

“If a work's good, 'tis great as such,
If it is bad, 'tis all too much.”

“Grandes artes demuestra el mucho menester,
Pensando los peligros podedes estorcer,
Quiza el gran trabajo puede vos acorrer,
Dios e el uso grande fasen los fados volver.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 767.

“The wiles adversity doth show are great,
And dread of evil may your aims frustrate,
Perchance strong effort may repair your state :
God and persistence turn the steps of fate.”

“Grandes hazañas, entiende
Que nunca bien las emprende
El que los peligros mira.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Cueva de Salamanca*, *Act III.*, *Sc. 1.*—(*Don Diego.*)

“The noblest deeds are never wrought
By him who anxiously takes thought
Of all the dangers run.”

“Grano á grano hincha la gallina el papo.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, *Pt. I.*, *Lib. III.*,
Cap. 4.

“Grain by grain the fowl fills her crop.”

“Guarda el amor para un dia
Todo el gasto de una edad.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *El Mancebon de los Palacio*,
Act I.—(*El Mancebon.*)

“Love keeps for a single day,
The expenditure of an age.”

“Guarda para su regalo
Esta sentencia un autor ;
Si el sabio no aprueba, malo !
Si el necio aplaude, peor.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias*, *III.*

“I beg that every author will
Bear in his mind this saying terse ;
If the wise praise not, 'tis ill,
But if the fool applaud, 'tis worse.”

“Guerra es la caza ; de despojos vivo.”

GARCIA DE LA HUERTA. *Endimion*, *St. 47.*

“Hunting is war, and by its spoils I live.”

“(Que) ha de ser largo de manos
Quien quisiere ser amado.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores, Glosa.*—(*Rivadeneyra*, Vol. xxxii., p. 135.)

“ He who would be loved
Must eke freehanded be.”

“(Que) ha dejado de ser rey,
Un rey en siendo tirano.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *La Piedad en la Justicia*,
Act I.—(*Arsinda.*)

“ When a king becomes a tyrant.
Then a king no more is he.”

“ Ha mundillo infame Ayer
Eminencia, hoy resbalon,
Ayer triunfos, oy desdichas,
Hoy picaro, ayer señor.”

ANDRES DE BAEZA. *El Valor contra Fortuna*, Jorn.
II.—(*Cazuela.*)

“ Ah ! scurvy world ! But yesterday
‘Twas eminence : to-day the rapid slope.
Yesterday was triumph, to-day misfortune falls ;
Yesterday a shuffling knave, to-day a noble high..”

“ Habla con reposo ; pero no de manera que parezca que te
escuchas à ti mismo, que toda afectacion es mala.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 43.

“ Speak composedly, but not in such fashion that you would seem
to be listening to yourself, for all affectation is bad.”

“(Que) hablar del competidor
Mal, es de pechos cobardes.”

CALDERON. *El Magico Prodigioso*, Jorn. II.—
(*Lelio.*)

“ For ill of rival spoken
Doth mark the coward soul.”

“ Hace à la razon agravio
La conversacion de un necio ;
Esta es sentencia de precio,
Escúchame aun que eres sabio.
Esta gente tan valida baldia
Siervos de la necesidad
Estorban la soledad,
Y no hacen compagnia.”

SALAS BARBADILLO. *Epigramas*, IX.

“Our reason shies
When fools converse.
This maxim terse
Mark well, ye wise.
This witless brood
So barren be,
Not company
Nor solitude.”

“Hácele la ignorancia más osado,
Y basta que no sepa alguna cosa,
Para escribir sobre ella un gran tratado.”

PITILLAS. *Satira Primera.*

“Ignorance doth lead him still to bolder flight :
Enough that he know nothing of a matter
For him upon it heavy tomes to write.”

“(Que) hacen los reyes tiranos
A los vasallos traidores.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *La Piedad en la Justicia,*
Act I.—(Eduardo.)

“For tyrant kings
Make treacherous subjects.”

“Hacer bien
Es tesoro que se guarda
Para quando es menester.”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante, Jorn. I., Sc. 15.*
—(Muley.)

“Doing good
Is a treasure to be reserved
For when it is necessary.”

“Hacer
Cuenta sin el mercader.”

CALDERON. *Auristela y Lisidante, Act I., Sc. 7.—*
(Merlin.)

“To make your bill without the merchant.”
(I.e., “To count without your host”.)

“Hacer
De una pulga un elefante.”

CIENFUEGOS. *Amor es oculta fuerza, Jorn. II.—*
(Tirria.)

“To make a flea into an elephant.”

“Haga al principio el cuerdo lo que el necio al fin.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual.*

“The wise man should do at the beginning what the fool does at the end.”

“¿Hay placer como tener
Jurisdiccion en los gustos,
Poner paz en los disgustos,
Todo secreto saber?”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *Amor con Vista y Cor-dura, Jorn. II.*—(Elena.)

“Can life such pleasure show
As sympathies to sway,
To quarrels smooth away,
And every secret know?”

“Hallarle su torcedor á cada uno.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 26.*

“Discover each man's grievance.”

“Harta guerra en la Corte, segun pasa,
Tiene con su mujer el que hoy se casa.”

JULIAN DE CASTRO. *Mas vale tarde que nunca,*
Act I.—(Peregil.)

“A man who weds, such times these are,
E'en with his lady wages war.”

“Hase de caminar por los espacios del tiempo al centro de la
ocasion.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 55.*

“We have to travel through the wide expanse of time to the centre
of opportunity.”

“(Que) hasta la muerte no hay dicha
Ni desdicha que lo sea.”

CALDERON. *Agradecer y no Amor, Jorn. I.*—
(Laurencio.)

“Naught happiness we truthfully may call,
And naught unhappiness, until we die.”

“Hasta la muerte toda es vida.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 59.*

“Until death, all is life.”

“Hay á veces más muertes en una copla que hay en año de peste.”

QUEVEDO. *Prematica que este Año de 1600 se ordenó.*

“There are sometimes as many deaths in a couplet as in a year of pestilence.”

“Hay acciones tan grandes por sí, que no se pueden ponderar sin debilitarlas.”

“Some actions are in themselves so great that even to dwell upon them fades them.”

“(Pues) hay casos tan raros y exquisitos,
En que es mas fiel el menos obediente,
Y mas leal, el que es menos sumiso.”

GARCIA DE LA HUERTA. *Raquel, Act II.*—(*Garcia de Castro.*)

“There are cases so rare and delicate in which he that is most faithful is the least obedient, and he that is most loyal is least submissive.”

“(Que) hay cosas que no parecen
Tan mal hechas, como dichas.”

CALDERON. *Los Cabellos de Absalon, Jorn. III., Sc. 19.—(Absalon.)*

“There are some things that seem not
So ill when done as when said.”

“¿Hay diablo como un adulador, como un envidioso, como un amigo falso y como una mala compañía? Pues todos estos le faltan al pobre, que no le adulan, ni le envidian, ni tiene amigo malo ni bueno, ni le acompaña nadie. Estos son los que verdaderamente viven bien y mueren mejor.”

QUEVEDO. *El Alguazil Alguacilado.*

“Is there any devil equal to a flatterer, to an envious man, to a false friend, to an evil companion? Well, the poor man is free from all these; for he is neither flattered, nor envied; he has no friend, good or bad, and no one keeps him company. The poor it is that live well and die better.”

“Hay hombres que son mentirosos diciendo verdades; dicenlas con los labios y mienten con el corazón.”

QUEVEDO. *Politica de Dios, Part II., Cap. XV.*

“There are some men who lie even when telling the truth, for they tell it with their lips whilst they lie in their hearts.”

“(Porque) hay pocos ó ninguno
Que quieran desengañarse
Por consejo de otro alguno.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales, Discurso de la Vida
de Corte.*—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 229.)

“ Few indeed are they
Who care to be undeceived
By the counsel of others.”

“ Hay medrosos que temen el rayo, aun despues de oido el
trueno.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I.*, 3.

“ There are some so timorous that they fear the lightning after
they have heard the thunder.”

“ Hay mucho que saber y es poco que vivir, y no se vive, si
no se sabe.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 15.

“ There is much to know, and life is a little thing, and we do not
live if we do not know.”

“ Haz bien, dice el proverbio Castellano,
Y no sepas á quién ; pero es muy llano
Que no tiene razon, ni por asomo :
Es menester saber á quién y como.”

SAMANIEGO. *Fabulas, Lib. I.*, 6.

“ Do good, the proverb says, nor care
To whom ; but this cannot be fair,
For it is best, I do avow,
To know who 'tis you serve ; and how.”

“ Hacer quenta sin la hornera.”

TOMÁS OSORIO. *La Dicha es la Diligencia, Act I.*
—(Benito Quesco.)

“ To reckon without the hostess.”

“ (Que) hidras las desdichas son ;
Pues apénas muere una,
Cuando otra á su sangre nace ;
Que esta para aquella hace
De su sepulcro la cuna.”

CALDERON. *Mejor está que estaba, Jorn. I., Sc. 7.*
—(Don César.)

“Hydra-headed are our troubles.
From one sorrow when it dies
Other sorrows life do take :
And their cradle they do make
In the tomb in which it lies.”

“Hiere con mas desden
Un mal que parece bien
Que un bien que parece mal.”

CAÑIZARES. *Por acrisolar su honor, Act III.*—
(*Hernan.*)

“More pitiless wound it is that's dealt
By an ill act that benefit may seem,
Than by a good one in an evil garb.”

“Hijo que cruel proceda
Hace á su padre cruel.”

CALDERON. *Las tres Justicias en una, Act II., Sc.
22.*—(Don Lope.)

“A son who cruelly behaves
A cruel father makes.”

“Hojas del árbol caídas
Juguetes del viento son ;
Las ilusiones perdidas
¡Ay ! son hojas desprendidas
Del árbol del corazón !”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Estudiante de Salamanca, Pt. II.*
—(Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 134.)

“Sport are the fallen leaves
Of every wandering air ;
Alas ! illusions lost
Are but leaves tempest-tossed,
That strip the heart's tree bare.”

“Hombre de gran paz, hombre de mucha vida.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 192.

“He who lives ever in peace lives long.”

“Hombre soy, pues que ya empiezo
A pagar mal beneficios.”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño, Jorn. I., Sc. 6.*—
(*Basilio.*)

“A man am I, for that I now begin
Good to requite with evil.”

“Hombres hay, y suelen ser los que mas valen, que perdidos, son mas estimados, que poseidos.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I.*—(*De las Cartas Latinas*, 28.)

“There are men, and they are generally those who are worth the most, who are more prized when we have lost them than when they are with us.”

“Honrar al vencido es
Una accion, que dignamente
El que es noble vencedor
Al que es vencido le debe.”

CALDERON. *El Sitio de Breda, Jorn. III., Sc. 12.*—
(*Vergas.*)

“The honouring of a vanquished foe,
An action is most rightly due
From one who is a victor just
To those whom he hath overcome.”

“Hoy de Fortuna el desden,
Aquí dió muerte inmortal
A quién el bien hizo mal
Y a quién el mal le hizo bien.”

CONDÉ DE VILLAMEDIANA. *Epitafios I.*—(*A don Rodrigo Calderon.*)

“The scorn of fortune here hath lain
One in death who yet shall live,
To whom good did evil give,
And whose evil was his gain.”

“(Porque) hoy el que mas dispara
Es el que mejor acierta.”

JULIAN DE CASTRO. *Mas vale tarde que nunca,*
Act II.—(*Peregil.*)

“For nowadays he who talks most at random succeeds the best.”

“Hoy por tí y mañana por mí.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 65.

“Your turn to-day, mine to-morrow.”

“Huya de entrar á llenar grandes vacíos.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 153.

“Avoid attempting to fill great vacancies.”

“Huyendo, no huye la muerte el cobarde,
Que mas á los viles es siempre allegada.”

JUAN DE MENA. *El Laberinto, CXLIX.*

“The coward flying does not fly from death,
For to mean spirits it doth ever tend.”

“Iglesia, ó mar, ó casa real.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote, I., 39.*

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares, La Gitanella, p. 109.*

“Church, or sea, or royal household.”
(The three careers open to the Spanish nobility.)

“Imposibles hace el amor
Cuando el amor es verdadero.”

MONROY Y SILVA. *El Ofensor de si Mismo, Act I.*
—(Don Diego.)

“When love is true
It can do the impossible.”

“Ingleses son fremosos, de falsos corazones.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre, 1636.*

“Englishmen are polite, but have false hearts.”

“Injustos y mezquinos, medimos las almas grandes por la
estrechez y vileza de las nuestras ; y no hallando en
nosotros el móvil de las acciones sublimes, queremos
ajarlas mas bien con una calumnia, que admirarlas y
agradecerlas.”

QUINTANA. *Guzman el Bueno, p. 216.*

“Unjust and paltry as we are, we measure great souls by the vileness
and narrowness of our own ; and failing to find in our
breasts the motives which lead to sublime actions, we rather
tarnish these by calumny than admire and praise them.”

“(Pues) igualmente es propio de los reyes

Ámar la paz y ejercitar la guerra.”

FRANCISCO DE MEDRANO. *Poesias, Soneto IX.*

“For 'tis alike the duty of a king
To cherish peace, and to be versed in war.”

“Jamas al esfuerzo desayuda la fortuna.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act IV.—(Celestina.)*

“Never from effort doth fortune withdraw her aid.”

“Juéves es dia á propósito para no creer nada que te digan los aduladores.”

QUEVEDO. *Libro de Todas Cosas y otras muchas más.*—(Como se han de hacer las cosas, y en que días.)

“Thursday is a proper day on which to disbelieve everything that flatterers tell you.”

“(Pues) jugando de mano, veces hertas
Desbaratan á triunfos buenas cartas.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Part I., Elej. VI., Canto V., St. 19.*

“Playing the hand, full oft, I'd have you know,
Good cards in plain suits trumps will overthrow.”

“Juro santísimamente que de cien pleitos, los noventa y cinco nacen de la impertinencia de muchas leyes.”

FURIO DE CERIOL. *El Consejo y Consejeros del Príncipe, Cap. I.*

“I solemnly swear that of a hundred lawsuits, ninety-five arise from a multiplicity of useless laws.”

“La ajena luz nunca te hará claro, si la propia no tienes.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act II.*—(Sempromio.)

“The light of another will never light you, if you have none of your own.”

“La alabanza que muchos creen justa,
Injusta les parece
Si ven que su contrario la merece.”

YRIARTE. *Fábulas Literarias, XXI.*

“Praise, which many think is just,
Does not appear the same
When rivals may it claim.”

“La amistad multiplica los bienes y reparte los males.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 158.*

“Friendship multiplies our blessings and divides our ills.”

“La amistad vieja es como el vino viejo, que quanto mas añejo mas es fuerte.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I., 192.*

“An old friendship is like old wine ; the longer it lasts the stronger it grows.”

“La boca sin muelas es como un molino sin piedra, y en mucho mas se ha de estimar un diente que un diamante.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 18.*

“A mouth without grinders is like a mill without millstones, and a tooth is worth far more than a diamond.”

“La breve ausencia hace el mismo juego
En la fragua de amor, que en fragua ardiente
El agua moderada hace al fuego ;
La cual verás que no tan solamente
No le suele matar, mas aun le esfuerza
Con ardor mas intenso y eminente.”

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA. *Elegia II.*

“In love brief absence the same service plays
As little water on a furnace cast ;
Rather than quench, it makes it fiercer blaze,
And burn more ardently, intense and fast.”

“La buena mujer es triaca para su marido ; la mala veneno.”
JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 194.

“A good wife is a cordial to her husband ; a bad one, poison.”

“(Porque) la buena paz à nadie daña,
Y à muchos destruyó la ciega saña.”

CASTELLANOS. *Historia de Santa María, Canto III., St. 40.*

“For blessed peace to none hath evil wrought,
Blind hate hath many to destruction brought.”

“La caça es arte e sabiduria de guerrear e de vencer.”
ALFONSO EL SABIO. *Las Siete Partidas, Pt. II., Lib. V., Ley 20.*

“Hunting is the art and science of warfare and conquest.”

“La casa en que no hay mujer
Como limbo viene à ser.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Premio del bien hablar, Act III., Sc. 9.—(Martin.)*

“The house where we no woman see
Becomes a sort of purgatory.”

“La caza es una imagen de la guerra.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 34.

“La caza

Viva imagen de la guerra.”

CALDERON. *La Banda y la Flor, Act I., Sc. 5.*—
(*Enrique.*)

“Hunting is the image of war.”

“La ciencia de las leyes es como fuente de justicia, e aprovechase de ella el mundo mas que de otra ciencia.”

ALFONSO EL SABIO. *Las Siete Partidas, Pt. II., Lib. XXXI., Ley 8.*

“The science of law is as it were the fountains of justice, and the world derives more benefit from it than from any other science.”

“La ciencia non embota el fierro de la lança, nin faç floxa la espada en la mano del caballero.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Proverbios, Prologo, III.*

“Knowledge blunts not the lance point, nor does it enfeeble the sword in the hand of a gentleman.”

“(Que) la cobdicia mala saco suele romper.”

ANON. *Libro de Apolonio, 57.*

“For over-greed will burst the bag.”

“La conciencia y la reputacion, dos frenos sin cuyas riendas queda el hombre á solas con su naturaleza, y tan indómito y feroz en ella como los brutos mas enemigos del hombre.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. I., Cap. IV.*

“Conscience and reputation, two bridles without the restraint of which man is left face to face with his nature, and so fierce and untamed therein as to resemble the brutes which are most hostile to mankind.”

“La confianza, vicio familiar de ingenios apasionados, ó mira desde lejos los peligros, ó no conoce hasta que padece, las dificultades.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. III., Cap. V.*

“Over-confidence, the common failing of ardent natures, either looks on all dangers as if they were far distant, or fails to recognise difficulties until it is surrounded by them.”

“La constancia : ella sola es el escudo
Donde el cuchillo agudo
De la adversidad embota.”

JOAQUIN QUINTANA. *Al Combate de Trafalgar.*

“There is no other shield but fortitude
Which of adversity can blunt the knife.”

“La conversacion ha de ser, como la ensalada, de varias cosas,
revueltas con sal, aceite y vinagre.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas, 250.*

“Conversation should be like a salad, composed of various ingredients, and well stirred with salt, oil and vinegar.”

“La cosa que más cara se os vende en el mundo es lo que
ménos vale, que es la vanidad que teneis ; y estos mer-
caderos son los que alimentan todos vuestros desórdenes
y apetitos.”

QUEVEDO. *Las Zahurdas de Pluton.*

“The thing that in this world is sold dearest to you and is worth
least, is your own vanity : and these merchants are those who
feed all your disorders and appetites.”

“La costumbre en los vicios
Es un daño irreparable.”

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA. *El Romancero, Romances
relativos á la Historia de Aragon, 1225.*

“In vice, an ingrained habit
Is an ill beyond repair.”

“La crueldad
En cualquiera ley es una.”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante, Jorn. III., Sc.
7.—(Don Fernando.)*

“Cruelty.
Whatever be the law, is cruel still.”

“(Porque) la desconfianza
Es madre de los discretos.”

CALDERON. *El Jardin de Falerina, Jorn. I.—
(Musicos.)*

“Because mistrust is mother to the wise.”

“La desconfianza y sospecha es como el veneno de las medicinas, que poco dado con prudencia purga; demasiado mata.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos*, I., 23.

“Mistrust and suspicion are like poisons in medicine; a little, given with prudence, acts as a purgative; an overdose kills.”

“(Que) la desdicha y nobleza
Nacen al mundo de un parto.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *El Desdichado en fingir*, Act III., Sc. 22.—(Celia.)

“Misfortune and nobleness are twins.”

“La dicha es patria del que á hallarla viene;
Cualquiera nace allá donde la tiene.”

BELMONTE BERMUDÉZ. *La Renegada de Valladolid*, Jorn. III.—(Doña Isabel.)

“Happiness is the fatherland of him who finds it. Any one is born where he possesses it.”

“La diligencia es madre de la buena ventura.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 46.

“Diligence is the mother of good fortune.”

“La doctrina y la imprudencia juntas hacen un sujeto monstruoso.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 187.

“Learning combined with lack of foresight make a monstrous object.”

“La dolencia
De honor se ha de curar con diligencia,
Porque el que lo dilata neciamente
Viene a quedarse enfermo eternamente.”

SAN JUAN DE LA CRUZ. *Los Empeños de una Casa*, Act III.—(Hernando.)

“The malady
Of honour must be promptly cured :
For if the treatment be delayed
The patient suffers always from the ill.”

“La enfermedad más peligrosa, despues del doctor, es el testamento; más han muerto porque hicieron testamento que porque enfermaron.”

QUEVEDO. *El Entremetido y la Dueña y el Soplon.*

“The most dangerous illness after the doctor is the will. More people have died because they made their will than because they were sick.”

“(Que) la envidia es como fuego,
Que siempre busca el alto.”

SALUSTIO DEL POZO. *La Adversa Fortuna, Act I.*

—(Don Gonzalo.)

“Envy, like fire,
Always seeks the highest point.”

“La envidia, villano monstruo,
Que contra el mérito anima
Siempre la ambicion y el odio.”

JUAN DE AYALA. *Mateo Vizconde, Jorn. II.*—(El Emperador.)

“Envy is a monstrous knave
Which against merit ever spurs
Ambition and dislike.”

“La escalera del gualardon es el pensamiento, et los escalones
son las obras.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, Pt. II.*

“The staircase of reward is thought, and the steps are the deeds.”

“(Que) la espada corta menos
Que la lengua del cobarde.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *El Mercader Amante, Jorn. I.*—(Astolfo.)

“Less keen the sword to cut
Than a coward's evil tongue.”

“La esperanza de los beneficios por venir ahoga la memoria
de los pasados, contra toda razon.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas, 218.*

“The hope of benefits to come drowns the memory of those already received, contrary to all reason.”

“La esperanza, viatico de la vida humana.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I.*, 248.

“Hope is human life's viaticum.”

“La experiencia no basta, ni los años
Proligos contra amor y su locura.”

JUAN DE VILLEGRAS. *Los Hermanos mas Amantes,*
Jorn. III.—(Andalá.)

“Experience and the weight of years
Suffice not against love and its folly.”

“La facilidad es ramo de la vulgaridad.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 177.

“Familiarity is an offshoot of vulgarity.”

“La fama ni puede aprovechar al malo, ni dañar al bueno.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introducción á la Sabiduría,*
Cap. XV.

“Fame cannot benefit the wicked nor injure the good.”

“La fama siempre va con los primeros ; nunca se dice aquél
tuvo buenos ó malos ministros, sino aquél fué buen ó
mal artifice.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 62.

“Fame always attaches herself to the leaders, and we never say
such a one had good or bad instruments, but such a one
was a good or a bad craftsman.”

“La fe que un enojo muda
Fe no muy segura fué.”

MIGUEL SÁNCHEZ. *La Guardia Cuidadosa, Act I.*
—(Nisea.)

“A faith that's moved by anger
A feeble faith must be.”

“La flojedad y pereza son raíces de la male suerte.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 59.

“Slackness and slothfulness are the roots of bad luck.”

“La fortuna juega á la pelota con los hombres.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. III.*, 427.

“Fortune plays at tennis with men.”

“La fortuna me ha premiado,
En privarme de dinero,
Pues con tal merced infiero
Que viviré descuidado.”

ARTEAGA Y MONTALVAN. *Triunfos de Felipe Quinto*,
Jorn. II.—(Zoquete.)

“Fortune, as a boon to me,
Has me of wealth deprived.
So from care I shall be free,
And should not if I'd thrived.”

“La fortuna se ha de temer, cuando mas se tenga en la mano.”
ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos*, I., 91.

“We have most to fear from fortune when we have the largest
handful of her.”

“(Bien dicen que) la fortuna
Sola es para el que la halla,
Y no para el que la busca.”

AZNAR VELEZ. *El Sol obediente al hombre*, Jorn.
III.—(Onias.)

“It is well said that fortune belongs only to those who find her,
and not to those who seek her.”

“La gente sin capitán
Es la casa sin mujer,
Y sin ella es el placer
Como la mesa sin pan.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Jacinta*, Jornada IV.
—(Jacinto.)

“A house for which no woman cares
Is like a band without a head.
And as a table lacking bread
Is pleasure that no woman shares.”

“La gravedad
Suple en muchos así por la capacidad.
Dignanse rara vez de despegar sus labios,
Y piensan que con esto imitan á los sabios.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias*, VII.

“Tis solemnity
That serves with many for capacity.
They very rarely deign their lips to ope,
And thus to imitate the wise they hope.”

“Lagrimas de inocentes pacientes, mas peligroso que un diluvio.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. III.*, 110.

“The tears of innocent sufferers are more dangerous than a deluge.”

“(Porque) la guerra y casarse
Todo es uno en este tiempo.”

CALDERON. *Con Quien Vengo, Vengo, Jorn. I., Sc. 5.*
—(Octavio.)

“For in these times
War and marriage
Are all one.”

“(Porque) la hambre de crecida renta
Cuando mas come, queda mas hambiente.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. III., Elegia a Benalcazar, Canto IV.*, St. 1.

“The hunger to lay up increasing store,
The more it eats, but hungers yet the more.”

“(Pues) la hoguera de los años
Es la virtud de los hijos.”

CALDERON. *Las Armas de la Hermosura, Jorn. II., —(Aurelio.)*

“For 'tis the virtue of our sons
That lights the bonfire of old age.”

“La honra está en arbitrio de las mujeres, la vida en manos de los doctores, y la hacienda en las plumas de los escribanos.”

QUEVEDO. *Las Zahurdas de Pluton.*

“Honour is at the mercy of the women, life in the hands of the doctors, and fortune in the pens of the notaries.”

“La horca que dices, más se usa en los desdichados que en los ladrones, y en el mundo el ladrón grande condena al chico.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con Seso, XXVIII.*

“The gallows you speak of is used more for the unfortunate than for the criminal; for in this world the big thief condemns the little one.”

“(Que) la humildad aun lo imposible alcanza.”

CHRISTOBALINA FERNANDEZ DE ALARCON. *Cancion de la Asuncion.*

“Humility can compass even the impossible.”

“La imaginacion tiene mayor concordacion con el entendimiento que con la voluntad.”

RAMON LULL. *Arbol de los Ejemplos de la Ciencia.*
—(Proverbios.)

“The imagination is in closer accord with the understanding than with the will.”

“La indignacion del pueblo maltratado pone armas en la mano del noble.”

DIEGO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Dialogo entre Caronte y el alma de Farnesio.*—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxvi., p. 2.)

“The indignation of an outraged people puts arms in the hands of the magnanimous.”

“La ingrata Fortuna sola,
Que por costumbre ha tenido
A quien favorecer, Amor
Mira con ceños esquivos.”

NICOLAS DE MORATIN. *Romances, I.*

“For ingrate fortune who
Her favourites has had,
With doubtful brow alone
Looks frowningly on love.”

“La justicia del Rey es la paz de su pueblo.”

RAMON LULL. *Arbol de los Ejemplos de la Ciencia.*
—(Proverbios.)

“The justice of the king is the peace of his people.”

“La lealtad
Que el siervo debe á su señor
Mas está en mirar su honor
Que en hacer su voluntad.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Calamita, Jorn. III., Sc. 2.—(Fileo.)*

“The duty that a servant
To master ought to pay,
Is more to guard his honour,
Than his orders to obey.”

“(Que) la libertad no es
Dadiva á quien no la quiere.”

CALDERON. *El Acaso y el Error, Jorn. I., Sc. 25.*
—(Carlos.)

“Liberty is no boon
To those who want it not.”

“(Porque) la limosna honrada,
Para ser bien ordenada,
Comienza por quien la da.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *La Venganza Honrada, Act I.—(Norandino.)*

“Alms, to deserve our honour,
Should have birth within the donor
First of all.”

“La llaga del dolor adormecida
Tempia un olvido, una esperanza vana,
Que es el presente lago alborotado
Do el porvenir se enturbia y lo pasado.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto IV.—(Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 355.)*

“The pain that slumbers of an aching wound
Oblivion softens and illusion vain,
A lake the present is, by storm o'ercast,
Dark with shadows of future and of past.”

“La luz no sirve á quien lloramos ciego.”

VARGAS Y PONCE. *Abdulaziz, Act III., Sc. 1.—(Mahomad.)*

“Light serves not him whose blindness we deplore.”

“La luz que es toda amor y toda vida
No debiera alumbrar tierra de esclavos.”

BALAGUER. *El Guante del Degollado.—(Procida.)*

“Light that is all of love and life compound
Should never shine upon a land of slaves.”

“La magestad y grandeza
No está en ser un señor
Sino en que por tal le tengan.”

CALDERON. *El Alcaide de si mismo, Jorn. II., Sc. 12.—(Federico.)*

“The majesty and grandeur do not lie in being a lord, but in being acknowledged as such.”

“La mas fina
 Tiene una moneda rara
 Que cuando la dice, es oro,
 Que cuando la llora, es perlas
 Que cuando la escribe, es plata,
 Y es cobre cuando la trueca.”

CAÑIZARES. *El Domine Lucas, Act I.*—(Don Antonio.)

“The most astute of women
 Has a currency so rare,
 That spoken it is golden :
 Pearls when in tears it falls,
 When written it is silver,
 All to copper turns in change.”

“(Que) la mayor excelencia
 Del matrimonio es la union.”

DIEGO DE SOLIS. *La Firme Lealtad, Jorn. II.*—
 (Doña Blanca.)

“The greatest excellence of marriage is union.”

“La mejor ley es la mas observada, y lo que mas destruye
 cualquiera institucion politica es el dejar á los particulares la esperanza ó la posibilidad de violarla ó
 de abolirla.”

QUINTANA. *Cartas á Lord Holland, Carta II.*, p.
 543.

“The best law is that which is best observed ; and nothing is so
 destructive to any political institution as to allow private
 persons to entertain the possibility or hope of violating or
 abolishing it.”

“La mejor salsa del mundo es la hambre, y como esta no
 falta á los pobres, siempre comen con gusto.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 17.

“The best sauce in the world is hunger, and as this is never lacking
 to the poor, they always eat with enjoyment.”

“La mejor señal de ser bueno es ni temer ni deber, y la
 mayor de la maldad es ni temer ni pagar.”

QUEVEDO. *La Visita de los Chistes.*

“The best sign of a man’s goodness is neither to fear nor to owe
 anything, and the clearest sign of his badness is neither to
 fear nor to pay.”

“La memoria, verdadero espejo para conocer y corregir defectos propios.”

ANTONIO PÉREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I. De las Cartas Latinas*, 91.

“Memory is a faithful mirror which enables us to recognise and correct our own faults.”

“(Que) la mentira es madre de los pleitos,
Pues ha engendrado con error profundo,
El engaño los pleitos en el mundo.”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Cada Loco con su Tema, Jorn. III.*—(*Don Juan.*)

“Lies the parents are of strife,
For deceit has given birth
To all quarrels on the earth.”

“La merced de los reyes
Si se cumple, nunca es tarde.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Históricos*, 656.

“The clemency of kings,
So that it comes, comes ne'er too late.”

“La mitad del mundo se está riendo de la otra mitad, con necedad de todos.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 101.

“One half of the world spends its time in laughing at the other half, and all are fools.”

“La mocedad ociosa acarrea la vejez arrepentida y trabajosa.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act VII.*—(*Celestina.*)

“A slothful youth bringeth an old age of repentance and toil.”

“La mocedad y el amor
Siempre en la elección se engañan.”

VILLAVICIOSA AVELLANEDA. *Cuantas reo tantas quiero, Act III.*—(*Don Pedro.*)

“Youth and love
Always choose mistakenly.”

“(Que) la molicie, y el luxo
 Que en las Europeas reina,
 Amortiguó los afectos
 Que engendra naturaleza
 En las mujeres que fundan
 Su ambicion en ser caseras.”

COMELLA. *El Abuelo y la Nieta*, Act II.—(Don Benito.)

“The luxury and ease
 That here in Europe reign,
 Have stifled woman’s bent ;
 Whose great ambition is
 As housewife first to shine.”

“ La moneda es la Circe que todo lo que se le llega, ó de ella
 es enamora, lo muda en varias formas.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con
 Seso*, XXXIX.

“ Money is like Circe. Every one who comes in contact with it
 or falls in love with it, is changed to various shapes.”

“ La muerte, camino para la vida.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos*, Pt. I. *De las Cartas
 Latinas*, 108.

“ Death, the road to life.”

“ La muerte de un contrario generoso
 Solamente el que es vil la solemniza.”

QUINTANA. *Pelayo*, Act II., Sc. 4.—(Pelayo.)

“ The death of a magnanimous opponent
 Rejoices only one that’s vile.”

“ La muerte
 Que es el Doctor de los desesperados.”

RAMON DE LA CRUZ Y CANO. *El Marido Sofocado*,
 Sc. 2.—(Don Juan.)

“ Death is the doctor of the desperate.”

“ La mujer al cabo menos lista
 Tiene en su corazon algo de artista.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo*, Canto III.—
 (Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 305.)

“ Woman, in fine, e’en though she be not smart,
 Has something of the artist in her heart.”

“La mujer ama mucho á aquel de quien es requerida, ó le tiene en grande odio.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act III.*—(Cestina.)

“A woman loves deeply the man by whom she is pursued, or else she hates him consumedly.”

“(Que) la mujer es espejo
Y que del dueño en ausencia
Hace la misma lisonja
A cualquier rostro que llega.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Dama Melindrosa, Act I., Sc. 20.*—(Felisardo.)

“Woman’s like a looking glass,
That when its owner goes,
Will flatter any other face
As much as it doth his.”

“La mujer es paraíso de los ojos, infierno de las almas, purgatorio de las bolsas, y limbo del pensamiento.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Española, I., Pt. XI., Cap. III., 16.*

“Woman is the paradise of eyes, the inferno of souls, the purgatory of purses and the limbo of thought.”

“La mujer es un tesoro,
De quien los hombres son Midas ;
Es un fingido decoro,
Y en nuestras humanas vidas
Es veneno en vaso de oro.”

ANDRÉS DE CLARAMONTE. *El Inobediente, Jorn. II.*
—(Rosanio.)

“Sweet woman is a treasure
For which man-Midas strives,
A painted scene of pleasure ;
And mocks our human lives
With bane in golden measure.”

“(Que) la mujer ofendida,
Del todo desengañada,
Ni es discreta ni honrada
Si no aborrece ni olvida.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, 1^{ra} Parte, Act III.*—(Doña Urraca.)

“ An outraged woman whom her fate
 Hath opened to her wrong her eyes,
 Can neither be discreet nor wise
 Who, not forgetting, does not hate.”

“La mujer que obedece á su marido, esa le manda.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 193.

“The woman who obeys her husband rules him.”

“La mujer que se determina á ser honrada, entre un ejército
 de soldados lo puede ser.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares*. *La Gitanilla*,
 p. 102.

“The woman who is determined to be respected, can be so in the
 midst of an army of soldiers.”

“La mujer que una vez á su marido se descara, no hay
 vileza que dende en adelante contra él no cometra.”

ANTONIO GUEVARA. *Marco Aurelio y Faustina*,
Cap. III.

“When once a woman braves her husband there is thenceforward
 no baseness that she is not capable of committing against
 him.”

“La mujer y el melon, bien maduritos.”

CAZARRO. *Trabajar por Cuenta Ajena*, *Act III.*, *Sc.*
 3.—(*Don Venancio*.)

“A woman and a melon ; let them be fairly ripe.”

“La mujer y las flores
 Son parecidas,
 Mucha gala á los ójos
 Y al tacto espinas.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo*, *Canto V.*, *Cuadro I.*—(*Obras*, *Paris*, 1889, p. 368.)

“A woman the flowers
 Resembles in much,
 She's a feast for the eyes
 And a thorn to the touch.”

“La muleta del tiempo es mas obradora que la acerada clava
 de Hercules.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 55.

“Time's crutch does more work than the iron club of Hercules.”

“La naturaleza tiene
Para expresar sus afectos
Una elocuencia, que solo
La usa el corazon sincero.”

ZÁVALA Y ZAMORA. *Las Victimas de Amor, Act I.*
—(*El Baron de Fronsvill.*)

“ . . . Nature employs
Its sentiments to voice,
An eloquence, of which the use
Is given to true hearts alone.”

“La necesidad desecha la tardanza.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act I.*—(*Calisto.*)
“Necessity discards delay.”

“La niñez es de panal
Blanda cera,
Que se le amasa quienquiera
Con los dedos de las manos
Por lo que salen lozanos
De crianza y de manera.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Calamita, Jornada II.*,
Sc. 4.—(*Fileo.*)

“Childhood is of yielding wax
Which our hands may mould at will,
And produce by care and skill
A being fair which nothing lacks.”

“(Que) la nobleza en el pobre,
Con abatido silencio,
Es á los ojos del mundo,
Mas que blason, escarmiento.”

BELMONTE BERMUDÉZ. *La Renegada de Valladolid,*
Jorn. I.—(*Melchor.*)

“Nobility with poverty,
All self-assertion scorning,
Is by the world regarded
Not as dignity, but warning.”

“La ocasion es poderosa ;
Hace al cobarde cruel,
Ladrón hace al hombre fiel,
A la verdad mentirosa.”

MIRA DE MESCÚA. *La Rueda de la Fortuna, Jorn.*
II.—(*Filipo.*)

“ Opportunity is strong :
It doth cowards cruel make,
Honesty from good men take,
And the truth can turn to wrong.”

“(Pues) la ocasion la red tiende al sentido,
Y aquel la tira que se pone en ella.”

LOBO. *Sonetos, XI.*

“ Opportunity spreads its net for the senses,
And they who enter it catch themselves.”

“(Pues) la palabra blanda nos concede
Lo que la dura pocas veces puede.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Part I.,
Eleg. X., Canto III., St. 1.*

“ Gentle words may oft obtain
What the hard ones fail to gain.”

“ La palabra mal entendida
Mata é non da consuelo.”

FRAY LOPE DEL MONTE. *Cancionero de Baena, 324.*

“ The word that is ill understood,
Does not solace give, but slays.”

“ La pas non se alcança
Syno con guerrear,
Nin se gana folgança
Sy non con bien lasrar.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, III.*

“ Thy sword must find employment
If peace thou wouldest secure.
Whoso would win enjoyment
Must strenuous toil endure.”

“(Que) la passion es arena
Donde no se coge fruto.”

FRANCISCO DE LEYVA. *Los Hijos del Dolor, Jorn.
I.—(Amurates.)*

“ Passion is a sandy soil,
And therefrom no fruit we gather.”

“ La patria mas natural
Del hombre es la que se ofrece
De gustos mas liberal ;
Que no hay mal si se apetece,
Ni bien si se admite mal.”

GASPAR DE AVILA. *El Valeroso Español, Jorn. I.*
—(Don Juan.)

“ That fatherland is best, I deem,
That readily for us can find
The things that most our tastes esteem.
For naught to which we are inclined
Is ill, nor good if ill it seem.”

“ La paz, permaneciendo,
Llamó al ocio, el ocio al vicio
El vicio á la guerra, extremos
Que componen la mudable
Estabilidad del tiempo.”

SALAZAR Y TORRES. *Elegir al Enemigo, Act II.*—
(Rosimunda.)

“ Peace enduring called to sloth,
And sloth to vice did call,
And vice to war, and these extremes,
Form time's unceasing change.”

“(Que) la pena suele ser,
Bandolero del placer.”

CALDERON. *Argenio y Poliarco, Jorn. I., Sc. 7.*—
(Galanor.)

“ Pain the brigand is of pleasure.”

“ La perfecta hora del comer es, para el rico, cuando tiene
gana ; y para el pobre, cuando tiene de qué.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *Sobremesa, Pt. I., Cuento*
38.

“ The right time to dine is, for the rich man, when he is hungry,
and for the poor man, when he has something to eat.”

“(Pero) la perseverancia
Juntó las cosas distantes,
Y desde amigos á amantes,
No hay un paso de distancia.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Esclava de su Galan, Act I.,*
Sc. 6.—(Serafina.)

“ By perseverance, distance wide
 Is bridged from end to end,
 And a lover from a friend
 Brief steps alone divide.”

“ La piedra del toque del valor de cada uno, la persecucion de
 la envidia.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I. De las Cartas
 Latinas*, 48.

“ The touchstone of each man’s worth is the persecution of envy.”

“ La pildora dorada.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos*, 822.

“ Pildoras doradas.”

GONGORA. *Letrillas Burlescas*. (Ed. Bruselas, 1659,
 p. 271.)

“ The gilded pill.”

“ La pluma corta mas que espadas enfiladas.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I.*, 199.

“ The pen cuts deeper than sharpened swords.”

“ La pluma es lengua del alma.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 16.

“ The pen is the tongue of the soul.”

“ La pluma, sexto sentido para los ausentes, por no poder
 usar de los cinco.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I.*, 177.

“ The pen is a sixth sense for the absent, because they cannot use
 the other five.”

“ La pobreza es enemiga del entendimiento, siendo forzosa, y
 si voluntaria, amiga.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 60.

“ Poverty, if involuntary, is an enemy of the understanding ; if
 voluntary, a friend.”

“ La pobreza es muy enemiga del amor.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares, La Gitanilla*, p.
 103.

“ Poverty is a bitter enemy of love.”

“ La presta dadiva su efecto ha doblado.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act I.—(Celestina.)*
 “ The effect of the prompt gift is doubled.”

“La prima piedra que el error disloca
Edificio robusto breve allana,
Que con discreta union todas suportan.”

VARGAS Y PONCE. *Abdulaziz y Egilona, Act IV., Sc. III.—(Mahomad.)*

“The first stone that by error is dislodged
Doth in brief space bring down the well-built pile,
Which when united all the stones support.”

“La primera regla del necio es juzgar segun lo que él piensa,
y que lo que él no sabe, no lo puede saber otro alguno.”

ALFONSO DE LA TORRE. *La Vision Delectable, Cap. VII.*

“The first rule of the fool is to judge according to what he himself thinks, in the belief that what he does not know nobody else can know.”

“La razon con la nobleza
Mas vale que diez amigos.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos, 729.*

“With noble souls, the right
Outweighs a score of friends.”

“La razon de los reyes no habla con el entendimiento, sino
con la obligacion de los vasallos.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. III., Cap. XX.*

“The arguments of a king are addressed not to the understanding
but to the obligation of his vassals.”

“La razon no quiere fuerza,
Dice un refran, y es un necio,
Que con fuerza de una puñada
Tiene cosas de argumento,
Y asi es mayor la razon
De quien arguye mas récio.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *El Amor al uso, Act I.—(Juana.)*

“Reason needs no force, 'tis said,
And a fool is he who drives
His point home with his fist.
If this be true 'tis obvious quite,
That he who argues best is right.”

“La retentiva es el sello de la capacidad.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 179.

“The faculty of retention is the seal of capacity.”

“Largo y flaco, muy gran necio.”

FURIO DE CERIOL. *El Consejo y los Consejeros del Principe*, Cap. III.

“Long and thin, a very great fool.”

“La rosa seria soberbia sino hubiese nacido entre espinas.”

RAMON LULL. *Arbol de los Ejemplos de la Ciencia*.
—(Proverbios.)

“The rose would have been proud if it had not been born amongst thorns.”

“La rueda de la fortuna anda mas lista que una rueda de molino, y los que ayer estaban en pinganitos, hoy estan por el suelo.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 47.

“The wheel of fortune turns more rapidly than a millwheel, and those who to-day are up aloft to-morrow are on the ground.”

“La salud et la vida muy aina se muda,
En un punto se pierde quando omen no cuda,
El bien que farás cras, palabra es desnuda,
Vestidla con la obra, ante que muerte acuda.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1506.

“There's naught so quickly changeth as health and life ; they fly
While we are all unheeding, in the twinkling of an eye :
The good thou'l do to-morrow a naked word doth lie,
With deed then swiftly clothe it, before thou hast to die.”

“La sangre se hereda, el vicio se apega.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. I., Lib. I., Cap. I.

“Blood comes by birth,
Vice by contagion.”

“La sangre sin fuego hiere
Dicen adagios vulgares.”

CALDERON. *Para Vencer á Amor, querer vencerlo*, Act I., Sc. 5.—(Margarita.)

“The saying is that blood can boil
Without the aid of fire.”

“La santidad fingida no hace daño á ningun tercero, sino al que la usa.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Coloquio de los Perros*, p. 239.

“Feigned sanctity does no harm to any one but him who is guilty of it.”

“(Que, segun dicen) la soga
Quiebra por lo mas delgado.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida de Corte*.—(*Rivadeneira*, Vol. xxxii., p. 218.)

“The rope, they say, will always break
Where thinnest is the strand.”

“La sombra solo del olvido temo,
Porque es como no ser el olvidado
Y no hay mal que iguale al no haber sido.”

LUPERCIO LEONARDO DE ARGENSOLA. *Sonetos, II.*

“The shadow of forgetfulness alone I fear ;
For to be forgotten is as not to be ;
And not to have been no evil can surpass.”

“La tirania
Cuant es d'un home solo, ne pot obrirne
Un camí de grandesas á la patria ;
Cuant es de molto, es solo un reguera
De malvestates, odio y sanch.”

BALAGUER. *La Sombra de Cesar*.—(*Cesar*.)

“Tyranny,
When 'tis of one alone, may open out
A path of greatness to the fatherland.
(Of many, it but ushers in the reign
Of cruelty, of hatred and of blood.”

“La traicion aplace y no el traidor que la hace.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. I., Lib. II., Cap. X.

“It is the treason that finds favour, and not the traitor who is guilty of it.”

“La utilidad comun ha de buscarse

Aunque sea vertiendo sangre humana.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo*, LX.

“The common weal must be pursued,
Even though human blood it cost.”

“La valentia que no se funda sobre la base de la prudencia, se llama temeridad, y las hazañas del temerario mas se atribuyen á la buena fortuna que á su ánimo.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 28.

“The valour which is not founded on a base of prudence is called rashness, and the deeds of the rash are attributed rather to good fortune than to bravery.”

“La vanidad es muy dañosa para la bolsa, porque suele dejarla tan vacía, como los cagios de su dueño.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 398.

“Vanity is most injurious to the purse, for it generally leaves it as empty as the owner's brain pan.”

“La vanidad y la pobreza siempre están en pleito.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 147.

“Vanity is for ever at loggerheads with poverty.”

“La vara que menguada
Dise el comprador,
Esa misma sobrada
Llama el vendedor.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 56.

“That's not a yard of stuff,”

The purchaser will cry ;

‘Tis more, sir, than enough,’

The vendor will reply.”

“La vejez se descubre más cuando más se procura encubrir.”

FRAY LUIS DE LEON. *La Perfecta Casada, Cap. XII.*

“Old age most proclaims itself when it tries hardest to hide itself.”

“La verdad adelgaza y no quiebra, y siempre anda sobre la mentira como el aceite sobre el agua.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 17.

“Truth thins but does not break, and it always rides upon falsehood as oil over water.”

“La verdad, cuya madre es la historia ; émula del tiempo, depósito de las acciones, testigo de lo pasado, ejemplo y aviso de lo presente, advertencia de lo porvenir.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I.*, 9.

“Truth, whose mother is history, the rival of time, the storehouses of great deeds, the witness of the past, the exemplar and counsellor of the present, the guide of the future.”

“La verdad es de pocos, el engaño es tan comun como vulgar.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 43.

“Truth belongs to the few, and deceit is as common as it is vulgar.”

“La verdad que es el alma de la historia.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico*, Lib. I.,
Cap. I.

“Truth, which is the soul of history.”

“La verdadera amistad ha de ser entre iguales.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Española*, I.,
Pt. I., Cap. II., 1.

“True friendship can only exist between equals.”

“La verdadera mision
Del artista es emplear
Sus talentos en labrar
La dicha de una nacion.”

EUSEBIO & EDUARDO ASQUERINO. *La Gloria del Arte*, Act I., Sc. 6.—(Carlos Broschi.)

“The artist's true vocation
Is his energies to bend
To the truly noble end
To happy make a nation.”

“La verdadera pasion
Mal se calla si no es poca
Porque es el caño la boca,
Y alquitara el corazon.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores, Glosa*.—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 132.)

“When passion strong the being fills,
Our words we can but ill restrain.
The mouth a conduit is to drain
The feeling that the heart distils.”

“(Que) la vida
Por la fama es bien perdida.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Imenea, Jornada I.*,
Sc. 3.—(El Marqués.)

“Life is well lost when 'tis for fame laid down.”

“La virtud es la verdadera nobleza, la verdadera riqueza, la verdadera sabiduría. Sá virtuosa, y todo lo serás en el mundo.”

ZÁVALA Y ZAMORA. *El Triunfo del Amor y la Amistad, Act I., Sc. 2.*—(Faustina.)

“Virtue is true nobility, true riches, true wisdom. Be virtuous and you will be everything in the world.”

“La virtud es oro y plata
Que el tiempo no la consume.”

PABLO DE CÉSPEDES. *Las Glorias del mejor siglo,*
Act II.—(La Virtud.)

“Virtue gold and silver is,
That time itself shall not consume.”

“La virtud mas es perseguida de los malos que amada de los buenos.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I.*, 47.

“Virtue is more persecuted by the wicked than loved by the good.”

“La virtud triunfante y vencedora
Es licor celestial, que no hace caso
Del óro ó del cristal en cualquier vaso.”

ANDRÉS DE CLARAMONTE. *El Valiente Negro en Flándes, Jorn. I.*—(Juan.)

“Triumphant virtue, heavenly draught,
Doth nothing prize and nothing care
For cup of gold or crystal rare.”

“La voz comun y popular se inclina
Casi siempre á escoger el peor consejo.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo, LXXXV.*

“The common and popular voice almost always is inclined to choose the worst counsel.”

“Las artes muchas vegadas ayudan, otras fallescen,
Por las artes viven muchos, por las artes peresçen.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 565.*

“Arts often aid and sometimes fail,
By arts some live, by arts they die.”

“Las avecitas del campo tienen á Dios por su proveedor y dispensero.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 33.

“The birds of the field have God for their provider and steward.”

“Las cartas familiares declaran mas el natural de una persona, que el rostro á un fisionomo.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I.*, 168.

“A man's familiar letters proclaim his personality more clearly than does his face to a physiognomist.”

“Las circunstancias varian
Los casos.”

HOZ Y MOTA. *El Montañes Juan Pascal, Act III.*
—(Juan.)

“Circumstances alter cases.”

“Las cosas grandes no pueden
Ser pintadas como son,
Porque á su misma opinion
Las mismas cosas se exceden.”

MIRA DE MESCUA. *Galan, Valiente y Discreto, Jorn.*
I.—(Duque de Urbino.)

“Things there are so grand, indeed
They cannot represented be
As they are; for, what we see,
The things themselves do far exceed.”

“Las cosas pequeñas crecen
Con la bendita concordia:
Con la maldita discordia
Todas las grandes perecen.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Calamita, Jornada V.*,
Sc. 1.—(Fileo.)

“Concord little things doth cherish,
Under it they rise amain.
But beneath curst discord's bane
All the great things pine and perish.”

“(Que) las desdichas crecen las firmezas.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Dama Melindrosa, Act I.*, Sc.
20.—(Felisardo.)

“Fortitude doth with misfortune grow.”

“Las desdichas suelen luego
Hallar crédito, las dichas
Tienen dudoso á su dueño.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Lo que ha de ser, Act III.*, Sc. 12.
—(Perol.)

“Misfortunes oft do promptly find belief,
Whilst happy fate its owner makes suspect.”

“Las dilaciones
Quitan la fuerza al remedio.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Mayor Impossible*, Act III., Sc. 6.—(Roberto.)

“By delay
The remedy is robbed of all its power.”

“Las flaquesas
Quant son ab los humiles, se pagan caras.”

BALAGUER. *Coriolan*.—(Coriolan.)

“Failings

When they afflict the humble have to be dearly paid for.”

“Las heridas de la lengua suelen ser peligrosísimas, y malas de curar.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 144.

“Wounds inflicted by the tongue are usually most dangerous, and difficult to cure.”

“Las historias no son otra cosa que un ayuntamiento de varias y diversas experiencias de todos tiempos y de toda suerte de hombres.”

FURIO DE CERIOL. *El Consejo y los Consejeros del Principe*, Cap. II.

“History is but a compilation of various experiences of every age and of all kinds of men.”

“Las leyes
En las manos de los reyes
Que las hacen, son de cera.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Los Pechos Privilegiados*, Act II., Sc. 13.—(Ramiro.)

“. . . For laws are things,
That in the hands of kings
That make them, are but wax.”

“Las mas discretas razones,
Si no dan, no tienen fuerza,
Y no hay valor que tuerza
El necio que habla en doblones.”

TRILLO Y FIGUEROA. *Lettrilla*, XVIII.

“The wisest words are poor and weak
If they come with empty hands.
And no argument withstands
The fool who in doubloons doth speak.”

“Las mas veces son buenas las razones del Pueblo, y juicios ciertos.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. II.*, 144.

“For the most part the arguments of the People are good, and their judgments true.”

“Las mas veces son diligencias de temor las amenazas.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. II., Cap. V.*

“A threat is generally only an artifice of fear.”

“(Que) las materias de honor

Son tan vidriosas materias,

Que con el mas leve sopló

Se empañan, si no se quiebran.”

CALDERON. *Las Armas de la Hermosura, Jorn. I., —(Veturia.)*

“These points of honour
Are such vitreous things
That with a breath
They either dim or break.”

“(Que) las mejores dueñas son peores.”

CALDERON. *Cefalo y Pocris, Act I., Sc. 1.—(Pasquin.)*

“The best duennas are the worst.”

“Las muchas palabras, hijo

Quitan la fuerza á la espada.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, I Parte, Act I.—(Diego Lainez.)*

“For abundant words, my son,
The strength takes from the sword.”

“(Que en fin) las mujeres, cuando

Tal vez aplicar se han visto

A las letras ó á las armas,

Los hombres han excedido.”

CALDERON. *El Mayor Encanto Amor, Jorn. I., Sc. 7.—(Circe.)*

“In fine, when women, as we see, have deigned
Themselves to give to letters or to arms,
In both they have surpassed the men.”

“Las mujeres hermosas, aun de cien años, mueren temprano,
y las mujeres feas, aun de diez años, mueren tarde.”

ANTONIO GUEVARA. *Marco Aurelio y Faustina, Cap. III.*

“Beautiful women, though they live to a hundred, die early ;
ugly ones, though they die at ten, have lived too long.”

“Las mujeres menosprecian lo que les dan, y mueren por lo
que les niegan.”

ANTONIO GUEVARA. *Marco Aurelio y Faustina, Cap. I.*

“Women undervalue what is given to them, and die for what is
denied them.”

“Las mujeres no quieren en un hombre sino que otorgue ;
supuesto que ellas piden siempre.”

QUEVEDO. *La Visita de los Chistes.*

“Women only want a man to grant ; for of course they always
ask.”

“Las mujeres
Que saben mas en el mundo,
Se engañan mas fácilmente.”

CALDERON. *El Mayor Encanto Amor, Jorn. II.,*
Sc. 12.—(Clarin.)

“The women
Who know most of the world
Are easiest deceived.”

“Las mujeres son espejo
Que viendo vuestro retrato,
Si os descuidais y otro llega,
Hará con él otro tanto.”

MIGUEL SANCHEZ. *El Romancero, Romances Ca-
ballecos, 378.*

“Women, like mirrors, may reflect,
Perchance your very face ;
If you the compliment neglect,
Another takes your place.”

“Las necesidades del rico por sentencias pasan en el mundo.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote, II., 43.*

“The rich man's babble passes for maxims in the world.”

“Las nueve efes de Francisca,
Fe, fineza, firmeza, fortaleza.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Esclava de su Galan, Act II.*,
Sc. 13.—(Doña Elena.)

“The nine F's of Francisca, Faith,
Fortitude, Finesse, Firness and the rest.”

“Las obras hacen linaje, que al fin todos somos hijos de Adan
y Eva.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act IX.*—(Arensa.)

“Deeds make our lineage; for after all, we are all children of
Adam and Eve.”

“(Porque) las palabras nuestras
Son ríos que atrás no vuelven,
Si no es con infamia y mengua
Diciendo que hemos mentido.”

MIRA DE MESCUA. *No hay Dicha ni Desdicha hasta
la Muerte, Jorn. II.*—(La Reina.)

“Our words like rapid rivers are
That flow not back to us
Except in mean and shameful guise
To tell us that we've lied.”

“Las palabras, vestido de los conceptos.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I., De las Cartas
Latinas*, 130.

“Words, the raiment of thought.”

“Las palabras y las obras jamas hacen buena liga; de mucho
mayor valor es la obra callando.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 260.

“Words and deeds are ever bad companions; and deeds without
words are worth much the more.”

“(En consejos)
Las paredes han orejas.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Imenea, Jornada II.*,
Sc. 3.—(El Marqués.)

“(Que en tal caso) las paredes
Han oydo.”

MARQUÉS DE SANTILLANA. *Proverbios, XXIII.*

“Las paredes tienen oídos.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 48.

“Tienen oídos las paredes.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Los Locos de Valencia, Act II.*,
Sc. 8.—(Tomas.)

“Walls have ears.”

“(Que) las pasiones del alma

Ni las gobierna el poder

Ni la magestad las manda.”

CALDERON. *La Cisma de Inglaterra, Jorn. II.*

—(El Rey.)

“The passions of the soul,

Nor power can control

Nor majesty command.”

“Las promesas de los reyes

Deben escribirse en bronce,

Porque permanezcan siempre.”

DIEGO DE VILLEGRAS. *La Venganza y el Amor, Jorn.*

I.—(Manfredo.)

“The promises of kings

In bronze should written be,

That they stand always good.”

“(Que) las razones luengas siempre traen oianza.”

GONZALO DE BERCEO. *Santo Domingo de Silos*, 133.

“For lengthy reasons ever boredom bring.”

“Las riñas de los casados

Visperas de paces son ;

Que no tienen gusto igual

Las almas al fin.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Los Mal Casados de Valencia,*

Jorn. I.—(Elvira.)

“Married people's quarrels

The vespers are of peace :

For even souls united

Have tastes not all akin.”

“Las riñas entre los que bien se quieren son causa de mayor gusto cuando se hacen las paces.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Rinconete y Cortadillo*, p. 142.

“The quarrels of those who are fond of each other only bring a keener joy when peace is made.”

“(Que) la riqueza en los buenos
Es como el oro esmaltado.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *El Mercader Amante, Jorn.*
I.—(Labinia.)

“When the good are rich,
They are like enamelled gold.”

“Las riquezas no hacen rico, mas ocupado ; no hacen señor,
mas mayordomo.”

FERNAN ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act IV.*—(Celestina.)

“Riches do not make a man rich, but busy ; do not make a lord,
but a steward.”

“Letras sin virtud son perlas en el muladar.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 16.

“Learning without virtue is like pearls in a stable.”

“Ley es bien guisada de deuda de sennor :
Non es en el sieglo premia tan grant nen mayor.”

JUAN DE LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 2078.

“The law is well established in a debt owed by a lord,
And no heavier obligation doth our century afford.”

“Libertad es obedecer la discordia de muchos, y servidumbre
atender al dominio de uno.”

QUEVEDO. *El Entremetido y la Dueña y el Soplon.*

“Liberty is to obey the discord of many ; servitude is to submit
to the dominion of one.”

“Libertad es poderio que ha todo home naturalmente, de
façer lo que quisiere ; solo que fuerza, ó derecho de
ley ó de fuero non gelo embargue.”

ALFONSO EL SABIO. *Las Siete Partidas, Pt. IV.,*
Lib. XXII., Ley 1.

“Liberty is a power inherent in every man to do what he will,
provided always that he be not prevented from so doing by
force, or by right of law or charter.”

“(Que) livianidad es fier
Todo un honor al empeño
De una palabra, que es prenda
Que la desvanece el viento.”

DIAMANTE. *Cuanto mienten los indicios, Act III.*
—(Flérida.)

204 **LLENE UN VOLUMEN—LO BREVE, SI BUENO.**

“Folly is it to confide
All our honour to a word :
For a word is but a pledge
That the wind may blow away.”

“Llene un volumen
De disparates un autor famoso,
Y si no le alabaren, que me emplumen.”

YRLARTE. *Fábulas Literarias, XXXII.*

“. . . Let a famous author fill
A book with folly: praised 'twill be.
If not, then pluck me if you will.”

“Lloraras cuando supieras
Que dentro de un mes morias ;
Y, es posible que rias,
Y quizás mañana mueras.”

PORCÉL. *Composiciones Varias.*

“Thou wouldest weep if thou didst know
That in a month death came to thee.
And yet will joyous laughter flow
Though one day more thou mayst not see.”

“Lloras sin provecho por lo que llorando estorbar no podrás.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act I.—(Celestina.)*

“Thou weepest in vain for that which tears are powerless to prevent.”

“Lo bien dicho se dice presto.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 105.*

“What is well said is quickly said.”

“Lo bien ganado se pierde, y lo malo ello y su dueño.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. I., Lib. I., Cap. II.*

“That which is well earned is lost ; that which is ill gotten is lost, and its master too.”

“Lo breve, si bueno, dos veces bueno.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 105.*

“That which is brief, if it be good, is good twice over.”

“ Lo bueno y malo y lo mediano ayuda ;
Pero te hago saber, lector amigo,
Que así todos los libros se componen.”

NICOLAS MORATIN. *Sonetos, XXIV.*

“ Good, bad, indifferent alike may aid ;
But, friendly reader, I would have you know
That every book is written in this way.”

Lo dicho, dicho es ;
Lo que dicho non as,
Decir-lo as despues,
Sy oy non, sera cras.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 567.*

“ That which is said, is said ;
For what thou hast not spoken,
If not to-day, to-morrow,
Thy silence may be broken.”

“ Lo escondido es ornato,
Lustrosa ostentacion es el recato,
Que a veces el amor mas licencioso
Provoca mas lo oculto que lo hermoso.”

ANTONIO MARTINEZ. *Pedir Justicia al Culpado,*
Jorn. II.—(El Principe.)

“ By what's concealed we're most enthralled.
Coyness ostentation may be called :
For oft the fiercest love's inspired
More by what's hid than what's admired.”

“ Lo facil se ha de emprender como dificultoso y lo dificultoso
como facil.”

GRACIAN. *Ordiculo Manual, 204.*

“ We should attack a difficult task as though it were easy, and an
easy one as though it were difficult.”

“ Lo grande de ser grande no es nacello,
Dicha es grande, no mas, de quien lo nace,
Lo mucho del ser mucho es merecello,
Que el credito lo aumenta ó lo deshace.”

ZARATE. *Mudarse por Mejorarse, Act I.—(El Rey.)*

“ Of greatness, the greater part depends not on our birth ;
For he who great is born is only great by chance.
The higher part of being high depends upon our worth,
And reputation may it mar, or else may it enhance.”

“ Lo importante y raro
No es entender de todo,
Sino ser discreto en algo.”

YRIARTE. *Fábulas Literarias, XIII.*

“ That which first and rarest is,
Is not to seek all things to know,
But sense in certain things to show.”

“ Lo más propio de la necedad es no conocerse y tenerse por sabia.”

FRAY LUIS DE LEON. *La Perfecta Casada, Cap. XVI.*

“ The chief characteristic of folly is that it does not recognise itself, but mistakes itself for wisdom.”

“ Lo mas se paga de palabras.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 267.*

“ Words will pay for most things.”

“ Lo mejor de un hombre es parecerlo.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 275.*

“ The best part of a man is to seem one.”

“ Lo mejor y lo peor de todo lo criado es el hombre.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. III., 369.*

“ The best and the worst of all created things is man.”

“ (Pues) lo mismo es el amor ;
Parece que va á olvidar,
Le dan celos, vuelve á amar.”

RODRIGUEZ DE ARELLANO. *Lo Ciento por lo Dudoso,
Act II.—(Doña Juana.)*

“ And so it is with love, they say,
Enough it is neglect to feign
For jealous love to come again.”

“ Lo necesario procura
A buena cuenta,
Que con poco se contenta
La natura.”

FRANCISCO DE CASTILLA. *Proverbios que edifican
al Hombre, VIII.*

“ Your needs supply
On thrift intent.
Nature herself
Is soon content.”

“Lo primero que amanece
En el mundo es necedad.”

SALAS BARBADILLO. *Galan Tramposo y Pobre,*
Jorn. I.—Mondego.)

“The first thing that dawns in the world is folly.”

“Lo primero que hace la fortuna en los ambiciosos es cautivar
la razon, para que no se ponga de parte del agradecimiento.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. I.,*
Cap. VIII.

“The first thing that fortune does with the ambitious is to take
their reason captive, lest it should range itself on the side
of gratitude.”

“Lo propio pierde quien lo ajeno busca.”

ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO. *La Burromaqia. Rebuzno*
Primero.

“His own he loses who wealth of others seeks.”

“Lo que cada uno aconseja,
No es mas que aquello mismo á que se inclina.”

YRIARTE. *Fábulas Literarias, LIII.*

“The advice each gives is nought
But that to which he doth himself incline.”

“Lo que cuesta es feo, y no hay donaire donde hay pedidura.”

QUEVEDO. *Cartas del Caballero de la Tenaza, XI.*

“That which is obtained with difficulty is ugly ; there is no grace
where there is solicitation.”

“Lo que dice la lengua paga la gorja.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Rinconete y*
Cortadillo, p. 139.

“What the tongue utters
The throat pays for.”

“Lo que el brazo cometió
La cabeza es quien lo paga.”

DIAMANTE. *El Honrado de su Padre, Act I.—*
(Diego.)

“What the hands do
The head pays for.”

“Lo que has de dar al mur dalo al gato, y sacarte ha de cuidado.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 56.

“What you have to give to the mouse you had better give to the cat, and he will relieve you of all trouble.”

“Lo que hoy se callare
Puede se cras fablar;
Lo que hoy se fablare
Non se puede callar.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 566.

“Words—you do not say to-day,
To-morrow may be spoken.
But those uttered never may
Again remain unspoken.”

“Lo que luego se hace, luego se deshace.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 57.

“What is hastily done is hastily undone.”

“Lo que mas mas durará
A la fin su fin habrá.”

ALONZO DE PROAZA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 829.

“Long though a thing may yet endure,
Its end at last will come for sure.”

“Lo que muchos desean hase de guardar de muchos, y así corre mayor peligro.”

FRAY LUIS DE LEON. *La Perfecta Casada, Cap. XX.*

“That which many covet needs protection from many, and so runs the greater risk.”

“Lo que no puede el oro, el verso puede;
Que el dar eterna fama á todo excede.”

IGNACIO DE LUZAN. *Cancion, III.*, 6.

“That which abundant gold ne'er gives
Brings verse; immortal fame that lives.”

“Lo que prueba el silogismo,
Falsifica la experiencia.”

NICOLAS MORATIN. *La Petimetra, Act I., Sc. XI.*
—(Jeronima.)

“That which the syllogism proves
Experience oft falsifies.”

LO QUE QUIERES—LOS BUENOS CABALLEROS. 209

“Lo que quieres que otros no digan, tú lo has de callar primero.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introduccion a la Sabiduria, Cap. XIII.*

“You must begin by keeping to yourself what you do not wish others to talk about.”

“Lo que se sabe sentir, se sabe decir.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. El Amante Liberal*, p. 124.

“That which we are capable of feeling we are capable of saying.”

“Lo que una vez sola se ha de hacer, muchas se ha de pensar.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Espanola, I., Pt. VI., Cap. IV.*, 1.

“What has to be done once and for all must be thought over many times.”

“Lo sòl que es bes ab que sella
Deù por lo mòn son amor.”

BALAGUER. *Amor. Albadas, I.*

“The sun’s the kiss with which God seals
His love upon the world.”

“Los ángeles en el mundo
No estan bien, y se van presto.”

SUAREZ BRAVO. *Es un Angel ! Act III., Sc. 11.—(Felix.)*

“Angels are uneasy on the earth,
And soon take flight.”

“Los aparejos de guerra son los nervios de la paz.”
JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 294.

“The implements of war are the sinews of peace.”

“Los buenos caballeros ni compran ni venden la victoria.”
GUZMAN EL BUENO. *Quintana, Guzman el Bueno*, p. 215.

“True gentlemen neither buy nor sell victory.”

“ Los crueles
Siempre cobardes y menguados fueron.”

QUINTANA. *El Duque de Viseo, Act I., Sc. 8.*—
(Oren.)

“ The cruel
Were always mean and cowardly.”

“ Los cuerdos amigos son
El libro mas entendido
De la vida, sí, porqué
Deleitan aprovechando.”

CALDERON. *El Secreto a Voces, Jorn. III., Sc. 14.*
—(Ernesto.)

“ Our wisest friends
Are life's best book,
For they improve
The while they please.”

“ Los dineros del Sacristan
Cantando se vienen, cantando se van.”

GONGORA. *Letrillas Burlescas.*—(Ed. Bruselas 1659,
p. 263).

“ The money that into the Clerk's purse flows,
By singing it comes, and eke singing it goes.”

“ Los ejercicios de la vida activa
A la contemplacion no impiden nada.”

DAMIAN DE VEGAS. *Jacobina, Act I.*—(Sichem.)

“ The activities of life
In nought stay contemplation.”

“ Los glotones de provincias siempre han muerto de ahito :
no hay peor replecion que la de dominios.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con
Seso, XXVIII.*

“ The gluttons for provinces always have died of surfeit : there
is no worse repletion than that of dominion.”

“ Los grandes maestros y artifices suelen aprender mas de
un error de otro en su profesion, que de sus acertamientos.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. II., De la Carta
para el Rey de Francia, 6.*

“ Great Masters and Craftsmen learn more by the failures of
another in their profession than by their successes.”

“ Los gustos y los enojos
 Que los corazones toman
 Como á ventana se asoman,
 Roberto amigo, á los ojos.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Mayor Imposible, Act III., Sc. 9.*—(*La Reina.*)

“ The joys and sorrows that in hearts do rise
 As through glass windows, gaze forth from the eyes.”

“ Los hombres no disimulan ni sufren la usurpacion y la con-
 quista sino á quien los hace mas felices.”

QUINTANA. *Roger de Lauria*, p. 222.

“ Men only condone and tolerate usurpation and conquest by those
 who make them happy.”

“ Los hombres (no, no te alteres)
 Queremos bien las mujeres,
 Mas mucho mas el honor.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *Ver y Creer, Act III.*—(*Don Lope.*)

“ We men, you know
 (Nay, do not take it ill),
 Though we love women,
 Love more our honour still.”

“ (Mas) los hombres no sirven para madres,
 Y aun apénas si valen para padres.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto III.*—
 (*Obras, Paris, 1889*, p. 324.)

“ Never can men the place of mothers take,
 'Tis even rare that they good fathers make.”

“ Los hombres sueltos de lengua muchas cosas dicen estando
 acompañados, las cuales ellos lloran estando solos.”

ANTONIO GUEVARA. *Marco Aurelio y Faustina,*
Cap. II.

“ Men who are glib of tongue say many things in company which
 they deplore when they are alone.”

“ Los infortunios
 Los contratiempos prolixos
 Acrisolan la constantia ;
 Ella los vence.”

ZÁVALA Y ZAMORA. *Las Victimas de Amor, Act II.*—(*Mauricio.*)

“ Long drawn difficulties
 Our constancy refine
 Till them it doth defeat.”

“ Los invencibles y mas fuertes cuellos
 Una flaca mujer suele vencellos.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I.,* 1
Eleg. XIV., Canto III., St. I.

“ Stiffnecked and unconquered though a man may stand,
 Weak woman often gains the upper hand.”

“ Los jueces perpetuos son mejores,
 Que los de cada año son robadores.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, CLV.

“ Judges for life appointed are the best,
 The one year's judge but feathers his own nest.”

“ Los letrados defienden á los litigantes en los pleitos como
 los pilotos en las borrhascas los navíos, sacándoles
 quanto tienen en el cuerpo, para que si Dios fuere
 servido, lleguen vacíos y despojados á la orilla.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con
 Seso, XIX.*

“ Lawyers defend litigants in their suits as pilots do ships in
 storms, relieving them of everything they possess on the
 way; so that, with God's grace, they may reach the shore
 empty and despoiled.”

“ (Mas) los locos y los niños
 Siempre dicen las verdades.”

EUSEBIO ASQUERINO. *Sancho el Bravo, Act I., Sc.
 8.—(Merlin.)*

“ Fools and children always tell home truths.”

“ Los malos ministros se escriben y se cuentan, y se mal-
 dicen; todo para imitarlos. De los buenos nadie se
 hace memoria, porque el bien no se aprende y el mal
 se pega, de la manera que un enfermo pega el mal á
 veinte sanos, y mil sanos no pegaron jamas salud á
 un doliente.”

QUEVEDO. *El Entremetido y la Dueña y el Soplon.*

“ Bad ministers are written about, gossiped about, and railed at,
 only for the purpose of imitating them. No mention is
 ever made of the good ones; for good cannot be learnt, and
 evil is catching. A sick person will infect twenty healthy
 people; whereas a thousand healthy persons will never
 communicate health to one invalid.”

“Los malos ni pueden ser amigos entre sí, ni tener amistad con los buenos.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introducción a la Sabiduría*,
Cap. XI.

“The wicked can neither be friends amongst themselves nor enjoy the friendship of the good.”

“(Que) los malos y los buenos
Aplauso á lo hermoso dan.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *El Mancebo de los Palacio*,
Act I.—(Doña Juana.)

“Both good and bad
To beauty give the palm.”

“Los Moros llaman Mafomet, los Cristianos Sanct Yague.”
Poema de Myo Cid, 731.

“The Moors on Mahomet do call, the Christians on St. James.”

“Los muertos abren los ojos de los que viven, á unos con
haciendas, á otros con libertad.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act XVII.—
(Elicia.)

“The dead open the eyes of those who survive them by the gift,
in some cases of wealth, and in others of liberty.”

“Los nuestros y los agenos
Acotan con mas regalos
Los enveces de los malos
Que las faces de los buenos.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Jacinta, Jornada I.*—
(Jacinto.)

“We are much inclined to grace
The reverse of bad men's cloth
With adornment, but are loth
To deck of good men's stuff the face.”

“Los oídos y las puertas
Ha de tener siempre abiertas
Un Rey que justicia guarda.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Ganar Amigos*, Act III., Sc. 5.
—(Doña Ana.)

“Ears and portals always open
Should a just king keep.”

“Los ojos con que se miran
Las acciones hacen variar
Las imágenes.”

CAÑIZARES. *Yo me entiendo y Dios me entiende, Act I.*—(*El Infante.*)

“The eyes with which a scene is viewed
May change the picture in the sight.”

“(Que) los ojos son correos
Por donde van los deseos
Que despacha el corazon.”

SEBASTIAN DE VILLAVICIOSA. *La Sortija de Flорencia, Jorn. II.*—(*El Duque.*)

“The eyes like postmen are,
That carry wide and far
The wishes hearts despatch.”

“Los peregrinos tienen muchas posadas y pocas amistades.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act I.*—(*Celestina.*)

“Pilgrims have many hostelries and few friends.”

“Los pleytos en sus comienços todos atales son ;
Quien le cuyaña tener malo despues falla opinion
De algunt doctor famado que sosterná su razon
E pasado así el tiempo nasce otra conclusion.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 325.

“Lawsuits at beginning seem all alike to me.
He who thinks his case is bad a lawyer goes to see,
Learns that he is in the right, when he has paid his fee,
And soon himself is ready with that view to agree.”

“Los príncipes habrian de temer á los historiadores, mas
que á los grandes pintores las feas mujeres.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, I.*, 100.

“Princes should have more to fear from historians than have ugly
women from great painters.”

“Los príncipes pueden ser pobres ; mas en tratando con
arbitristas para dejar de ser pobres, dejan de ser
príncipes.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con
Seso, XVII.*

“Princes may be poor : but when they deal with schemers to get
rid of their poverty, they cease to be princes.”

“ Los que a su provecho están
 Atentos, solo han de ser
 Lisonjeros del poder :
 Viva quien vence, es refran.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *El Tejedor de Segovia, Act I.,*
Sc. 16.—(Fineo.)

“ Those who for profit only try,
 Must struggle to ingratiate,
 Flattering the strong and great.
 Hail the victor is their cry.”

“ Los que amigos se fazen, ante que bien se conozcan, ligeramente guardan despues la amistad de entrellos.”

ALFONSO EL SABIO. *Las Siete Partidas, Pt. IV.,*
Lib. XXVII., Ley 3.

“ Those who make friends before they know each other well, hold lightly their friendship afterwards.”

“ (Que) los que mas de amor se abrasaron
 A su menor centella no llegaron.”

GABRIEL DE MATA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados, 756.*

“ Those who flamed fiercest in love's fire,
 Could not to his slightest spark aspire.”

“ (Que) los que pacientes sostienen graveça
 Han de la Fortuna loable vitoria.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *La Comedida de Ponça, LIX.*

“ Those who with patience trouble do sustain,
 Over their fate great victory do gain.”

“ (Que) los que son caballeros
 Han de tener en los labios
 Lo que tienen en los pechos.”

ANDRÉS DE CLARAMONTE. *D'esta agua no beberé,*
Jorn. III.—(El Rey.)

“ They who gentle are,
 E'er must bear upon their lips
 What is in their heart.”

“ Los que viven con esperanza de promesas venideras, siempre imaginan que no vuela el tiempo, sino que anda sobre los pies de la pereza misma.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico.*

“ They who live upon the hope of future promises always imagine that time does not fly, but lingers on the feet of sloth itself.”

“ Los secretos de los reyes,
Licas, tienen fuerza tanta,
Que el silencio los ignora,
Con ser él el que los guarda.”

CALDERON. *La Hija del Aire, Segunda Parte, Act III., Sc. 1.—(Frixo.)*

“ Secrets of kings so potent are,
That silence self doth know them not,
Though silence doth them keep.”

“ Los siglos que en sus hojas cuenta el roble,
Arbol los cuenta sordo, tronco jugo.
Quien mas ve, quien mas oye, menos dura.”

GONGORA. *Sonetos Varios, XXII.*

“ The years of which the oak leaves chatter
The trunk and sap do darkly tell;
They who see and hear most freely,
Do on earth most briefly dwell.”

“ Los sucesos, por el mismo caso que se apartan muchas veces de los medios proporcionados, no pueden quitar el nombre al acierto de las resoluciones.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. IV., Cap. V.*

“ Events, even though they often depart widely from the course laid down, cannot deprive of credit the wisdom of their conception.”

“ Los tiros de la sospecha
No los defiende la malla.”

TÁRREGA. *La Sangre Leal de los Montañeses de Navarra, Jorn. I.—(Margarita.)*

“ Suspicion's darts
No mail will turn.”

‘Los vicios de un rey vician su gente.’
ESPRONCEDA. *El Pelayo, Fragment III.*, 6.

“The vices of a king vitiate his people.”

“Los viejos
En la escuela de los años
Son discípulos del tiempo.”

CALDERON. *Un Castigo en Tres Venganzas, Act I.*,
Sc. 1.—(Manfredo.)

“The aged,
In the school of years,
The scholars are of time.”

“(Aunque) los yerros de amor
Los disculpa el amor mismo.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *El Amor Constante, Jorn.*
II.—(Celanro.)

“. . . Love’s errors
Are by love himself condoned.”

“Luego con fácil conclusion, si infiere
Que muere el alma cuando el hombre vive,
Que vive el alma cuando el hombre muere.”

ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO. *Sonetos, II.*

“. . . And thus if we by reason led
Conclude, that whilst we live our spirit dies,
Then when we die our souls to life must rise.”

“Lunes compra todo lo que hallares á ménos precio ó de
balde.”

QUEVEDO. *Libro de Todas las Cosas y otras muchas
más.* “Como se han de hacer las cosas y en
que días.”

“On Monday buy everything you can find under price or for
nothing.”

“Ligero se fase el cargo
Quando cree algund provecho.”
GOMEZ PEREZ PATIÑO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 351.

“Light the burden grows
When profit from it comes.”

“(Porque) magestad y amor
No tienen un mismo asiento.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. La Gitanilla*, p.
115.

“For never on one throne
Sit majesty and love.”

“Mal ageno de pelo cuelga.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act XII.*—
(*Calisto.*)

“The misfortune of others hangs by a hair.”

“Mal anda el mundo, pero ya las gentes
Han llegado a palpar los desengaños,
Y aunque cien tronos caigan en ruina,
No ménos bien la sociedad camina.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto III.*—
(*Obras, Paris, 1889*, p. 311.)

“Ill goes the world, but peoples now
At last do disillusioned feel.
Though thrones by scores they overthrow,
No worse Society will go.”

“Mal es mucho fablar,
Peor es estar mudo,
Que non es por callar
La lengua, segunt cudo.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 550.

“Bad it is to talk too much,
Worse no word at all to say.
For the tongue of man is such
Dunb it should not be alway.”

“Mal haya el hombre, mal haya
Mil veces aquel, que entrega
Sus secretos á un papel ;
Porque es disparada piedra
Que se sabe quien la tira,
Y no se sabe á quien llega.”

CALDERON. *La Devocion de la Cruz, Jorn. I., Sc. 3.*
—(*Eusebio.*)

“Alas ! a thousand times ! for him
Who down on paper dares to set
His secret thoughts, for it is like
A stone that’s cast, one knows by whom,
But none can tell where it will fall.”

“ Mal haya
El hombre que con mujer
De mucha hermosura casa ! ”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *La Luna de la Sierra, Jorn.*
II.—(Anton.)

“ Alas the man
Who with great beauty weds.”

“ Mal haya el hombre que fia
En lagrimas de mujer ! ”

MEXIA DE LA CERDA. *Doña Ines de Castro, Jorn.*
II.—(Don Pedro.)

“ Woe, woe ! to him that puts
His trust in woman’s tears.”

“ Mal haya el obedecer
Donde es delito el mandar.”

ROSETE NIÑO. *Pelear hasta Morir, Act I.—(El*
Marqués.)

“ . . . Alas for obedience
When crime it is commands.”

“ Mal haya quien da en sacar
Los pobres de su pobreza,
Que es sacar peces del mar.”

TÁRREGA. *La Sangre Leal de los Montañeses de*
Navarra, Jorn. II.—(Don Fruela.)

“ Alas ! for him who effort makes
The poor from poverty to save,
He from the sea the fish but takes.”

“ Mal me quieren mis comadres, porque digo las verdades.”

LUJAN DE SAYAVEDRA. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt.*
II., Lib. III., Cap. VIII.

“ My cronies love me none too well, for ‘tis my wont the truth to
tell.”

“ Mal podrá ver el efecto
Quien aborrece la causa.”

SEBASTIAN DE VILLAVICIOSA. *La Sortija de Flor-*
encia, Jorn. I.—(El Duque.)

“ Ill can he like the effect,
Who doth abhor the cause.”

“ Mal puede cuadrar nombre de gloria
Al bien que se pretende con tal pena,
Y el temor de perderle da mas pena
Que poseerle puede causar gloria.”

PEDRO DE PADILLA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 18.

“ Ill can the name of glory sure be set
Upon a good thing sought with so much pain,
Giving a greater fear to lose again
Than from possession we can glory get.”

“ Maldito debe ser
Hombre que en hombre se fia ;
Pues si verdad es aqu esto,
Quien se fiase en mujer
Muy mas maldito seria.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Imenea, Jornada I.*,
Sc. 2.—(Eliso.)

“ . . . Accurs'd is he
The man who doth in man confide,
If this be true, who doth a woman trust
Doubly accurs'd must he surely be.”

“ Malditos treinta años !
Funesta edad de amargos desengaños.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto III.*—(Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 285.)

“ Accursed the age of thirty years,
With all our fond illusions dead.”

“ Malo es esperar salud en muerte ajena.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act I.*—(Sempronio.)

“ Ill it is to hope for health from others' death.”

“ Malo es ser dios en cucilllas.”

CALDERON. *Las Cadenas del Demonio, Act II.*, Sc. 15.—(Siron.)

“ It is hard to be a squatting god.”

“Manda amor en su fatiga,
Que se sienta y no se diga,
Pero á mi mas me contenta
Que se diga y no se sienta.”

GONGORA. *Letrillas Burlescas*.—(*Ed. Bruselas, 1659, p. 268.*)

“Love commands, with labour weak,
We may feel but must not speak,
I should like all things above,
Leave to speak and not to love.”

“Mandame que á un necio adule
Que sufra á un preguntador,
Que pida nada á un señor
Que mi quexa dissimule
Que no minta á quien me pide,
Que una ingratitud adore.
Que ochenta años enamore,
Y que diez y seis olvide.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *El Diciembre por Agosto, Jorn. III.*—(*Libio.*)

“Bid me a babbling fool to hail ;
To smile upon a prying loon.
To never crave of lord a boon,
Say I my trouble may not wail.
To suitors tell me not to lie :
Ungrateful actions to adore.
Tell love to waken at fourscore ;
Tell sweet sixteen from love to fly.”

“Mar siempre alborotado
Es el nefario mundo :
El que sepa remar que reme y bogue,
El que remar no sepa que se ahogue.”

TAMAYO Y BAUS. *El 5 de Agosto, Act III., Sc. 8.*
—(*El Conde.*)

“A stormy sea this world is like,
Where men who can must row their best,
For they who cannot row must drown.”

“Mártes toma todo lo que te dieren.”

QUEVEDO. *Libro de Todas las Cosas y otras muchas más.* “Como se han de hacer las cosas y en qué días.”

“On Tuesday take everything they give you.”

222 *MAS ANIMOSO SERÁ—MAS DEBE ESTUDIAR.*

“ Mas animoso será
Que el ingenio más divino
Que se atreve á hacer comedias
Despues que se usan los silbos.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Cueva de Salamanca, Act II., Sc. 2.*—(Zamudio.)

“ A braver man is he
Than genius most divine
Who dares a play to write
Since hissing came in vogue.”

“ Mas calientan quatro varas de paño de Cuenca, que otras
quatro de limiste de Segovia.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 33.*

“ Four yards of Cuenca broadcloth will keep you warmer than
four of Segovia duffel.”
(I.e., “ That the better the quality a thing the more serviceable
will it be ”.)

“ Mas calla
Quien mas siente.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, 1ra
Parte, Act III.*—(Diego Lainez.)

“ He is mutest
Who feels the most.”

“ Mas conocidos son los malos para murmurados, que los
buenos para aplaudidos.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 169.

“ Bad men are better known through the grumbling against them
than good men through applause.”

“ Mas da el duro que el desnudo.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Coloquio de los
Perros*, p. 243.

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *El Señor de Noches Buenas,
Act I.*—(Enrique.)

“ The hard man gives more than the naked one.”

“ Mas debe estudiar el que mas sabe.”

YRIARTE. *Fábulas Literarias, XLVIII.*

“ He who knows most should study most.”

“Mas dichosos los muertos en la guerra
 Fueron, al duro filo de la espada,
 Que los de hambre con pena dilatada
 Por falta de los frutos de la tierra.”

BERNARDINO DE REBOLLEDO. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 681.

“Far happier they who on the field
 Fall swiftly by the stroke of steel
 Than those who pangs of famine feel,
 And to the lack of food must yield.”

“Mas durable es el yugo que es mas tierno,
 Aunque el poder mayor, si injusto el modo.”

ZARATE. *Mudarse por Mejorarse, Act I.*—(*El Rey.*)

“Most lasting is the softest yoke,
 Though stronger if it be unjust.”

“Mas largo
 Que una noche de Diciembre
 Para un hombre mal casado.”

GONGORA. *Romances Burlescos*.—(*Ed. Bruselas, 1659, p. 364.*)

“Longer than a winter's night
 For a man who is ill wed.”

“Mas luce un real que se ahucha
 Que no cuatro que se ganan.”

HOZ Y MOTA. *El Castigo de la Miseria, Act I.*—
 (*Don Marcos.*)

“One real hoarded
 Shines brighter than four earned.”

“Mas mal hay en el aldegüela
 Que se suena.”

TRILLO Y FIGUEROA. *Sátira, III.*

“More evil is there in the hamlet
 Than is heard of.”

“Mas me engordara un buen sueño sin temor, que cuanto
 tesoro hay en Venecia.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act VII.*—
 (*Elicia.*)

“A good sleep without fear would fatten me more than all the
 treasures in Venice.”

“Mas me quiero ir Sancho al cielo que gobernador al infierno.”
CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 43.

“I had rather go to heaven Sancho than to hell a Governor.”

“(Que) mas muestra su valor
En la desdicha el vencido
Que en el triunfo el vencedor.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, 2da Parte, Act I.*—(Alimaimon.)

“The vanquished in his bitter hour
More openly his valour shows
Than victor in his power.”

“(Y) mas opinion ganó
Alguno con lo achacado,
Que otros con lo trabajado.”

CALDERON. *La Puente de Mantible, Jorn. III.*, Sc. 12.—(Guarin.)

“A man perchance more fame doth gain
By fault that's found, than others will
For work that they have done.”

“Mas pierde la autoridad,
Cuanto mas la pondereis.”

CASTILLO SOLORZANO. *El Marqués del Cigarral, Jorn. I.*—(Leonor.)

“The more reputation is boasted of,
The more it loses.”

“Mas provecho trae el loco al cuerdo, que el cuerdo al loco ;
porque la locura del que no tiene seso avisa al sabio ; y
el seso del sabio aprovecha poco al loco.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Española, I., Pt. VI., Cap. III.*, 10.

“The wise man gets more profit from the fool than the fool gets
from the wise man, for the folly of him who has no sense is
a warning to the wise, while the sense of the wise man is of
little advantage to the fool.”

“Mas puede un malo en consejo confundir,
Que non pueden x. buenos assentir nin poner.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 401.

“More can one evil counsellor embroil,
Than can ten good ones right, with all their toil.”

MAS QUE EN DESENGAÑOS—MAS SABE EL CORAZON. 225

“(Pues) mas que en desengaños, en la vida
Consisten en las dudas las miserias.”

CAMPOAMOR. *La Calumnia, I.*, 5.

“Less in our disillusionments consist
The miseries of life, than in our doubts.”

“Mas que un ejército hiriendo
Vence un héroe perdonando.”

CALDERON. *Las Armas de la Hermosura, Jorn. III.*
—(Aurelio.)

“More does a hero win who mercy shows
Than a whole army by its deadly blows.”

“Mas queremos ser publicos sapos
Que ocultos mochuelos.”

YRIARTE. *Fábulas Literarias, LXI.*

“We would rather be public toads
Than hidden owls.”

“(Porque) mas quiero contigo
Ser un humilde villano,
Que sin ti reynos é imperios,
Que sin gusto todo es falso.”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *Engañar para Reynar,*
Jorn. I.—(El Rey.)

“Rather would I choose to be
Humble servant by your side,
Than to reign in state elsewhere,
For all fails when pleasure's fled.”

“Mas quiero buscar la muerte dando tres pasos adelante, que
vivir un siglo dando un solo hacia atrás.”

GONBALVO DE CORDOVA. *Quintana, El Gran*
Capitan.

“I would rather seek death by taking three steps forward, than
live for a century by taking one backward.”

“Mas sabe el corazon que la cabeza.”

CAMPOAMOR. *Los Grandes Problemas, Canto III.*, 7.

“More than the head, the heart doth know.”

“Mas sabe el loco en su casa, que el cuerdo en la agena.”

GALDOS. *Doña Perfecta*, Cap. V., p. 42.—(*El Penitenciario.*)

“Mas sabe el necio en su casa, que el cuerdo en la agena.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote*, II., 43.

“The fool in his own house knows more than the wise man in the house of another.”

“Mas se pierde en un dia genial, que se ganó en toda la seriedad.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 275.

“More is lost in one day of gaiety
Than was gained in the whole period of seriousness.”

“Mas segura cosa es ser menospaciado que temido.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act IV.—(*Celestina.*)

“It is safer to be despised than to be feared.”

“Mas seguros son los pensados harto presto.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 57.

“Rapid resolutions are the safest (i.e.) if they can be soon undone.”

“Mas teme quien mejor salta.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *La Dicha por el Desprecio*, Act I.
—(*Don Bernardo.*)

“He fears most who leaps best.”

“(Que) mas val con mal asno el omen contender,
Que solo e cargado fas a cuestas traer.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1596.

“Better a sorry ass will serve, if good one he doth lack,
Than for a man himself to bear the burden on his back.”

“Mas val onrra que tesoro

Segund disen los antiguos.”

RODRIGO YANNES. *Poema de Alfonso Onceno*, 1114.

“Honour is worth more than treasure,
As the ancients tell us.”

“Mas val pajaro en mano

Que cuatrocientos volando.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Aquilana*, Jornada IV.,
Sc. 2.—(*Faceto.*)

“One bird in hand is worth
Four hundred on the wing.”

“Mas val rato acusioso que dia perezoso.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 544.

“A busy spell is worth more than an idle day.”

“Mas val vergüenza en faz que en corazon mancilla.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 844.

“Mas vale vergüenza en casa

Que mancilla en corazon.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. “*Los Empeños de un Engaño*,”

Act II., Sc. 2.—(Compañía.)

“Better shame in the face than stain on the heart.”

“Mas vale a quien Dios ayuda, que quien mucho madruga.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act III.—(Elicia.)

DAMIAN DE VEGAS. *Jacobina*, Act II.—(Rebeca.)

“Mas vale al que Dios ayuda, que al que mucho madruga.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 34.

“It is better for him whom God helps than for him who rises early.”

“Mas vale algo que no nada.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena*,

102.

“Something is better than nothing.”

“Mas vale con libertad

Pan y agua con cebolla

Que cabecera de olla

Por ajena voluntad

Y privanza.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores. El Sermon de Amor*.

—(*Rivadeneyra*, Vol. xxxii., p. 155.)

“Better free of simple fare,

Bread and onion, to partake,

Than a given feast to make,

And another's bounty share.”

“Mas vale el buen nombre, que las muchas riquezas.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 33.

“A good name is worth more than much riches.”

“Mas vale el home andar desnudo que cubierto de malas
obras.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, Pt. II.

“Better for a man to go naked than covered with evil deeds.”

“(Que) mas vale en la ocasion
Un golpe con intencion
Que muchos con desatino.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid*, 2da Parte, Act III.—(Arias Gonzalo.)

“When opportunity shall come,
Better the skilful blow struck home,
Than many struck at random.”

“Mas vale la plata en la bolsa que no en el mercurio.”

RAMON LULL. *Arbol de los Ejemplos de la Ciencia.*
—(Proverbios de las Flores.)

“Better is the silver in the purse than that in the mercury.”

“Mas vale migaja de Rey que merced de Señor.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 39.

“Better a crumb from a king than a boon from a lord.”
(I.e., “The king's leavings are better than the lord's bounty.”)

“(Que) mas vale morir plebeyo viejo
Que príncipe en el medio de tus días.”

BARTOLOMÉ LEONARDO DE ARGENSOLA. *Sonetos*, XCI.

“Better to die an old plebeian,
Than a prince in his prime.”

“Mas vale *non* prestamante ;
Ca *si* con mucha pereça
Pierde questo de franqueça
É muestra que s'arrepiente.”

MARQUÉS DE SANTILLANA. *Doctrinal de Privados*, XXXVII.

“Better *no* that's promptly said,
Than doubtful *yes* that's slow ;
For this unwillingness doth show,
And repentance looms ahead.”

“Mas vale pájaro en mano, que buey volando.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. II., Lib. II., Cap. II.

“A bird in hand is worth more than a bull flying.”

“Mas vale pájaro en mano que buytre volando.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 31.

“A little bird in hand is worth more than a vulture on the wing.”

“Mas vale perder lo servido que la vida por cobrallo.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act III.*—(Sempronio.)

“Better lose the result of your labour than your life in trying to secure it.”

“Mas vale salto de mata que ruego de hombres buenos.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I.*, 21.

“A leap from a bush is better than good men's prayers.”

NOTE.—This proverb has been variously translated and is usually misunderstood. Mr. Ormsby gives it, “A clear escape is better than good men's prayers,” and Mr. Ulick Burke interpreted it in a similar sense. Cobarruvias says that the proverb is derived from the idea of the hare leaping from its hiding-place when it discovers its pursuers, and depending more upon flight than upon entreaty. These glosses appear to me to lose sight of the sense in which Cervantes used the saying, as seen by the context, which makes it only a paraphrase for, “Never ask as a favour what thou can't take by force”. I am of opinion that the meaning of the passage is that which it carries upon its face: namely, that the demand of a footpad springing from behind a hedge is more efficacious than the entreaties of good men.

“Mas vale ser engañado que non ser engañador.”

Poema del Conde Fernan Gonzalez, 213.

“Better by far be cheated, than be oneself a cheat.”

“Mas vale ser principio de la nobleza, que la fin della.”

DIEGO DE ESTELLA. *La Vanidad del Mundo, Cap. XLI.*

“Better begin nobility than end it.”

“Mas vale tarde sin falencia

Que non nunca ser reposso.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 224.

“Better late, without fail,
Than never be repentant.”

“Mas vale toma ciento

Que mil te daré mesquino.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 219.

“Take this hundred ' is worth more
Than a mean ' I will give thee a thousand '.”

“Mas vale un buen enemigo
Que diez amigos medianos.”

TÁRREGA. *La Sangre Leal de los Montañeses de
Navarra, Jorn. I.*—(Clodoveo.)

“Better one good enemy,
Than ten middling friends.”

“Mas vale un dedo de juez que una vara de justicia.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Española,
III., Pt. III., Cap. III., 5.*

“An inch of judge is worth more than a yard of justice.”

NOTE.—There is a play upon words giving a double meaning to this line, which may be rendered, “A judge’s finger is worth more than a rod of justice,” *i.e.*, the wand carried by judicial officers, alguaciles, alcaldes, and the like.

“Mas vale un toma que dos te daré.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 35.

“One ‘take this’ is worth two ‘I will give thee’s.’”

“Mas vale un yerno pobre que sepa ser vividor, que rico y
gran comedor.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. III.,
Cap. II.*

“Better a thrifty son-in-law and poor, than a glutton who is rich.”

“Mata

Con flechas de oro el amor.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Verdad Sospechosa, Act III.,
Sc. 3.*—(Tristan.)

“Love kills with golden arrows.”

“Mayor laurel ha sido

Que el vencer

Perdonar al que es vencido.”

GERONIMO DE CUELLAR. *Cada qual a su negocio,
Jorn. III.*

“Nobler than victory ‘tis to show
Forgiveness to a fallen foe.”

“Mayor ruido fasen, mas veses sin recabdo,

Dies anseres en laguna que cien bueyes en prado.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 1372.*

“More useless noise make ten geese on the pond
Than five score bullocks in the field beyond.”

“ Medio mundo se rie
Del otro medio ;
Yo soy solo, y me rio
Del mundo entero.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL. *Composiciones Várias.*

“ One half the world
At the other half doth laugh,
Whilst I laugh at it all.”

“ Mejor compagnia es solo estar
Que entre mala gente conversar.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, 350.

“ Than to remain alone, 'tis worse
With evil persons to converse.”

“ (Mas) mejor es la salud
Que la buena medicina.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores. El Sermon de Amor.*
—(*Riradeneysra*, Vol. xxxii., p. 155.)

“ Better is health
Than good medicine.”

“ Mejor es ser mujer de un hombre honrado
Que de un Infante, ó Caballero amiga.”

LUIS DE GUZMAN. *El Fuero de las Cien Doncellas*,
Jorn. I.—(*El Infante.*)

“ Better the wife of honest man to be,
Than prince or noble's concubine.”

“ Mejor se puede disculpar el que se muere de miedo que el
que de miedo se mata.”

QUEVEDO. *Marco Bruto.*

“ We may better forgive the man who dies from fear than him who
kills himself for it.”

“ (Mas) me plase andar señero
Que non mal acompañado.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena*,
21.

“ I'm better pleased alone to fare
Than evil company to share.”

“ Mercader es la mujer,
Y no hay faccion en su tienda
Buena ó mala, que no venda.”

CALDERON. *Amigo, Amante y Leal, Jorn. I., Sc. 1.*
—(Meco.)

“ Every woman keeps a shop,
To mart her wares she sends.
Every item in her stock
Both good or bad she vends.”

“(Que) merced hecha á un ingrato
Mas que merced es oprobrio.”

CALDERON. *El Mayor Monstruo los Zelos, Jorn. III., Sc. 6.—(Mariana.)*

“ Bounty given to an ingrate
A reproach is, not a boon.”

“ Mercedes de rey más se alcanzan por ventura que por
diligencia.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *Sobremesa, Part I., Cuento
47.*

“ The bounty of kings is won more by chance than by diligence.”

“ Me venga la muerte de Spagna.”

Quoted by BACON, *Essays, XXV.—(Of Despatch.)*

“ Let my death come to me from Spain.”

(*I.e.*, because everything in Spain is long delayed. It was a
common jest in Italy long before Bacon's time.)

“ Miedo guarda viña
Y no viñador,
Y así, hermosa niña
Guardate de amor.”

TRILLO Y FIGUEROA. *Lettrilla, II.*

“ Fear 'tis guards the vine ;
Not the master's care.
So, sweet beauty mine,
Fear love, and beware..”

“(Que) miembros á contrarios miembros hieren,
Mas muerta la cabeza todos mueren.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I.,
Eleg. XI., Canto III., St. 1.*

“ Some members will other members gall,
But when the head dies there's death for all.”

“Mientras mas amigos mas llanos.”

FERNANDEZ DE LEON. *El Sordo y el Montañes, Act I.*—(Don Suero.)

“More friends more frankness.”

“Mientras se gana algo, no se pierde nada.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote, II.*, 7.

“Whilst something is gained nothing is lost.”

“Mientras yace el cuerpo tierno,
De la batalla cansado,
Va el espíritu alentado,
Vence y despoja al infierno.”

FELIU DE SAN PEDRO. *Las Riquezas del Linaje Humano.*

“Exhausted sinks the flesh,
Tired of the struggle fell,
The soul takes courage fresh
And triumphs over hell.”

“Mil remedios dan amores
Con que enhiestan los caídos.”

RODRIGO DE COTA. *Coplas contra el Amor.*—(Amor.)

“A thousand means our loves will yield
To raise those fallen on the field.”

“Mira, el que tiene caudal,
De querido ha de preciarse,
Que el pobre ha de contentarse
Con que no le quieran mal.”

BANCÉS CANDAMO. *El Sastre del Campillo, Act III.*
—(Casilda.)

“Ah! the man with wealth in store
Our effusive love must gain,
The poor man cannot hope for more
Than to dislike him we'll refrain.”

“Mirad quien dice mal dellas,
Y vereis que es hombre bajo.”

BELMONTE BERMUDÉZ. *Amor y Honor, Jorn. III.*
—(Don Diego.)

“Notice who it is that speaks ill of women, and you will see that
he is a low man.”

“ Mis penas veré : que menos
Es verlas que imaginarlas.”

CALDERON. *No hay Burlas con el Amor*, Jorn. III.,
Sc. 7.—(Moscate.)

“ My pains I will survey,
For less it is than to imagine them.”

“ Miserable cosa es ser maestro el que nunca fué discípulo.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act I.—(Sempronio.)

“ A miserable fate it is for him to be a master who has never been
a pupil.”

“ Mortal me parió mi madre,
Y pues pude morir luego,
Lo que el cielo dió de gracia
Non lo podais de derecho.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos*, 894.

“ Mortal was I born of woman,
And I might have died that day.
That which was the gift of heaven
Take not by the law away.”

“ Mozo soy, pero los años
No son fuero del aliento.”

DIAMANTE. *El Honrador de su Padre*, Act II.—
(Rodrigo.)

“ I am young : but years have no monopoly of courage.”

“ Mucha más gente enferma de los enfadosos que de los
tabardillos y calenturas, y mucha más gente matan
los habladores y entremetidos que los médicos.”

QUEVEDO. *La Visita de los Chistes*.

“ Many more people fall ill through bores than through pestilence ;
and chattering and meddlers kill many more than doctors.”

“ Muchas cosas parecen sin razon,
Et desque las home bien sabe, en sí buenas son.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, XXVIII.

“ Many things seem foolish at first sight,
That when we know them well, are right.”

“ Muchas gracias no se pueden decir con pocas palabras.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 30.

“ Many thanks cannot be said in a few words.”

“ Muchas veces ó por la mayor parte,
Adquiere la victoria la presteza.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I.,*
Eleg. X., Canto IV., St. 1.

“ Often, and for the greater part,
Celerity gives victory.”

“ Muchas veses el omne, por flaueza natural,
Despues que algunt bien cobra non lo precia por tal.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio, 1518.*

“ A man oft gains a boon, and fate denies
Him the power its worth to recognise.”

“ Mucho es de rebtar
Aquel que se entremete á ansares ferrar.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio, 289.*

“ He is to blame,
For it is little use,
Who meddles in
The shoeing of a goose.”

“ Mucho ruido y pocas nueces.”

GALDOS. *Doña Perfecta, Cap. XXII., p. 204.—*
(Doña Perfecta.)

“ Much noise and few nuts.”

“ (Porque) muchos de fuera hacen pausa,
Juzgando los efectos sin la causa.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. II.,*
Elogio de Rojas, Canto IV., St. 2.

“ For many on the outside making pause
Judge the effect, whilst knowing not the cause.”

“ Muchos he visto
Que dan muy santos consejos
A todos, pero el bolsillo
Con quarenta nudos.”

ZÁVALA Y ZAMORA. *El Buen y el Mal Amigo, Act*
II.—(Lucia.)

“ . . . Many have I seen
Who saintly counsel give to all,
But knot their purse-strings tight.”

“Muchos pocos hacen un mucho.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 7.*

“Many littles make much.”

“Muchos van por lana, y vuelven trasquilados.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 7.*

“Many who go for wool come back shorn.”

“Muchos y muy ufanos

Dicen mal de los marranos,

Y ellos no comen tocino.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Jacinta, Jornada V.—*

(*Pagano.*)

“Many pompous people talk

Ill of swine, but this I know,

They themselves will eat no pork.”

NOTE.—Marrano not only means a hog but also an excommunicated or accursed person, and the proverb is directed against Jews and Moriscos, who, whilst loudly condemning the heresies of others, were themselves in secret of doubtful Christian orthodoxy.

“Muerto á sus pasados bienes,

Ya es cadaver de si mismo

Un triste que estuvo alegre.”

CALDERON. *La Señora y la Criada, Jorn. I., Sc. 22.*

—(*Clotaldo.*)

“Dead to joys now passed away,

A corpse of his own self is he

Who now is sad and once was gay.”

“Mui blanda es el agua, mas dando en piedra dura,

Muchas vegadas dando façe grand cavadura,

Por grand uso el rudo sabe grand letura,

Mujer mucho seguida olvida la cordura.”

JUAN RUIZ. *El Libro de Cantares, 500.*

“Yielding is water, yet its drops alone,

By constant impact, wear away a stone.

By frequent use a boor may wisdom get;

Much courted women reticence forget.”

“Mujer que escucha hoy

Te responderá mañana.”

CALDERON. *La Banda y la Flor, Jornada I., Sc. 5.*

—(*Octavio.*)

“A woman who will list to-day

Will answer thee to-morrow.”

“Mujer que me escucha hoy
Me responderá manana.”

EUSEBIO ASQUERINO. *Sancho el Bravo, Act I., Sc.*

9.—(*Sancho.*)

“A woman who listens to me to-day
Will answer me to-morrow.”

“Mujer que noble ha nacido,
Tanto honor ha de guardar,
Que el mas injusto marido
Aborrecido ha de estar,
Y no ha de estar ofendido.”

BELMONTE BERMUDÉZ. *Amor y Honor, Jorn. I.*

—(*Doña Blanca.*)

“A noble wife her honour must
So spotless keep, and free from stain,
That though her husband be unjust,
And he her hatred rightly gain,
Yet must she not betray his trust.”

“(Que) mujer tan fuerte
Nunca fué jamas;
Porque amor me fuerza.”

JUAN TIMONEDA. *Dialogo de la Madalena.*

“So strong a woman never was,
For I am armed with love.”

“Muy ordinario predicar y no obrar.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. II., 161.*

“It is very common to preach and not to practise.”

“Nada podrán las leyes del humano,
Que son como trapajo vergonzoso,
Que espanta al inocente pajarillo,
Para alejarle del frutal sabroso.”

TAMAYO Y BAUS. *El 5 de Agosto, Act III., Sc. 8.—*
(*El Conde.*)

“. . . Human laws can little do.
They're like a scarecrow's tattered suit
That only drives the blameless birds
Away from ripe and luscious fruit.”

“Nada teme perder, quien nada tiene.”

SAMANIEGO. *Fábulas, Lib. II., 3.*

“He who has nothing has no fear of loss.”

“ Nadie de amor evita la asechanza,
 Por remedios que oponga á su porfia.
 Vive en desiertos, huye las ciudades,
 Que amor te buscará en las soledades.”

GARCÍA DE LA HUERTA. *Endimion, St. 8.*

“ None the lures of love escape
 By wiles intended to outwit.
 Seek the desert, fly the town,
 Love in wilds will hunt you down.”

“ (Porque) nadie es en su patria
 Tan feliz como en la agena,
 Mayormente cuando vuelve
 Tras tantos años de ausencia.”

CALDERON. *En esta Vida todo es Verdad y todo
 Mentira, Jorn. I., Sc. 1.—(Fócas.)*

“ . . . No person in his native land
 So happy is as one abroad.
 And more than all if, after years
 Of absence, he returns once more.”

“ (Porque) nadie está bien solo consigo :
 Que el bueno pierde el fruto del ejemplo,
 El sábio es avariento de la ciencia,
 Y el malo es delincuente sin testigo.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Sonetos, III.*

“ To be alone is good for none :
 Th' example of the just is lost,
 The sage his learning fruitless hoards :
 And evil deeds no witness have.”

“ (Que) nadie se enriqueció
 Mucho con buena conciencia ;
 De do viene
 Aquel usado y solene
 Dicho, ya no muy moderno,
 Que es beato el que tiene
 Á su padre en el infierno,
 Donde están
 Algunos que de su afán
 Gozan al fin sus parientes.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida
 de Corte.—(Ilivideneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 225.)*

“No one ever gained vast wealth with a good conscience. Thence comes that much used and solemn saying that ‘devout is the man whose father is in hell’. And there are some there now whose relatives are enjoying the fruit of their labours.”

“Nadie se fie en méritos de servicios pasados.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. II.*, 25.

“Let no man trust to reward for past services.”

“(Que) nadie sin tesón y ardua porfía
Pudo arrancar las plumas de la gloria.”

QUINTANA. *A la Expedicion Española.*

“For none but those with bold emprise, and strong
Unflinching will, could plumes from glory pluck.”

“Nadie tienda mas la pierna de quanto fuere larga la sábana.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 53.

“Let nobody stretch his leg further than the sheet will cover.”

“Naturaleza en lo vario
Tanto su poder mostró,
Siendo todo necesario,
Que un veneno aun no engendró
Sin engendrar su contrario.”

CALDERON. *Los Dos Amantes del Cielo, Jorn. II.*
—(Cintia.)

“So versatile are nature's ends,
So infinite the mighty mind ;
That nought is useless that she sends :
And never poison doth she find
But sends an antidote that mends.”

“Necedad de marca sembrar en tierra ajena.”

ZÁVALA Y ZAMORA. *El Trianfo del Amor y la
Amistad, Act III., Sc. 2.*—(Smira.)

“The height of foolishness it is to sow on others' land.”

NOTE.—There is a play of words here that adds to the significance of the passage in Spanish: *marca*, meaning a landmark and also the extreme of anything.

“Necesidad al flaco hace fuerte.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. II.,
Eleg. III., Canto I., St. 101.*

“Necessity doth make the weak man strong.”

“(Pues) necio suelen llamar
A quien se pone á curar
Con médico poco sano.”

MIGUEL SANCHEZ. *La Guarda Cuidadosa, Act I.*—
(*Nisea.*)

“A booby is he, to be sure,
Who, being ill and seeking cure,
A sickly doctor calls.”

“(Pero) negar el principio
Es huir el argumento.”

CALDERON. *Los Empeños de un Acaso, Jorn. I., Sc.*
13.—(Don Félix.)

“But he who denies the premiss
Shirks the argument.”

“Ni da lumbre el pedernal
Sin auxilio de eslabon,
Ni hay buena disposicion
Que luzca faltando el arte.
Si obra cada cual aparte,
Ambos inutiles son.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias, LIV.*

“The flint will yield no fire,
Without the steel it fails.
Talent for nought avails,
Without the aid of art.
If each doth work apart
It impotence entails.”

“Ni hay fortuna mas preciada
Que la que se alcanza tarde.”

CRISTÓBAL PÉREZ DE HERRARA. *Proverbios Morales.*

“No fortune is more prized
Than that which cometh late.”

“Ni la promesa inconsiderada, ni la resolucion errada inducen
obligacion.”

GRACIAN. *Orcículo Manual, 261.*

“Neither a thoughtless promise nor a mistaken decision incurs
any obligation.”

“Ni mas falso sentimiento
Que lágrimas de heredero.”

ALONSO DE VARROS. *Proverbios Morales.*

“No sorrow so false
As an heir's tears.”

“Ni muerte mas conocida
Que el vivir del mal casado.”

ALONSO DE VARROS. *Proverbios Morales.*

“No death is more undoubted
Than the life of the ill married.”

“Ni pueden llamarse nobles,
Aunque nazcan Caballeros,
Si con esfuerço no imitan
La estirpe de quien nacieron.
Que solo es nobleza propia
La que empieça de si mismo.”

FRANCISCO. *Firmeza, Amor y Venganza, Act II.—*
(*Federico.*)

“They cannot be noble call'd,
Though they come of gentle blood,
Who shall strive not to repeat
The proud records of their race.
For the only rank that counts
To a man, is that he makes.”

“Ni temo mal que no dura
Ni quiero bien que se acabe.”

GREGORIO SILVESTRE. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 823.

“I fear no ill that does not last,
Nor wish I good that ends.”

“Ni temo mal que se acaba,
Ni quiero bien que no dura.”

DAMIAN DE VEGAS. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 897.

“I fear no ill that ends,
I wish no fleeting good.”

“ Ningun amor ha entibiado
Tener celos; antes ciego
Añade un fuego á otro fuego.”

FERNANDEZ DE LEON. *El Sordo y el Montañes,*
Act III.—(Don Valerio.)

“ No love grew ever cool
By jealousy. Blind fool,
He heaps fire on the flame.”

“ Ninguna ciencia es bien empleada en el que no la tiene
aficion.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act VII.—(Elicia.)*

“ No knowledge is well employed in him who has no taste for it.”

“ Ningun no es defendido
De façer engaño á su enemigo.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, CXXXVIII.

“ Each man has ample leave
His foeman to deceive.”

“ Ninguna cosa á los hombres que quieren hacerla, es im-
posible.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act X.—(Celes-
tina.)*

“ Nothing is impossible to men if they desire to do it.”

“ Ninguna ley de grandeza ni diferencia de estado libra á
nadie de las leyes naturales.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. III., 122.*

“ No privilege of greatness nor difference of position exempts any-
one from the natural laws.”

“ Ninguna muger jamas
Se ofendió de ser querida.
El fuego que arde mas poco,
No deja al fin de ser fuego.”

CALDERON. *Agradecer y no Amar, Jorn. III.—
(Laurencio.)*

“ No woman ever felt
Offended to be loved.
For fire, however small,
Is fire, in spite of all.”

“ Ninguna virtud hay tan perfecta que no tenga vituperadores y maldicentes.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act XVI.*—(Pleb-
erio.)

“ No virtue is so perfect as not to have its vituperators and evil-speakers.”

“ Ninguno
Es juez en su misma causa.”

CALDERON. *El Mayor Encanto Amor, Jorn. III.,*
Sc. 1.—(Antistes.)

“ No one is judge of his own cause.”

“ Ninguno es poderoso
En ajeno albedrio.”

CALDERON. *El Médico de su Honra, Jorn. I., Sc. 8.*
—(Doña Mencia.)

“ No man is powerful
In another's will.”

“ Ninguno es tan santo que su vida sea en este mundo loada de todos.”

DIEGO DE ESTELLA. *De la Vanidad del Mundo,*
Cap. XI.

“ No one is so saintly that his life in this world is praised by all.”

“ Ninguno es tan viejo que no pueda vivir un año, ni tan mozo que hoy no pudiese morir.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act IV.*—(Celestina.)

“ No one is so old as to be unable to live a year longer, or so young as to be unable to die to-day.”

“ Ninguno guarda un secreto
Mejor, que el que no lo sabe.”

CALDERON. *No Siempre lo Peor es Ciento, Jorn. II.*
—(Don Juan.)

“ None so well a secret keeps
As he who knows it not.”

“ Ninguno habia de tomar consejos con los vivos, sino con los muertos.”

ALFONSO OF ARAGON. Melchior de Santa Cruz,
Floresta Española, I., Pt. II., Cap. I., 22.

“ No one should take counsel of the living but of the dead.”

“Ninguno hay que no puede ser maestro de otro en algo.”
GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 195.

“There is no one who cannot teach
Some one else something.”

“Ninguno
Se detiene á ver aquellos
Ojos en llanto bañados,
Dejen morir sin consuelo
Al tímido desgraciado,
A cuya voz pone freno
La vergüenza.”

F. E. CASTRILLON. *El Divorcio por Amor*, Act II.,
Sc. 9.—(Carlos.)

“Let none who stop to see
Those eyes in sorrow bathed,
Leave unconsoled alone
The shrinking wretch to die
Whose voice is dumb from shame.”

“(Porque) ninguno sembró
Finezas en despoblado.”

CALDERON. *Los Tres Afectos de Amor*, Act II., Sc.
12.—(Pasquin.)

“For no one sows
Politeness in a desert.”

“No aguardar á ser sol que se pone.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 110.

“Do not wait to be a setting sun.”

“(Que) no hay mejor sepultura
Para una mujer de ingenio
Que un matrimonio forçado
Y un aborrecido dueño.”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *A lo que Obliga el
Honor*, Jorn. I.—(Doña Elvira.)

“A clever woman finds
A sepulture most sure,
If married 'gainst her will
A hated master's slave.”

“No blasones de sangre
Blasones de virtud; que no hay delito
Mas detestable y feo
Que hacer gala costosa de otro empleo.”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *Academia, I. El Pasagero.*

“No blazonry of high descent
But that of virtue let there be,
No vice so vile as that which founds
Its pompous claims on other grounds.”

“No con quien naces, sino con quien paces.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 10.*
ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. III., Cap. 8.*

“Not with whom you are born, but with whom you eat.”

“No condenar solo lo que a muchos agrada.”

GRACIAN. *Oraculo Manual, 270.*

“Be not alone in condemning what pleases many.”

“No creer nada es locura,
Necedad creerlo todo.”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Los Empeños del Mentir, Jorn. II.—(Doña Ana.)*

“Tis madness nothing to believe,
'Tis folly to believe the whole.”

“No da paso seguro que corre por el muro, y aquel va mas sano que anda por el llano.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act XI.—(Celestina.)*

“He's like to fall who runs on the wall.
He's safe and sound on level ground.”

“No da poco contento hablar en la fortuna pasada el que ya se halla en seguro puerto.”

MONTEMAYOR. *Diana, Lib. V.*

“It is no little pleasure for him who is safe in port to talk of past adventure.”

“ No descubrir el dedo malo.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 145.

“ Do not uncover your bad finger.”

“ No desdeñas riguosa
La victoria, aunque pequeña,
Que es mas triunfar de las almas,
Que no avasallar las fieras.”

ANTONIO FURMENTO. *El Sastre de Astracan*, Act I.
—(Muthaniid.)

“ Lady, the conquest ne'er disdain,
Though small it be, that comes to you :
For greater 'tis men's hearts to gain
Than savage animals subdue.”

“ No el precio
Hace el don, sino el servicio.”

CALDERON. *El Alcalde de Zalamea*, Jorn. II.—(Don Lope.)

“ Not the value
But the service 'tis that makes the boon.”

“ (Que) no encontró imposibles
Quien siempre los miró facilitados.”

ANTONIO DE LA CUEVA. *Como Noble y Ofendido*,
Jorn. III.—(Don Francisco.)

“ Nothing impossible was found
By him who looked at things as easy.”

“ No entiendo
Que al padre que es bueno ofendo
Si al hijo malo castigo.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Manzanilla de Melilla*, Act I., Sc. 2.—(Acen.)

“ I fail to see
How a good father I do offend,
If I his wicked son chastise.”

“ No eran sino molinos de viento, y no lo podia ignorar sino
quien llevase otros tantos en la cabeza.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 8.

“ They were only windmills, and no one could doubt it but he who
carried similar windmills in his head.”

“ No es accion cuerda
Dar á entender al amante
Mas firme, que hay quien le quiera ;
Porque el mas humilde cobra,
Querido, tanto soberbia,
Que la dádiva del gusto
Ya desde allí la hace deuda.”

CALDERON. *El Secreto i Voces, Jorn. II., Sc. 6.—*
(Laura.)

“ . . . It is not wise
To let the firmest lover know
That he is dearly loved.
For e'en the humblest grows
So proud at being loved,
That loving, from that hour,
A debt is, not a boon.”

“ No es cobardia, es temor ;
Porque yo tengo presente
Aquella antigua razon
De raton de un agujero,
Presto el gato le pilló.”

VASQUEZ DE VILLASANTE. *Lo que Previno el Destino,*
Jorn. II.—(Raton.)

“ Tis not cowardice, 'tis fear,
For I cannot but recall
That old story that they tell
Of the mouse who from his hole
Quickly by the cat was clawed.”

“ No es consuelo de desdichas,
Es otra desdicha aparte.
Querer, á quien las padece
Persuadir que no son tales.”

CALDERON. *Gustos y Disgustos son no mas que*
Imaginacion, Act I., Sc. 4.—(Violante.)

“ No consolation for our pain,
But one pain more it is to strive ;
To make us think the pains we feel
Do not in truth exist at all.”

“(Pues) no es cordura el resguardo,
Si con el temor tropieza.”

PEDRO DE LEYVA. *Amor, Astucia y Valor, Jorn. I.*
—(*El Principe.*)

“ Wariness no wisdom is
When it stumbles over fear.”

“ No es de noble pecho indicio
El hacer un beneficio
Para dar con él en cara.”

CALDERON. *Agradecer y no Amar, Jorn. I.*—
(*Laurencio.*)

“ A noble soul is not revealed
By him who doth a favour yield
And casts it in his suitor's face.”

“ ¿ No es desdichado
El que es en todo dichoso ? ”

ESPINOSA MALAGON. *El Dichoso Desdichado, Act I.*—(*Pilato.*)

“ Is he not unhappy who
Happy is in everything ? ”

“ (Que) no es digno de estimar
El que no inventa algo nuevo.”

TIRSO DE MOLINA. *La Venganza de Tamar, Jorn. I., Sc. 1.*—(*Amon.*)

“ That man I hold in small account
Who can imagine nothing new.”

“ (Mas) no es en el mundo extraño
Que el papel del inocente
Suele hacer el mas culpado.”

FRANCISCO DE LA TORRE. *La Confesion con un Demonio, Act III.*—(*El Niño.*)

“ 'Tis not unusual in the world
That the part of innocence be played
By him who's most to blame.”

“ No es filósofo el que sabe dónde está el tesoro, sino el que
trabaja y le saca.”

QUEVEDO. *El Mundo por el Dentro.*

“ The philosopher is not he who knows where the treasure is, but
he who sets to work and recovers it.”

“No es imposible que amando
Lo mas soberbio, se humille.”

VERA Y VILLARROEL. *La Corona en Tres Hermanos, Act II.*—(Musica.)

“For love may make
The haughtiest spirit lowly.”

“No es la historia para pasatiempo, sino para ganar tiempo.”
FURIO DE CERIOL. *El Consejo y los Consejeros de Principe, Cap. II.*

“History is not intended for a pastime, but for a gain time.”

“No es la miel para la boca del asno.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I.*, 52.

“Honey is not for the ass's mouth.”

“(Que) no es ladron que viene por la puerta.”

CALDERON. *La Viña del Señor.*—(Isaias.)

“He is no thief that enters by the door.”

“(Que) no es lisonja de un preso
El dorarle el calabozo.”

CALDERON. *Fortunas de Andromeda y Perseo, Jorn. II.*—(Dánae.)

“It is no flattery to a prisoner
To gild his dungeon.”

“No es mejor la fama del juez riguroso, que la del compasivo.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 42.

“The reputation of a severe judge is not better than that of a compassionate one.”

“No es mucho que á quien te da la gallina entera, tú dés una pierna della.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Rinconete y Cortadillo*, p. 139.

“It is not much to give the chicken leg to him who gave thee the whole fowl.”

“No es necio el que hace la necedad, sino el que, hecha, no la sabe encubrir.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 126.

“The fool is not he who acts foolishly, but he that after having done so is unable to conceal it.”

“No es nobleza la ira,
Y el perdonar es valor.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Esclava de su Galan, Act I., Sc. 10.—(Don Juan.)*

“Ire is not nobility,
‘Tis valour to forgive.”

“No es nuevo en el mundo el llamarse razon de estado la
flaqueza de la razon.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. I., Cap. XXI.*

“It is no new thing in this world to christen inadequate reasons,
Reasons of State.”

“(Que) no es oficio de reyes
Que de lo dicho se extrañen.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos, 656.*

“It is not the business of kings
To depart from what is said.”

“No es pequeño
Principio de aborrecer
Un criado, el entender
Que sabe mas que su dueño.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Perro de Hortelano, Act I., Sc. 15.—(Teodoro.)*

“Tis a good opening
To the hatred of a servant
When it is seen that he knows more than his master.”

“(Que) no es pobre el que á la clara
Se olvida de la riqueza.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *El Mercader Amante, Jorn. II.—(Belisario.)*

“He is not poor who really forgets riches.”

“No es firme amor, que halla correspondencia,
Querer querido es paga de obligado,
Solo es firmeza amar aborrecido.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *Zelos, Amor y Venganza, Jorn. II.—(Arsindo.)*

“No steadfast love is that which seeks
For payment in a love returned.
True love is that which, hated, loves.”

“No es sabio
Ni prudente, el que su agravio
Manifiesta, si es marido.”

CRISTOBAL DE MORALES. *El Peligro en la Amistad, Jorn. II.*—(Mendo.)

“Nor wise nor prudent
Is the husband who
His injury doth air.”

“No es segura compagnia la del leon, por manso que sea.”
JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 329.

“A lion is an unsafe companion, no matter how tame he may be.”

“No está lejos de su acuerdo
El loco que conoce su locura.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Amistad Castigada, Act II.*,
Sc. 1.—(Filipo.)

“The madman who knows his madness is not far from sanity.”

“No es tan grande mal la muerte, como el que debe padecer
la persona que ama á quien tiene la voluntad empleada
en otra parte.”

MONTEMAYOR. *Diana, Lib. V.*

“Death itself is not so bad as the pain suffered by a person who
loves one whose affections are engaged elsewhere.”

“(Y) no es tan malo
No ser bueno y parecerlo
Como serlo y no mostrarlo.”

CALDERON. *Guarda del Agua Mansa, Jorn. I.*,
Sc. 11.—(Clara.)

“Tis not so bad
Not to be good and to seem good
As to be good and not to show it.”

“No es tirano
Quien con justicia castiga.”

BOIL DE CANESMA. *El Marido Asegurado, Jorn. III.*—(Menandra.)

“No tyrant he
Who punishes with justice.”

“No es todo blanco aquello que de negro no tiene semejanza.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act VIII.*—(Sempionio.)

“Everything that has no resemblance to black is not white.”

“No fué solo en el mundo Ayax valiente,
Ni el valeroso Héctor el primero
Que murió peleando por su tierra.”

JUAN DE MORALES. *Al Señor de Guadalcazar.*—
(*Espinosa, Flores de Poetas Ilustres.*)

“Ajax was not the only brave
Nor Hector valiant was the first
Who died his country to defend.”

“No gozan hombres flojos de la gloria,
Ni cobran los cobardes buena fama ;
Trabajos son las alas y los vuelos
Con que Cristianos suben á los cielos.”

CASTELLANÓS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I., Eleg. I., Canto II., St. 28.*

“No sluggish men do glory gain,
Nor cowards rise to high repute.
Perils and work are wings to rise,
By which good Christians reach the skies.”

“No ha de ser oro cuanto que reluce.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act XII.*—(*Celestina.*)

“No es oro todo lo que reluce.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 23.*

“All is not gold that glitters.”

“No haber hallado nidos donde pensó hallar pájaros.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 15.*

“Not to have found nests where he expected to find birds.”

“No había otra diferencia entre los cuerdos y los locos sino
que los cuerdos sueñan de noche, y los locos de dia y
de noche.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Española, I., Pt. VI., Cap III., 15.*

“The only difference between wise men and fools is that wise men
dream at night and fools by day and night.”

“No hablaré mas que un pariente
Pobre en la casa de un rico.”

CALDERON. *La Dama Duende, Jorn. III., Sc. 5.*—
(*Cosme.*)

“I will be as nunc as a poor relation in a rich kinsman's house.”

“ No hables mal de las mujeres ;
La mas humilde, te digo,
Que es digna de estimacion ;
Porque al fin de ellas nacimos.”

CALDERON. *El Alcalde de Zalamea, Jorn. II.*—
(*Pedro Crespo.*)

“ Speak no ill of women,
For e'en the humblest one
Has claim to our esteem,
Since we're of woman born.”

“ No es natura
Madre, sino madrastra aborrecida.”

FRANCISCO DE MEDRANO. *Poesias, Soneto XXXVI.*

“ Nature is not a mother,
But a hateful stepmother.”

“ No hallaran nuestros semblantes feos,
Que siempre brilla hermoso el vencedor.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Canto del Cosaco.*

“ Nor will our visages to them uncomely seem,
For victors' faces do with beauty ever shine.”

“ No hay amistad, ni la puede haber, sino entre los buenos.”
DIEGO DE ESTELLA. *De la Vanidad del Mundo,*
Cap. XV.

“ No friendship does or can exist except amongst the good.”

“ No hay arte en efecto
Para parecer discreto,
Si no es el serlo, ó callar.”

MIRA DE MESCUA. *Galan, Valiente y Discreto, Jorn.*
II.—(*Don Fadrique.*)

“ Would you seem wise, the only way
Is to be so—or naught to say.”

“ No hay camino tan llano, que no tenga algun tropezon.”
CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 13.*

“ No road is so level as to have no stumbling-block.”

“(Porque) no hay cárcel ni red
Que prenda la voluntad.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores. Al Nombre de Ana.*
—(*Rivadeneyra*, Vol. *xxii.*, p. 108.)

“No bars, no net,
Can hold the will.”

“(Que) no hay castigo, ni hay pena,
Como vivir el que es noble
Con desprecio y con afrenta.”

GERONIMO DE LA FUENTE. *Engañar con la Verdad*, *Jorn. II.*—(*Carlos.*)

“No penalty or pain so great
As that which dooms a noble soul
Despised and scorned to live.”

—“No hay consejo que le quadre
A quien se abrasa de amor.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *No hay mal que por Bien no venga*, *Act II.*, *Sc. 1.*—(*Costanza.*)

“No sage advice will serve the turn
Of him who with love's fire doth burn.”

“No hay cordura aviendo zelos.”

ANTONIO DE CASTILLA. *Los Angeles Encontrados*, *Jorn. I.*—(*Lisis.*)

“There is no sense where jealousy is.”

“No hay cosa mas facil que engañar á un hombre de bien.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 243.

“Nothing is easier than to cheat an honest man.”

“(Que) no hay cosa mas mudable
Que amor con el nuevo estado.”

CALDERON. *La Hija del Aire, 2da Parte*, *Act III.*, *Sc. 7.*—(*Astrea.*)

“Nought so changeable as love
When once we change our state.”

“No hay cosa más rica ni más feliz que la buena mujer, ni
peor ni mas desastrada que la casada que no lo es.”

FRAY LUIS DE LEON. *La Perfecta Casada, Introducción.*

“Nothing is more precious or more happy than a good woman,
nor worse and more disastrous than a married woman who is
not good.”

“No hay cosa que á libertad sea comparada;
Por oro nin por plata non puede ser comprada.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, 176.

“With liberty nothing on earth can vie,
For neither gold nor silver can it buy.”

“(Porque) no hay cosa que á un hombre
Le desenamore y le canse
Como ver que una mujer
Le ruega.”

ANTONIO MARTINEZ. *El Tercero de su Afronta, Act III.*—(*Doña Violante.*)

“For nought so much a man repels
And tires, as when a woman seeks.”

“(Pues) no hay cosa que mas valga
Que una hermosura, ni menos
Que una hermosura gozada.”

CALDERON. *La Niña de Gomez Arias, Jorn. II.*—(*Gomez Arias.*)

“Nothing is prized more than a beauty,
Nor less than a beauty enjoyed.”

“No hay daño que no tenga dos caras, una de dolor á la
primera vista; otra de consuelo á la consideracion.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. III.*, 232.

“Every trouble has two faces, one of distress which is seen first;
the other of consolation after thought.”

“(Que) no hay, de mudanza llenos,
Bien que no pueda ser menos,
Mal que no pueda ser mas.”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien, Jorn. I., Sc. 4.*—(*El Rey.*)

“Though full of change, I will confess,
No good there is but might be less,
No ill but worse might be.”

“(Pues) no hay desdicha mayor
Que el esperar la desdicha.”

CALDERON. *El Mayor Monstruo los Zelos, Jorn. I., Sc. 1.*—(*El Tetrarca.*)

“No unhappiness can match
That of expecting unhappiness.”

“No hay dichoso sin envidia de muchos ; no hay desdichado sin desprecio de todos.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con Seso.*

“No happy man there is who is not envied by many, no unfortunate one that is not despised by all.”

“(Que) no hay dolor que iguale al de una injuria
Hecha con nombre de castigo justo.”

LUPERCIO LEONARDO DE ARGENSOLA. *Sonetos,*
XXVII.

“No pain equals that of an injury
Inflicted in the guise of just punishment.”

“No hay elemento algun que se iguale
Con el agua corriente, simple y pura,
Por quien el mundo vive, crece y vale.”

HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Carta VII.*

“No better element our nature knows
Than running water pure and clear
By which the world lives, blooms and grows.”

“No hay encobierta, que a mal non rebierta.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 516.

“Each stealthy thing will evil bring.”

“No hay en el gusto mas razon que el gusto.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Por la Puente Juana*, *Act II., Sc.*
1.—(*El Marques.*)

“Only by taste can we account for taste.”

“No hay en la tierra contento que se iguale á alcanzar la libertad perdida.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 39.

“No joy there is that can equal that of regaining lost liberty.”

“No hay en la vida modo
De guardar un secreto ;
Que el tiempo, ese grandísimo indiscreto,
Acaba al fin por revelarlo todo.”

CAMPOAMOR. *La Calumnia*, *Canto II., 1.*

“There is no way we can conceal
A secret from the world for aye :
For time, the babbler, in his way,
Soon or late doth all reveal.”

“No hay entendimiento tan incapaz que no conozca la fealdad de los vicios, por mas que los abrace la voluntad, y los desfigure la costumbre.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Méjico, Lib. II., Cap. XV.*

“There is no understanding so incapable as not to recognise the hideousness of vices, however much desires may incline to them and custom disguise them.”

“(Que) no hay fianza segura,
Ni posada sin escote.”

GONGORA. *Romances Burlescos.—(Ed. Bruselas, 1659, p. 389.)*

“No pledge is quite secure;
No inn without its score.”

“No hay grito de dolor que en lo futuro
No tenga al fin por eco una alegría !”

CAMPOAMOR. *Los Grandes Problemas, Canto III., 2.*

“No cry of pain doth fail in time,
At last to echo one of joy.”

“(Que) no hay gusto como el ver
Que un traidor vá a padecer.”

MALDONADO. *El Mariscal de Viron, Act II.—(Blanca.)*

“No sight is better than to look
Upon a traitor brought to book.”

“(Que) no hay hazaña importante
Sin tener algo de injusto.”

LUIS DE ULLOA. *Porcia y Tancredo, Jorn. III.—(Octavio.)*

“No great achievement is done without some injustice.”

“(Y) no hay hazaña que iguale
Como el vencerte á si mismo.”

LOPE DE LLANO. *Bernardo del Carpio en Francia, Jorn. III.—(El Emperador.)*

“No prowess doth exceed
A victory over self.”

“ No hay hermano
 Ni pariente tan cercano
 Ni amigo tan de verdad,
 Como el dinero en la mano
 En cualquier necesidad.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida de Corte.*—(*Rivadeneyra*, Vol. xxxii., p. 214.)

“ No kin, however near indeed,
 No friend in better stead doth stand,
 Or help us in our hour of need,
 Like ready money in our hand.”

“ (Que) no hay hombre cuerdo
 Si monta á caballo.”

IGLESIAS DE LA CASA. *Letrillas, XIX.*

“ No man is wise
 If he rides on horseback.”

“ No hay honra mas segura que el dinero.”

JULIAN DE CASTRO. *Mas vale tarde que nunca, Act I.*—(*Peregril.*)

“ No distinction is so sure as that of money.”

“ No hay juez que no afirme que el entendimiento de la ley es el suyo ; y con decir que se le dan, suponen que no le tienen.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos, y la Fortuna con Seso, XXXV.*

“ There is no judge but asserts that the understanding of the law is his own, and, since they say they give the understanding to it, they assume that the law itself has none.”

“ (Que) no hay lengua, Marqués, donde ay espada.”

DIAMANTE. *El Valor no tiene Edad, Act II.*—(*El Baron.*)

“ There is no tongue . . . where there is a sword.”

“ No hay leyes que puedan sujetar el nimio dolor á los terminos de la prudencia.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. IV., Cap. XIV.*

“ There are no laws that can bring trifling troubles to terms of prudence.”

“No hay libro tan malo que no tenga algo bueno.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 3.*

“There is no book so bad as not to have some good in it.”

“(Que) no hay loco de quien algo
No puede aprender el cuerdo.”

CALDERON. *Dar lo todo y no dar nada, Act I., Sc. 2.*
—(Diógenes.)

“There is no fool from whom a wise man cannot learn something.”

“No hay maldad sin postillon.”

TÁRREGA. *La Enemiga Favorable, Act II.—(Belisardo.)*

“There is no wickedness without its postillion.”

“No hay mal que con publicallo
No se acabe, aun que sea fiero.”

HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Quintillas.—(Rivadeneyra,*
Vol. xxxii., p. 88.)

“There is no ill, however strong,
Which publicity doth not end.”

“No hay mal que no se oyga bien,
Ni bien que no se oyga mal.”

FERNANDEZ DE LEON. *Venir el Amor al Mundo,*
Jorn. I.

“There is no evil which is not well heard,
Nor good which some ears do not hear ill.”

“No hay mas de dos tierras en todo el mundo ; tierra de buenos y tierra de malos : todos los buenos, agora sean judios, moros, gentiles, Cristianos ó de otra secta, son de una misma tierra, de una misma sangre y casa ; y todos los malos de la misma manera.”

FURIO DE CERIOL. *El Consejo y los Consejeros del Principe, Cap. II.*

“There are only two countries in the whole world ; the land of the good and the land of the wicked : all the good, let them be Jews, Moors, Gentiles or Christians or anything else, belong to the same country, and are of the same race and blood, and the wicked are akin in the same way.”

“(Porque) no hay mas discrecion
Que saber en la ocasion
Despreciar el ser discreta.”

JACINTO DE HERRERA. *Duelo de Amor y Amistad,*
Jorn. II.—(Leonor.)

“No discretion is so rare
As to know when we may dare
To throw aside discretion.”

“No hay mas perdida republica que aquella do las mujeres
tienen la vergüenza perdida.”

ANTONIO GUEVARA. *Marco Aurelio y Faustina, Cap.*
III.

“No republic is so utterly lost, as that where women have lost
their modesty.”

“(Que) no hay mayor desdicha en las desdichas
Que haber sido dichoso un desdichado.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *El Diablo está en Can-*
tillana, Jorn. II.—(Lope Sotelo.)

“Of all unhappiness the crown is his
Who once was happy but whose joy has fled.”

“No hay mayor ni mas sutil ladron que el domestico.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Coloquio de los*
Perros, p. 229.

“No greater or more subtle thief there is than he who is within
the house.”

“No hay memoria á quien el tiempo no acabe, ni dolor que
muerte no le consuma.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 15.*

“There is no recollection that time doth not end, or sorrow that
death doth not finish.”

“No hay merced que el principe haga á su privado, que no
sea una lanza que atraviese el corazon del envidioso.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. La Española*
Inglesa, p. 151.

“There is no boon granted by a prince to his favourite which
does not like a lance pierce an envious heart.”

“(De que) no hay merecimiento,
Adonde no hay voluntad.”

CALDERON. *El Encanto sin Encanto, Act I., Sc. 5.*
—(Florante.)

“There is no merit
Where is no good will.”

“(Que) no hay meron
Que antes tahur no haya sido.”

CALDERON. *Los Cabellos de Absalon, Jorn. I., Sc. 5.—(Jonadab.)*

“No close watcher of the game but has been a gambler himself.”

“No hay montaña tan alta que no la suba un asno cargado de oro.”

LUJAN DE SAYAVEDRA. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. I., Cap. V.*

“No mountain is so high that an ass loaded with gold cannot climb it.”

“No hay necesidad que canten ó escriban que no se atribuya á licencia poetica.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 70.*

“There is no folly they sing or write that is not attributed to poetical licence.”

“No hay necio de quien no aprenda
El sabio.”

CAÑIZARES. *Yo me Entiendo y Dios me entiende*
Act II.—(Don Cosene.)

“There is no fool from whom a sage learns nothing.”

“(Que) no hay para una mujer
Casada peor veneno,
Que decirla su marido
Que otra tiene bien pellejo.”

MANUEL DEL CAMPO. *El Renegado de Francia, Act III.—(Casandra.)*

“For a wife no poison is
So bitter as the words she hears
When her husband tells her that
Another woman's skin is fair.”

“No hay placer do no hay dolor,
Ni se rie con sabor
Quien no llora alguna vez.”

RODRIGO DE COTA. *Coplas contra el Amor.*—
(*Amor.*)

“No pleasure without pain's alloy,
They laugh indeed with little joy
Who do not weep sometimes.”

“No hay poeta que no sea arrogante, y piensa de sí que es
el mayor poeta del mundo.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 18.

“There is no poet who is not arrogant, and who does not think
himself the greatest poet in the world.”

“(Que) no hay portento que espante
A quien no espanta la muerte.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *El Anticristo, Act III., Sc. 9.*
—(*Sofia.*)

“There is no portent can alarm a man
Who's not afraid of death.”

“No hay que fiar de ministros muy preciados de limpios de
manos. . . . Ladrones hay que hurtan con los pies y
con las bocas, y con los oídos y con los ojos.”

QUEVEDO. *Politica de Dios, Part II., Cap VI.*

“You must not trust ministers who are very proud of having
clean hands. . . . Thieves there are who rob with their feet,
with their mouths, with their ears, with their eyes.”

“No hay quien calle
En este lloroso valle
De dolor muy dolorido.”

JUAN DE ENCINA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sa-
grados*, 658.

“In this our vale of tears,
None can silence keep
In sorrow sorely deep.”

“No hay regla sin excepcion.”

BOIL DE CANESMA. *El Marido Asegurado, Jorn.
III.*—(*Sigismundo.*)

“There is no rule without an exception.”

“No hay sabio á quien no engaña cualquier necia.”

CAMPOAMOR. *Como rezan las Solteras*, 5.

“Any wise man can be cheated by a foolish woman.”

“(Que) no hay sibila que iguale
A un alma llena de amor.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Al pasar del Arroyo*, Act III., Sc. 4.—(Jacinta.)

“No sybil can compare
With a soul that's full of love.”

“(Que) no hay sin premio virtud,
No hay culpa sin que ella misma
Traiga el castigo consigo.”

JOSEPH DE CONCHA. *La Diadema en tres Hermanos*, Act I.—(Don Garcia.)

“Every virtue brings its guerdon,
And no crime there is but carries
With it its own punishment.”

“No hay tierra tan barbara donde no se precie de ingenioso
en sus desordenes el apetito.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico*, Lib. III., Cap. XV.

“In every country, however barbarous, human appetite is apt to
regard its eccentricities with pride as a proof of cleverness.”

“No hay valor en el hombre
Contra industrias de mujer.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Mayor Imposible*, Act I., Sc. 4.—(Ramon.)

“No man's valour can stand
Against a woman's wiles.”

“No hay vibora en la Scitia,
Ni tiene el Africa sierpe
Como mujer agravada
De que el hombre la desprecie.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Hermosa Fea*, Act II., Sc. 4.—(Estola.)

“No viper deadlier venom sheds,
No Afric snake hath keener fangs
Than outraged woman full of hate,
Because she by a man is scorned.”

“No hay virtud
Sin experiencia. Perfecto
Está el oro en el crisol,
El imán en el acero,
El diamante en el diamante,
Los metales en el fuego.”

CALDERON. *El Médico de su Honra, Jorn. I., Sc. 5.*
—(Doña Mencia.)

“No virtue is without its proof ;
In crucible pure gold is seen,
The magnet's test is shining steel :
The diamond doth the diamond try,
And fire doth metals purify.”

“No hace el numen el que lo dora, sino el que lo adora.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, V.*

“The god is made not by him who adorns it, but by him who
adores it.”

“No inspiraciones
Pide el pintor á Díos, sino doblones.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto III.—*
(Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 301.)

“Not for inspiration doth the painter pray,
But for doobloons, with which to pay his way.”

“No la cadena le quita
Al noble quien la cadena
Le quita ; ántes se le pone
Mas fuerte, pues cosa es cierta
Que la de la obligacion
Ni se lima ni se mella.”

CALDERON. *La Hija del Aire, 2da Parte, Act II.,*
Sc. 3.—(Lidoro.)

“The noble soul whose limbs
You free from heavy chain
Is still not free, but bears
It stronger than before.
For links no file can cut
By gratitude are forged.”

“No medra aquel que no engaña.”

MALO DE MOLINA. *Contra su Suerte ninguno, Act I.—(Gusano.)*

“He who deceives not thrives not.”

“(Que) no merece ser dueño
De una deidad, quien no sabe
Ser esclavo, para serlo.”

CALDERON. *Fuego de Dios en el querer bien*, Act I.,
Sc. 11.—(*Don Juan*.)

“He deserves not to be the master of a goddess
Who does not know how to be her slave to reach it.”

“No muere de una vez el envidioso, sino tantas cuantas vive
á voces de aplausos el envidiado.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 162.

“The envious man does not die once only but every time the man
he envies is praised.”

“No occupa mas pies de tierra el cuerpo del Papa que el del
sacristan.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 33.

“The Pope's body occupies no more earth than that of the
sacristan.”

“No oye Dios á quien no habla.”

DIAMANTE. *La Judia de Toledo*, Act II.—(*Calvo*.)

“God hears not him who does not speak.”

“(Que) no pude en tiempo breve
Batir con balas de nieve
Un castillo de diamante.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Mudarse por Mejorarse*, Act I.,
Sc. 13.—(*Don Garcia*.)

“Forsooth it was a process slow,
With weapons only balls of snow,
A diamond fort to take.”

“No pienses que todos se huelgen de oir lo que tu huelgas de
decir.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introduccion á la Sabiduria*,
Cap. XI.

“Do not think that everybody likes to hear what you like to
tell.”

“No poco,
Dice el adagio, que sabe
El que á otro la culpa echa.”

CALDERON. *Cada uno para si*, Act II., Sc. 27.—
(*Don Felix*.)

“Says the saw, ‘He something knows
Who saddles faults on others' backs’.”

“No podia ser muy poderoso un principe con tantas señas de tirano, á quien faltaba en el amor de sus vasallos el mayor presidio de los reyes.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. III., Cap. VIII.*

“No very powerful prince could he be who displayed so many signs of tyranny and who possessed so little of his subject's love, a sovereign's greatest stronghold.”

“No puede
Llamarse vida la vida,
Que se vive sin mujeres.”

JUAN COELLO Y ARIAS. *El Robo de las Sabinas, Jorn I.—(Ostilio.)*

“That life
Can never life be called,
That's lived away from women.”

“No puede la verdad jamas ser muerto,
Y cuando por malicia se escurece,
En tal escuridad es cosa cierta
Que nunca para siempre permanece.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Part I., Eleg. I., Canto IV., St. 1.*

“Truth can never murdered be,
And when malice doth it hide,
It again the light shall see;
Not always in the dark abide.”

“No puede ser el cuervo mas negro que las alas.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. I., Cap. 6.*

“The crow can be no blacker than his wings.”

“No puede ser entendido el que no fuere buen entendedor.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 25.*

“He cannot be well informed who is not a good understander.”

“(Que) no pueden ser iguales
En el mundo dos efectos
Si de una causa no nacen.”

CALDERON. *Casa con dos puertas mala es de guardar, Jorn. I., Sc. 4.—(Don Felix.)*

“No two effects can equal be
Unless from equal cause they spring.”

“ No se aparta
Facilmente de su centro
Cosa ninguna : las aguas
Van siempre buscando el mar,
Por donde quiera que vagan ;
La piedra corre á tierra,
De cualquier mano que salga ;
El viento al viento se añade,
De cualquier parte que vaya ;
Y el fuego á su esfera sube,
De cualquier materia que arde.”

CALDERON. *Las tres Justicias en una, Act II., Sc.*

13.—(Don Lope.)

“ Tis hard to separate
From its appointed goal
Each God-created thing.
The waters seek the sea,
However much they turn.
The stone falls to the earth
Whoever it doth throw.
The winds will join the winds
No matter where they blow.
And fire will upward burn
Whatever feeds the flame.”

“ No se ganan rentas muchas
Sin sentir algunas plagas,
Ni vemos que toma truchas
Quien no se moja las bragas.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Aquilana, Jorn. I., Sc.*

2.—(Aquilano.)

“ You caanot make much profit sure,
Unless you will some plagues endure.
And he but little trout can get,
Who fears to make his breeches wet.”

“ No se ganó Zamora en una hora.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 71.*

“ Zamora was not won in an hour.”

‘(Que) no se ha de contar entre los buenos
El que en su misma suerte nace, y muere.”

XIMENES DE ENCISO. *Juan Latino, Jorn. II.—*
(*Latino.*)

“ He cannot counted be amongst the good,
Who in one station stays from birth to death.”

“(Porque) no se ha de turbar
Agua que se ha de beber.”

LUIS DE ULLOA. *Porcia y Tancredo, Jorn. I.*—
(*Benito.*)

“For it is not good to foul
Water that you’re going to drink.”

“No se hizo para el sano
La ciencia de medicina.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Conversacion. Diálogo de las Condiciones de las Mujeres.*—(*Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 182.*)

“The science of medicine
Was not invented for the hale.”

“No se merece sirviendo;
Agradando se merece.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Los Pechos Privilegiados, Act I., Sc. 11.*—(*Rodrigo.*)

“Tis not the service that reward doth gain,
The merit comes from pleasing.”

“No se mueren de amor
Las mujeres de hoy en dia.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Estudiante de Salamanca, Pt. III., Sc. 3.*—(*Don Felix.*)—(*Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 157.*)

“Women nowadays
Do not die for love.”

“(Que) no se perdió jornada,
Dijo un adagio vulgar,
Por dar cebada y oír misa.”

CALDERON. *No hay cosa como callar, Jorn. II., Sc. 11.*—(*Don Juan.*)

“No day’s work was ever lost
Says the saw, by hearing mass
And giving barley to your beast.”

“No se puede llamar tormento, sino el que pasa el hombre
que es mal casado.”

ANTONIO GUEVARA. *Marco Aurelio y Faustina, Cap. III.*

“Nothing can be called torment but that which is suffered by a
man ill married.”

“No se toman truchas á bragas enjutas.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act VII.*—(*Celestina.*)

“You cannot catch trout with dry breeches.”

“No ser de vidrio en el trato y menos en la amistad.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 173.*

“Do not be brittle, like glass, in your intercourse and less still in your friendship.”

“No ser facil en creer ni en querer.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 154.*

“Be not facile either to believe or to love.”

“(Hay quien diga)

No ser penas diferentes
Las que pasan entre quien
Ve padecer y padece.”

CALDERON. *Dicha y Desdicha de Nombre, Jorn. III.*—(*Violante.*)

“Some there are who say
That close it is akin,
To see another's pain
And suffer pain ourselves.”

“(Que) no son amor los celos,
Sino monas del amor.”

RUIZ LE ALARCON. *Siempre Ayuda la Verdad, Act II., Sc. 4.*—(*Tello.*)

“Jealousy is not love,
But the ape of love.”

“No son los pensamientos ríos caudales
Que siguen un camino eternamente,
Y van entre dos margenes corriendo
Con ley precisa al mar.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Al Paso del Arroyo, Act I., Sc. 9.*
—(*Benito.*)

“Thoughts of men are not like rivers,
For all time running one same course ;
Closed by banks from spreading freely,
Led to sea by changeless force.”

“No soy sino un breve paso
Puesto entre entramas las vidas.”

HURTADO DE TOLEDO. *Las Cortes de la Muerte*, Sc. 5.—(*La Muerte*.)

“A single step is all I am
From one life to another.”

“No suele ser el ultimo afan de la guerra el vencer, pues tiene
sus dificultades el seguir la victoria.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico*, Lib. II.,
Cap. XIX.

“The final anxiety of war is not usually to conquer, for to follow
up the victory is not free from difficulty.”

“No te fias de quien siempre
Trae los ojos en el suelo.”

MONTESER. *El Caballero de Olmedo*, Act III.—
(*Doña Juana*.)

“Trust not him whose eyes
Are always fixed on earth.”

“No tenemos cosa nuestra sino el tiempo, donde vive quien
no tiene lugar.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 247.

“The only thing that really belongs to us is time, for they who
have nothing else live through that.”

“(Que) no tengais por constante
Mas que la nieve en el fuego,
El juramento de amante
Ni de hombre que pierde al juego.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Las Flores de Don Juan*, Act II.,
Sc. 7.—(*Don Alonso*.)

“Do not longer life allow
Than in face of fire the frost
To a fervent lover's vow
Or of gambler who has lost.”

“(Porque) no tiene en ira
Tan grande facilidad
El decir una verdad
Como oir una mentira.”

CALDERON. *El Escondido y la Tapada*, Jorn. III.,
Sc. 3.—(*Don Juan*.)

“ When anger runneth high
 Less easy 'tis, forsooth,
 To tell the simple truth
 Than listen to a lie.”

“ No tiene
 Tantas estrellas el cielo,
 Tantas arenas el mar,
 Tantas centellas el fuego,
 Tantos átomos el dia ;
 Ni tantas plumas el viento,
 Como él perdona pecados.”

CALDERON. *El Magico Prodigioso, Jorn. III.—(Justina.)*

“ Fewer stars do stud the sky ;
 Fewer sands do line the sea ;
 Fewer sparks fly from the fire ;
 Fewer atoms hath the day ;
 Fewer feathers bears the wind ;
 Than the sins He doth forgive.”

“ No tiene un padre enemigos
 Como los hijos traviesos.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El premio del bien hablar, Act I., Sc. 4.—(Don Antonio.)*

“ A father has no foes so bad
 As sons that are perverse.”

“ (Que) no tiene una mujer
 Mas que hacer que ser hermosa.”

CALDERON. *¿ Cual es Mayor Perfeccion ? Jorn. I., Sc. 1.—(Don Félix.)*

“ The only thing a woman has to do is to be beautiful.”

“ No todas las verdades se pueden decir, unas porque me
 importan á mí, otras porque al otro.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 181.*

“ All true things cannot be said, some because they concern one-self, others because they concern other people.”

“ No todo lo grande es bueno : mas todo lo bueno es grande.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Española, I., Pt. X., Cap. I., 3.*

“ Not everything great is good ; but everything good is great.”

“No todo lo que se teme se conoce, como no todo lo que se piensa que se conoce se teme como debria.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. II.*, 10.

“Not everything that is feared is understood, and not everything we think we understand is feared as it ought to be.”

“No valemos

Los hombres sin las mujeres
Nada en una enfermedad.”

SALAS BARBADILLO. *Galan Tramposo y Pobre, Jorn. III.*—(Mondego.)

“We men, in truth, are nothing worth
In illness, lacking woman.”

“No dexes lo ganado por lo que has de ganar ;
Si dexas lo que tienes, por ministro coydar,
Non habras lo que quieres, poderte has engannar.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 969.

“Abandon not possession for sake of other gain.
For if thou dost, imprudent, betrayed by longings vain,
Thou wilt not win thine object, and poor thou mayst remain.”

“No vayas por lana y vengas sin pluma.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act III.*—(Sempronio.)

“Go not for wool and come back without a feather.”

“¿No ves los hombres potentes
Y sapientes,
Que todos al fin perecen,
Por ser como corrientes
Que van al mar, do feneцен ?”

SUAREZ DE CHAVES. *Del Desprecio de Mundo.*

“The men, though stout and wise they be :
Look how at last they fall.
Like streams are they that seek the sea,
The sea that swallows all.”

“¿No ves

Que es niño amor, y si acaso
Para quitarle una joya,
Le dan una flor del campo,
El inocente la admite,
Y tiene por agasajo
Lo que es menos ?”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *Lorenzo me llamo, Act II.*—
(Doña Juana.)

“Look you, love is but a child,
Him a simple flower you give
In exchange for costly gems ;
He is well content, and deems
That to him the favour's done,
And the trifle best doth prize.”

“ Nobleza es aventurar
Trofeos, famas y honores
Por su dama, porque amando
No hay yerro que no se dore.”

CALDERON. *Los Tres Mayores Prodigios, Jorn. II.*
—(*Fedra.*)

“ Noble is it for your dame
All things in risk to hold ;
Trophies, honours, gear and fame,
For love turns steel to gold.”

“ Nobleza es un castillo levantado
Que quanto mas sitiado y combatido
Del tiempo y ofendido está mas fuerte.”

CAIRASCO DE FIGUEROA. *Definiciones “Nobleza”.*
Otra definicion.

“ Nobility is a castle stout,
And the more it is attacked
By time and war, it firmer stands.”

“ Non ai panno sin raza,
Nin el leal amigo non es en toda plaza.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 84.*

“ No cloth without a flaw you'll meet,
Nor loyal friend in every street.”

“ Non aventurest mucho la tu riqueça,
Por consejo de que ha grand pobreça.”

Don JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, XX.*

“ Beware of risking much if he
Who gives advice a poor man be.”

“ Non ay mejor riquesa
Que la buena hermandad,
Nin tal mala pobresa
Commo es la soledad.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 508.*

“ Over the richest gold
 Doth brotherhood excel.
 No poverty so cold
 As all alone to dwell.”

“ Non deve enojoso ser el consolador,
 Mas con mansas palabras dulce rasonador,
 Porque la tristura del que tiene dolor
 Amansa e ablanda con verdadero amor.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 1077.

“ A good consoler doth not show
 Annoyance ; but with murmurs low
 Soothes : for the soul in grief and woe
 Melts when it tender love doth know.”

“ Non duerme sin sospecha que aver tiene monedado.”
Poema de Myo Cid, 126.

“ He sleeps not without care who wealth in money holds.”

“ Non es cuerdo el que solamente sabe ganar el haber, mas
 lo es el que se sabe servir et honrar d'el como debe.”
 DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, Pt. IV.

“ The wise man is not he who knows only how to earn money, but
 he who knows how to make the best and most honourable
 use of it.”

“ Non es de buen sesso el que cuida entender por su entendimiento
 lo que es sobre todo entendimiento.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, Pt. II.

“ No good sense he shows who claims to understand of his own
 understanding that which is beyond all understanding.”

“ Non es dicho amigo el que da mal consejo,
 Ante es enemigo, et mal queriente sobejo,
 Al que te dexa en coyta, nonl quieras en trebejo,
 Al que te mata so capa, nonl salves en concejo.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cántares*, 1453.

“ No friend is he whose counsel points to the evil way,
 A foe to be avoided, an enemy for aye.
 Who leaves thee in affliction let him not share thy play.
 Who stabs thee in the darkness, take not his hand by day.”

“(Por ende) non fallesce
Plaser de compagnia
De sabios, siempre cresce
Y va a majoria.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 486.

“The joy of wise discourse
No diminution knows.
Of pleasure 'tis the source,
Which with enjoyment grows.”

“Non fas la ventura ser rryco nin pobre,
Sy non solamente las buenas costumbres.”

DIEGO DE VALENCIA. *Cancionero de Baena*, 511.

“Sweet happiness, nor poverty nor wealth can give,
That which alone confers it is good life to live.”

“(Cuemo diz el proverbio que) non ha encubierta
Que en cazo de la cosa tan bien se rebierta.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 1743.

“No shady dodge turns out well in the end.”

“(Ca) non ha pobre hombre
Sy non el cobdiçioso
Nyn rrico sy non hombre
Con lo que tiene gososo.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 214.

“No man can poor be held
But he who covets more.
And he alone is rich
Who's happy with his store.”

“Non hay fuerte castillo
Mas que la lealtad;
Nin hay flaco portillo
Como la mala verdad.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 337.

“Stronger than castle wall
Is that which truth defends.
That gate shall soonest fall,
That on a lie depends.”

“No podia ser muy poderoso un principe con tantas señas de tirano, á quien faltaba en el amor de sus vasallos el mayor presidio de los reyes.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. III., Cap. VIII.*

“No very powerful prince could he be who displayed so many signs of tyranny and who possessed so little of his subject's love, a sovereign's greatest stronghold.”

“No puede
Llamarse vida la vida,
Que se vive sin mujeres.”

JUAN COELLO Y ARIAS. *El Robo de las Sabinas, Jorn I.—(Ostilio.)*

“That life
Can never life be called,
That's lived away from women.”

“No puede la verdad jamas ser muerto,
Y cuando por malicia se escurece,
En tal escuridad es cosa cierta
Que nunca para siempre permanece.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Part I., Eleg. I., Canto IV., St. 1.*

“Truth can never murdered be,
And when malice doth it hide,
It again the light shall see;
Not always in the dark abide.”

“No puede ser el cuervo mas negro que las alas.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. I., Cap. 6.*

“The crow can be no blacker than his wings.”

“No puede ser entendido el que no fuere buen entendedor.”

GRACIAN. *Ordculo Manual, 25.*

“He cannot be well informed who is not a good understander.”

“(Que) no pueden ser iguales
En el mundo dos efectos
Si de una causa no nacen.”

CALDERON. *Casa con dos puertas mala es de guardar, Jorn. I., Sc. 4.—(Don Felix.)*

“No two effects can equal be
Unless from equal cause they spring.”

“ No se aparta
 Facilmente de su centro
 Cosa ninguna : las aguas
 Van siempre buscando el mar,
 Por donde quiera que vagan ;
 La piedra corre á tierra,
 De cualquier mano que salga ;
 El viento al viento se añade,
 De cualquier parte que vaya ;
 Y el fuego á su esfera sube,
 De cualquier materia que arde.”

CALDERON. *Las tres Justicias en una, Act II., Sc.*

13.—(Don Lope.)

“ Tis hard to separate
 From its appointed goal
 Each God-created thing.
 The waters seek the sea,
 However much they turn.
 The stone falls to the earth
 Whoever it doth throw.
 The winds will join the winds
 No matter where they blow.
 And fire will upward burn
 Whatever feeds the flame.”

“ No se ganan rentas muchas
 Sin sentir algunas plagas,
 Ni vemos que toma truchas
 Quien no se moja las bragas.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Aquilana, Jorn. I., Sc.*

2.—(Aquilano.)

“ You cannot make much profit sure,
 Unless you will some plagues endure.
 And he but little trout can get,
 Who fears to make his breeches wet.”

“ No se ganó Zamora en una hora.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 71.*

“ Zamora was not won in an hour.”

‘(Que) no se ha de contar entre los buenos
 El que en su misma suerte nace, y muere.”

XIMENES DE ENCISO. *Juan Latino, Jorn. II.—*
 (Latino.)

“ He cannot counted be amongst the good.
 Who in one station stays from birth to death.”

“ Nuestra razon de estado es vidriero, que con el soplo da las formas y hechuras á las cosas, y de lo que sembramos en la tierra á fuerza de fuego, fabricamos hielo.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con Seso*, XXXII.

“ Our reason of State is a glassblower, who by his mere breath gives form and fashion to things; and from what we sow in the earth by force of fire we manufacture ice.”

“ Nuestras vidas son los ríos
Que van á dar en la mar
Que es el morir;
Allá van los señorios
Derechos á se acabar
Y consumir.”

MANRIQUE. *Coplas, III.*

“ Our lives like rivers flow
Into the boundless sea,
In death to merge.
Thither all grandeurs go,
Lost and engulf'd to be,
In the surge.”

“ (Que) nuevas reglas, nuevas prevenciones
Piden tambien las nuevas ocasiones.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Hist. de Sta Maria, Canto II.*, St. 100.

“ For new occasions do demand
New rules and new precautions.”

“ (Pues) nunca acierta á matar
Quien teme que ha de morir.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, 2^{da} Parte, Act III.*—(Arias Gonzalo.)

“ Who thinks himself is going to fall
Will never kill his foe at all.”

“ Nunca acompañarse con quien le pueda deslucir.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 153.

“ Never accompany one who may show you at a disadvantage.”

“ Nunca ama un favorecido
Tanto como un despreciado.”

CALDERON. *No hay cosa como callar, Jorn. III., Sc. 12.*—(Barzoqua.)

“ A favoured person never loves
Like one who's disregarded.”

“Nunca apurar ni el mal ni el bien.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 82.

“Do not exhaust either good or evil.”

“Nunca bien venerará la estatua en el altar, el que la conoció
tronco en el huerto.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 198.

“He will never worship well the image on the altar who knew it
when it was a trunk of wood in the garden.”

“Nunca buena dicha aguarde
El que se va de cobarde.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Las Flores de Don Juan*, Act II.,
Sc. 17.—(*La Condesa*.)

“Let him to fortune ne'er aspire
Who doth from cowardice retire.”

“(Que) nunca crece á ser grande
Quien sin sobresaltos crece.”

CALDERON. *Fortunas de Andromeda y Perseo*, Jorn.
II.—(*Mercurio*.)

“To grow to greatness he will fail
Whom sudden fear doth ne'er assail,”

“(Que) nunca el bien será conocido
Fasta que ome lo aya perdido.”

GOMEZ PEREZ PATIÑO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 353.

“Man his good shall never know
Until away from him it go.”

“Nunca el consejo del pobre, por bueno que sea, fué admitido.”

CERVANTES. *Noctes Exemplares*. *Coloquio de los
Perros*, p. 245.

“A poor man's advice, however good, was never taken.”

“Nunca el mucho costó poco.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias*, Pt. II.,
Eleg. IV., Canto III., St. 44.

“Much never cost little.”

“(Que) nunca es fina la accion
Quando no es fino el intento.”

DIEGO CALLEJA. *Hacer Fineza al Desayre*, Act I.
—(*Cardenio*.)

“Never is an action fine
If not fine the meaning be.”

“Nunca es muy duradero

El amor que bebe agua y come fruta.”

CAMPOAMOR. *Los Amores de una Santa, Carta II.*, 5.

“Never does the love endure

That lives on fruit and water pure.”

“Nunca está mas bien hallado

Que solo con su pena un desdichado.”

LOBERA Y MENDIETA. *La Muger mas Penitente*,
Jorn. I.—(Don Feliz.)

“Afflicted man best finds relief

In solitude alone with grief.”

“Nunca exponer el credito á la prueba de sola una vez.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 185.

“Never expose your credit to a single proof.”

“Nunca fiar reputacion, sin prendas de honra ageno.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 234.

“Never trust your reputation without holding pledges for the honour of others.”

“Nunca jamas envidia se desvia
De la prosperidad mas eminente ;
Antes nacieron ambas en un dia,
Y entrabbas van creciendo juntamente.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias*, Pt. I.,
Eleg. VI., Canto VIII., St. 1.

“Envy never goes away
When prosperity doth rise.
They were born the selfsame day,
And together grow in size.”

“Nunca la lanza embotó la pluma, ni la pluma la lanza.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 18.

“The lance ne'er blunted pen, nor pen the lance.”

“(Que) nunca llega tarde
El que llega arrepentido.”

JUAN DE HOROZO. *Manases Rey de India*, Jorn.
III.—(El Angel.)

“He comes never late
Who comes repentant.”

“ Nunca perderse el respeto á sí mismo.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 50.

“ Never lose respect for yourself.”

“ ¡Nunca perros ladradores
Tienen valientes colmillos ! ”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid*, 1^{ra}
Parte, Act III.—(*El Cid*.)

“ Barking dogs
Have never valiant teeth.”

“ Nunca por la compasion del infeliz se ha de incurrir en la
desgracia del afortunado.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 163.

“ Never out of compassion for the unfortunate incur the dislike of
the fortunate.”

“ Nunca por queja vos fagan ferir,
Ca siempre vence el que sepa sofrir.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, XV.

“ Let not your cries betray your pains,
Who bears in silence always gains.”

“ Nunca por tema seguir el peor partido, porque el contrario
se adelantó y escogió el mejor.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 142.

“ Never take the wrong side of an argument because your opponent
has been before you in choosing the right side.”

“ Nunca
Puede dar el olmo peras.”

COMELLA. *El Hombre Agradecido*, Act I.—(Doña
Blasa.)

“ The elm will never grow pears.”

“ (Pero) nunca se acaba tanto el fuego
Que no deje secreta una centella
Dentro del corazon.”

HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Carta IX.*

“ The fire is never so far dead
That no small glowing spark remains
Still lingering in the heart.”

“Nunca se goza mejor de la hacienda, que cuando se reparta.”

GONBALVO DE CORDOVA. *Quintana, El Gran Capitan.*

“We never take more joy in our possessions than when we share them.”

“(Que) nunca, sin que le pidan,
Un hombre ha de dar consejo,
Pues es presumir que sabe
Mas, y aqueso sabe menos.”

RAMIREZ DE ARELLANO. *Cuando no se aguarda,*
Act I.—(El Principe.)

“Advice should never tendered be
But given only by request.
He claims who offers counsel free
That he is wiser than the rest.”

“Nunca sobra el cuidado en los capitanes, y muchas veces
suele parecer ocioso y salir necesario.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. II.,*
Cap. V.

“Commanders cannot take too much care. That which in many
cases seem idle turns out to be necessary.”

“Nunca sobran en la guerra estas prevenciones, donde suelen
nacer de la seguridad los mayores peligros, y sirve tanto
el recelo como el valor de los capitanes.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. I.,*
Cap. XVIII.

“These precautions are never excessive in warfare, where over-
confidence begets the greatest dangers, and the caution of a
commander is as useful as his valour.”

“Nunca un arrogante admite
Hazañas de otro ; que piensa,
Que es menosprecio en las suyas
El confesar las agenas.”

GASPAR DE AVILA. *La Sentencia sin Firma, Jorn.*
I.—(Don Juan.)

“The greatness of another's deed
A pompous man will ne'er confess ;
For to admit another's meed
Makes his own merit seem the less.”

“ Nunca yerro vino desacompañado, y un inconveniente es causa y puerta de muchos.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act II.*—(Parneno.)

“ An error never came unaccompanied, and one evil is the doorway by which many others enter.”

“ Nunqua sabrian los omnes que eran aventuras
Si non perdiessen perdidas o muchas majaduras,
Quando han pasado por muelles e por duras,
Despues se tornan maestros e cien las escripturas.”

Libro de Apolonio, 136.

“ Men great adventures cannot know,
Till they through great reverses go.
And give and suffer many a blow.
Then, masters they, their fame doth grow.”

“ Nyn tan fuerte gygante
Commo la lengua tierna,
Nyn que ansi quebrante,
A la sanna la pierna.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 583.

“ Stronger than giant still
Are tongues that gently speak.
Nothing will malice kill
Like tender words and meek.”

“ Nyn val el achor menos
Por que en vil nido syga,
Nin los enxemplos buenos
Por que judio los diga.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 48.

“ A hawk as much we prize
Although his nest be vile.
An adage may be wise,
Though it a Jew compile.”

“ Obrar siempre sin escrupulos de imprudencia.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 91.

“ Act always without misgivings of imprudence.”

“ Obró mucho el que nada dejó par mañana.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 53.

“ He must have done much who left nothing over for to-morrow.”

“ (La faltan, segun pienso)
Ocho cuartos para un real.”

NICOLAS DE MORATIN. *La Petimetra, Act II., Sc. 5.*
—(Roque.)

“ She needs, methinks,
Eight halfpennies to make up a real.”

“ ¡ O envidia, raiz de infinitos males y carcoma de las virtudes !
todos los vicios traen un nosequé de deleyte consigo ;
pero el de la envidia no trae sino disgustos, rencores y
rabias.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 8.*

“ O ! envy, root of infinite ills and virtue’s canker : all vices carry
with them I know not what of delight ; but envy brings
nothing but annoyance, rancour and fury.”

“ Ó filosofos, ó necios,
Pues sólo en estas dos clases
Se ven penas con sosiego.”

CADALSO. *Romances.*

“ Either philosophers or fools ;
For in those ranks alone we find,
That troubles are with calmness borne.”

“ O gran sabio el que se descontentaba, de que sus cosas
agradasen á los muchos.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 28.*

“ O ! a wise man indeed was he, who was annoyed that his works
pleased the many.”

“ Oh á cuántos reyes, oh á cuantos
Les hizo mal el ser buenos !
Que el temor sobre el amor
Da estimacion y respecto.”

CALDERON. *Argenis y Poliarco, Jorn. I., Sc. IV.—*
(*Poliarco.*)

“ Ah ! dearly many kings
Have paid for being good.
For fear esteeni commands
More potently than love.”

“ ¡ Oh cuánto á un hombre daña
Un ignorante amigo ! ”

CALDERON. *A secreto Agravio secreta Venganza*,
Jorn. II., Sc. 15.—(Don Lope.)

“ Ah ! how much harm is done
By an ignorant friend.”

“ ¡ Oh cuido de mi, cuan fácilmente
Con expedida lengua y riguosa
El sano da consejos al doliente ! ”

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA. *Ecloga II.*—(Albanio.)—
(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 9.)

“ Ah, woe is me, how glib and quick
The ready, confident, advice
The healthy give unto the sick.”

“ ¡ Oh que tales sois los hombres !
Hoy olvido, ayer amor
Ayer gusto, y hoy rigor ! ”

CALDERON. *El Medico de su Honra*, Jorn. I., Sc. 10.—(Doña Mencía.)

“ Ah ! men, I fear, this is your way,
To-day neglect, love yesterday,
Then pleasure, cruelty to-day.”

“ ¡ Oh razon de estado necia !
¿ Que no harás, di, si hacer sabes
Del delito conveniencia ? ”

CALDERON. *En esta Vida todo es Verdad y todo
Mentira*, Jorn. I., Sc. 1.—(Focas.)

“ Vain political expedience !
Thy foolish law would fain to make
Of crime a mere convenience.”

“ Omne pobre é syn dinero
Nunca vive plaçentero.”

JUAN ALFONSO DE BAENA. *Cancionero de Baena*,
452.

“ A humble man who lacketh pelf
Hath little pleasure for himself.”

“ ¡ O necesidad infame !
A cuantos honrados fuerzas
A que por salir de ti
Hagan mil cosas mal hechas.”

EL ROMANCEO. *Romances Historicos*, 826.

“Thou dost, ignoble need,
Force honest men to do
A thousand evil things
But to escape from you.”

“Opinion fué, de no sé que sabio, que no habia en todo el mundo sino una sola mujer buena, y daba por consejo que cada uno pensase y creyese que aquella sola buena era la suya, y asi viviria contento.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 22.

“It was the opinion of I know not what wise man that there was only one good woman in the world, and his advice was that each man should think and believe that this good woman was his own wife, and then he would live happy.”

“Opongo el freno de honrada
A las espuelas de amante.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *El Dueño de la Estrella, Act I., Sc. 16.*—(Diana.)

“I oppose an honest woman’s bridle to a lover’s spurs.”

“¡O ! si los Príncipes fuesen
Los que les dizan que son.”

JUAN DE ZAVALETE. *El Hijo de Marco Aurelio, Jorn. I.*—(Pompeyano.)

“If princes only were
What they are told they are !”

“(Y) otra mayor venganza no deseo
Del que me envidia, que su propia culpa,
Donde es castigo de si mismo el vicio.”

JUAN DE JÁUREGUI. *Sonetos, VIII.*

“I ask no more revenge on him
Who envies me, than his own sin,
Which bears its punishment itself.”

“Paciencia y barajar.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 23.
ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. I., Lib. III., Cap. 6.*

“Patience and shuffle the pack.”

“ Pajaro viejo no entra en jaula.”

LUJAN DE SAYAVEDRA. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. III., Cap. II.*

“ An old bird will not go into a cage.”

“ Palabras breves
Son las señales de amor.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Dama Melindrosa, Act II., Sc. 4.—(Felisardo.)*

“ Brief words
Are a sign of love.”

“ Palabras y plumas lleválas el viento.”

FRANCESILLO DE ZUÑIGA. *Cronica, Cap. XXVIII.*

“ Palabras y plumas,
Todas se las lleva el viento.”

CALDERON. *Cada uno para si, Act I., Sc. 1.—(Hernando.)*

“ Words and feathers all
The wind doth bear away.”

“ Pan y vino anda camino, que no mozo garrido.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act IV.—(Celestina.)*

“ Bread and wine will bear the way
Where glib young men will fail.”

“ Para amigos soy amigo,
Para traydores, cruel,
Para valientes, valiente,
Y rayo para quien es
Enemigo cauteloso.”

ALFEREZ JACINTO CORDERO. *Amar por Fuerza de Estrella, Act II.—(Carlos.)*

“ To friends I am a friend,
To traitors merciless,
To brave men I am brave,
A thunderbolt to strike
A lurking enemy.”

“Para comprender un alma,
No hay letras, voces ni cifras,
Que son broncos instrumentos,
Aun quando mas sutilizan,
Para copiar lo que siente,
Y trasladar lo que abriga.”

AZNAR VELEZ. *El Sol obediente al hombre, Jorn.*
II.—(Rahab.)

“The hidden secrets of the soul
No words or signs suffice to trace,
However subtly wrought they be,
Rough instruments they are to place
On record what a soul can feel,
Or what it cherishes reveal.”

“Para general consuelo
De todos, la mano diestra
De Dios mil caminos muestra
Y por todos se va al cielo.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, 1^{ra} Parte, Act III.—(El Cid.)*

“To prove to man His love
God's own right hand doth show
The thousand roads that go
All straight to heaven above.”

“Para hacerse, vaya con los eminentes, para hecho, entre los medianos.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 152.*

“To make yourself go with the eminent: when you are made go with the mediocre.”

“Para hacerte invisible . . . sé entremetido, hablador, mentiroso, trámposo, miserable, y nadie te podrá ver más que al diablo.”

QUEVEDO. *Libro de Todas las Cosas y otras muchas más, Proposiciones y Soluciones, V.*

“To make yourself invisible . . . be a meddler, a gossip, a liar, a cheat and a niggard, and then nobody will want to see you more than he would the devil.”

“Para los aduladores, no hay rico necio, ni pobre discreto.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. I., Lib. III., Cap. I.*

“To the flatterer, no rich man is foolish, and no poor man wise.”

“Para mantener sano y curar el cuerpo enfermo de una república, mas vale una onza de práctica que cien libras de teórica.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas, XIX.*

“To cure the enfeebled body of a State, and to keep it in health, an ounce of practice is worth a hundred pounds of theory.”

“Para noble nacimiento
Hay en España tres partes,
Galicia, Vizcaya, Asturias,
O ya montañas se llamen.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Premio del bien hablar, Act I., Sc. 2.—(Don Juan.)*

“To noble birth ensure
Three parts of Spain o'er all.
Galicia, Biscay, and Asturie
The Highlands them we call.”

“Para no encanecer ni envejecer jamas . . . muerete cuando
muchacho ó recién nacido.”

QUEVEDO. *Libro de Todas las Cosas y otras muchas
más, Proposiciones y Soluciones, XII.*

“The way never to grow old and grey headed . . . is to die young.”

“Para probar los amantes,
(Prueba que nunca temí)
Es oportuna la ausencia,
Ausencia que tiene fin.”

NICOLAS DE MORATIN. *Romances, II.*

“The lover's surest proof
(Of which I'm not afraid)
Is absence, but which still
Must not too long be made.”

“(Que) para quien ama es claro
Que no hay mas poder que el gusto,
Ni mas Rey que el agasajo.”

FRANCISCO. *Fineza, Amor y Venganza, Act I.—
(Federico.)*

“For him who loves 'tis clear
No other power than pleasure lives,
Than giving joy no king.”

“Para saber callar en romance, y hablar en latín, discrecion es menester.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Coloquio de los Perros*, p. 232.

“To know how to keep silent in your own tongue and how to speak in Latin needs discretion.”

“Para saber quejarse
Á nadie faltan razones.”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien, Jorn. I., Sc. 9.—(Doña Hipolita.)*

“To know how to complain
Everybody has a reason.”

“(Que) para satisfacer
Una dama á su galan,
Verle muerto ha menester,
Porque á los galanes vivos
No se satisface bien.”

CALDERON. *Basta Callar, Act III., Sc. 17.—(Capricho.)*

“Before a lass can hope
To satisfy her swain.
Best wait till he be dead ;
For living lovers now
Be hard to please indeed.”

“(Decia un Caballero que) para ser el casamiento apacible,
habia de ser el marido sordo y la muger ciega.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Española, I., Pt. VI., Cap. IV., 6.*

“. . . For a marriage to be peaceful the husband should be deaf
and the wife blind.”

“Para siempre mientes
De faser buenas obras á las pequennas gentes :
A los grandes servicios, ca quando tu non sientes
Se muda la privanza de los annos resientes.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 656.

“Take care, my friend, you always show
Kindness to little folk and low
Who great men serve, for, ere you know,
Favour doth change, their power may grow.”

“Para subir, comunmente
De escalon sirve el delito,
Y para caer le basta
Ser justo al que está subido.”

COMELLA. *La Jacoba, Act II.*—(*Milord Tolmin.*)

“To rise it often doth suffice
Of crimes to make a stair.
We fall if to the men who're up
We justice do not spare.”

“(Que) para todo hay lugar.”

TRILLO Y FIQUEROA. *Sátira, VIII.*

“There is a place for everything.”

“Para todo hay remedio, sino para la muerte.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Rinconete y Cortadillo*, p. 136.

“There is a remedy for everything but death.”

“Para vivir dejar vivir.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 192.

“Live and let live.”

“Para vivir mucho es arbitrio, valer poco: la vasija quebrantada es la que nunca se acaba de romper, que enfada con su durar.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 190.

“To live long is a sign of being worth little. The damaged pitcher is never completely smashed, and becomes tiresome by its duration.”

“(Ca) para vivir seguro,
Mejor es paz en el yermo,
Que honor dentro de los muros.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Históricos*, 720.

“To live secure
Better is peace on the heath
Than honour within the walls.”

“Partimos cuando nacemos,
Andamos cuando vivimos,
Y llegamos
Al tiempo que fenece mos;
Así cuando morimos
Descansamos.”

MANRIQUE. *Coplas, V.*

“ When we’re born our road we take ;
 Whilst we live we onward plod.
 Our journey ends,
 When we do our finish make :
 And our souls we give to God.
 Then rest He sends.”

“ Paz
 Que es de todas las humanas
 La mayor felicidad.”
 VIOLANTE DO CEO. *Romancero y Cancionero Sa-
 grados*, 607.

“ Peace, of all human things the greatest felicity.”

“ Pechos leales
 Pueden cometer un yerro,
 Que del cieno el hombre nace,
 Mas su mismo error á veces
 Suele hasta el cielo elevarles.”

GALVEZ AMANDI. *Para Heridas las de Honor, Act
 III., Sc. 2.*—(Rodrigo.)

“ The noblest hearts may err,
 For man is born from mire :
 But error’s self sometimes
 Lifts them to heaven above.”

“ Peligros pasaron que no los sentimos,
 Y aun sin lo saber pasamos por ellos.”
 LUIS DE ESCOBAR. *Los Peligros de Mundo.*

“ Dangers past we did not feel,
 Some indeed we never knew.”

“ Pensar sacar aradores á pala y azadon.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act I.*—(Par-
 meno.)

“ He thought to dig out flesh maggots with a pick and spade.”

NOTE.—This is a variant of a very ancient Spanish proverb of oriental origin, indicating the folly of using inappropriate means to attain an end. “ Aradores,” are small burrowing worms or maggots which penetrate the skin and have to be extracted by an exceedingly fine steel instrument.

“Pension de la hermosura celebrada

Fué siempre la desdicha;

Que no se avienen bien belleza y dicha.”

CALDERON. *El Purgatorio de San Patricio, Jorn. II., Sc. 10.*—(Ludovico.)

“Beauty ever finds a home
With misfortune pale and sad.
Joy and beauty ne'er agree.”

“Peor es ocuparse en lo impertinente, que hacer nada.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 33.*

“Worse it is to be busy in foolish things than to do nothing.”

“Peor es un vicio en el alma, que mil vicios en el cuerpo.”

RAMON LULL. *Arbol de los Ejemplos de la Ciencia.*
—(Proverbios de las Flores.)

“One flaw in the soul is worse than a thousand flaws in the body.”

“Peor que diablo es mala vieja,

Su agujon mas danna que de abeja.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, 370.

“A bad old woman is a devilish thing,
And worse than that of wasp or bee her sting.”

“Pequeño mundo soy, y en este fundo

Que en ser señor de mi, lo soy del mundo.”

CALDERON. *La Gran Cenobia, Jorn. I., Sc. 1.*—
(Aureliano.)

“A little world am I, and hence maintain
I rule the world if o'er myself I reign.”

“(Que) perdido en las mugeres

El honor, es como el aspid,

Que ejecuta en si la ofensa,

Quando no halla en quien vengarse.”

FRANCISCO. *Firmeza, Amor y Venganza, Act I.*—
(Astrea.)

“A woman's honour when 'tis lost
Is like the venom'd asp, that turns
And vengeance wreaks upon itself,
If other prey it doth not find.”

“(Pero) pésame que corra
 Esta opinion, aunque falsa ;
 Que este decir mal es salsa
 Que á muchos de pan ahorra.”

MIGUEL SANCHEZ. *La Guarda Cuidadosa, Act III.*
 —(Leucato.)

“ Sad it is, but must be said,
 People think, though false, I ween,
 Scandal is a relish keen
 Used by most to save their bread.”

“ Piedra movediza nunca moho la cobija.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act XV.*—
 (Elicia.)

“ A moving stone is never covered with moss.”

“ Piensa segar en Enero,
 Y pescar tras las paredes,
 Y sacar aire con redes
 Y coger agua en harnero.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Calamita, Jorn. II.,*
 Sc. 4.—(Fileo.)

“ In winter he would reap,
 Indoors would catch his fish ;
 Bind air in nets he'd wish,
 In sieves would water keep.”

“ Pintó un gallo un mal pintor
 Y entró un vivo de repente,
 En todo tan diferente,
 Cuanto ignorante su autor.
 Su falta de habilidad
 Satisfizo con matallo ;
 De suerte que murió el gallo
 Por sustentar la verdad.”

FRANCISCO PACHECO. *Epigrama.*

“ A chanticleer a painter once
 Drew with a most unskilful hand ;
 A living cock did near him stand,
 And proved the man a very dunce.
 The artist, anxious to sustain
 And vindicate his wounded skill,
 Straightway poor chanticleer did kill,
 Who thus did die truth to maintain.”

“ Poca centella incita mucho fuego
 Poco viento movió mucha tormenta,
 Poca nube al principio arroja luego
 Mucho diluvio, poca luz alienta
 Mucho rayo despues, poco amor ciego
 Descubre mucho engaño ; y asi intenta,
 Siendo centella, viento, nube, ensayo,
 Ser tormenta, diluvio, incendio y rayo.”

CALDERON. *El Medico de su Honra, Jorn. I., Sc. 14.*
 —(Doña Leonor.)

“ A tiny spark much fire will spread,
 A little wind great tempest raise,
 A cloud but small in time will shed
 A deluge, and resplendent rays
 Are from a tiny focus spread.
 Love small and blind much craft betrays,
 And though but spark, and wind, and cloud,
 Would be flood, fire, and tempest loud.”

“ Pocas ó ninguna vez se cumple con la ambicion, que sea
 con daño de tercero.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Coloquio de los
 Perros*, p. 231.

“ Rarely or never is an ambition fulfilled which involves injury to
 another.”

“ Pocas usan de virtud
 Si el amor no las calienta,
 Porque andan en una renta
 Desamor é ingratitud.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores. El Sermon de Amor.*
 —(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 153.)

“ Virtue bright is rarely viewed
 But in hearts that love enshrine.
 In one tribute do combine
 Coldness and ingratitude.”

“ Pocas veces acompaña la dicha á los que salen.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 58.

“ Happiness rarely accompanies those who make their exit.”

“ Pocas veces falta el ingenio á la maldad.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. IV.,
 Cap. XII.*

“ Wickedness is rarely at a loss for cleverness.”

296 POCAS VECES Ó NUNCA—POCO VALE EL SABER.

“ Pocas veces ó nunca viene el bien puro y sencillo, sin ser acompañado ó seguido de algun mal que le turbe ó sobresalte.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 41.*

“ Rarely or never doth pure, simple pleasure come without being accompanied or followed by some evil to trouble or disturb it.”

“ Pocas veces quien recibe lo que no merece, agradece lo que recibe.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con Seso, XXXIX.*

“ He who receives what he does not deserve is rarely grateful for what he receives.”

“ (Mas) poco cura el cielo
Que viva el triste desamado amando.”

HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Cancion.—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 87.)*

“ . . . For little heaven cares
If the sad unloved one loving lives.”

“ (Que) poco duele el hado á quien lo espera.”

FERNANDO DE HERRERA. *Elegia, X., Lib. I.*

“ He little grieves his fate who expects it.”

“ (Que) poco en honor aumenta
El hombre que se contenta
Con hacer lo que otros hombres.”

GASPAR DE AVILA. *El Valeroso Español, Jorn. II.
—(Cortés.)*

“ But little honour doth he gain
Who humbly doth content remain
Only to do as other men.”

“ Poco vale el saber
Al que Dios non tiene
Themor, nin presta aver,
Que a pobres non mantiene.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 88.*

“ Little doth his wisdom serve
Who of God walks not in dread.
And no honour doth deserve
Wealth that buys the poor no bread.”

“Poco vale lo que poco cuesta.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 18.

“Of little worth
Is that which little costs.”

“Poco y bueno es lo que place.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Imenea, Jorn. II.*, Sc.

1.—(Imeneo.)

“Little and good is what pleases.”

“Pólvora el hombre y la muger centella.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Dama Melindrosa, Act I.*, Sc.

20.—(Celia.)

“Man is the powder, woman is the spark.”

“Poner mano en mujeres

No es de caballeria.”

LORENZO DE SEPULVEDA. *El Romancero, Romances Históricos*, 883.

“To lay a hand upon a woman
Shames a noble cavalier.”

“(Que) por amo deshonesto

A veces paga el criado.”

LUIS DE MIRANDA. *Comedia Prodigia, Act IV.*—
(Felisero.)

“For a dissolute master
The servant often pays.”

“Por el hilo se saca el ovillo, por la muestra se conoce el
pañó y por la uña el león.”

GALDOS. *Doña Perfecta, Cap. XXI.*, p. 192.—(Tío
Licurgo.)

“By the thread you shall know the reel, by the sample the cloth,
and by his claw the lion.”

“Por enxiemplo del rey el reyno es governado.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 623.

“By the king's example the realm is ruled.”

“Por falso dicho de home mintroso,

Non pierdas buen amigo et provechoso.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, XXII.

“By slander false of lying knave
Lose not your faithful friend and brave.”

“Por feas que seamos las mujeres, me parece á mi que siempre nos gusta el oír que nos llaman hermosas.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 28.*

“However ill-favoured we women may be, it seems to me that we are always pleased to hear ourselves called fair.”

“(Pues sabed que) porfiando
Se vence un muro, y un monte
Suele venir desplomado,
Se labra un diamante, y todo
Se le rinde al tiempo cano.”

NICOLAS DE MORATIN. *La Petimetra, Act III., Sc. 6.*—(Don Damian.)

“For know ye that persistence will
A wall o'ercome, a mountain level lay.
It will a diamond form, and all
Will bend the knee to hoary time.”

“(Que) por injustas leyes
No se dicen verdades á los reyes.”

CALDERON. *La Cisma de Inglaterra, Jorn. II.*—
(Bolso.)

“Thanks to unjust laws in sooth
Kings are never told the truth.”

“Por la boca de un sierpe de piedra, sale un caño de agua.”

QUEVEDO. *El Alguazil Alguacilado.*

“From the mouth of a stone serpent there gushes a jet of water.”

“(Que) por la cosa que muchos andamos,
Quando deseo comun mas se esfuerza,
Mas nuestra fuerza nos daña, y nos fuerza
Y lo que queremos ménos acabamos.”

JUAN DE MENA. *El Laberinto, XXIX.*

“For when we all with might and main
Fiercely a common end do seek,
Our eagerness doth make us weak,
And our object less we gain.”

“Por lisongearte, quien,
Te dise de otros mal,
A otros él tan bien
Dirá de ti atal.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 496.*

“ He who to flatter you
 Will other men defame,
 When he has hearers new
 Will serve you just the same.”

“(Que) por los papelistas de mal modo,
 Culpan, do no lo ven, un reino todo.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. III.*
Historia de Cartagena, Canto II., Sc. 55.

“ For scribblers, ignorant and blind,
 Will a whole nation guilty find.”

“(Pues que) por mal que despache
 Uno, mal y presto es
 Aun mejor que bien y tarde.”

CALDERON. *Las Armas de la Hermosura, Jorn. III.*
 —(Pasquin.)

“ However ill a thing be done,
 Better be faulty with despatch
 Than perfect and too late.”

“ Por mas imposible tengo
 El guardar una muger.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Mayor Imposible, Act I., Sc. 2.*
 —(La Reina.)

“ Impossible I think it is
 A woman safe to keep.”

“ Por mas que sea justo lo que pides,
 No lo pidas con muestras de arrogancia.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo, XXVI.*
 —(However just your suit may be,
 Prefer it not with arrogance.”

“ Por mucho madrugar no amanece mas ala.”

FRANCESILLO DE ZUÑIGA. *Cronica, Cap. II.*
 —(However early you get up you cannot hasten dawn.”

“ Por mucho que el sabio prudente y discreto
 Encubra por cabio sus hechos y cela,
 Mas son las cosas que fama revela
 Que no las que sabe callar el secreto.”

JUAN DE MENA. *El Laberinto, CCXL.*

“ Well though the wise man secrets hold,
 And from the world his acts conceal,
 More are the things that words reveal
 Than those that darkness doth enfold.”

“ Por nascer en espino
 La rosa, yo no siento
 Que pierde, nin el buen vino
 Por salir del sarmiento.”

DON SEM TOS. *Proverbios Morales*, 47.

“ Because it grows on thorny tree
 The rose is not less fine,
 And good wine is no worse to me
 Though pressed from rugged vine.”

“ Por necio tengo al que toda la vida se muere de miedo que
 se ha de morir ; y por malo al que vive tan sin miedo
 della como si no la hubiese. . . . Cuerdo es solo el que
 vive cada dia como quien cada dia y cada hora puede
 morir.”

QUEVEDO. *El Mundo por de Dentro*.

“ I hold him to be a fool who throughout his life is dying with fear
 that he must die ; and to be a bad man he who lives so
 careless of it as if death did not exist. . . . The only wise
 man is he who lives through each day as if at any hour he
 may die.”

“ Por poco mal desir se pierde grand amor,
 De pequenna pellea nasce muy grand rencor,
 Por mala dicha pierde vasallo su sennor,
 La buena fabla siempre fas de bueno mejor.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 414.

“ A tiny evil word a mighty love may kill.
 Quite a trifling quarrel with rancour doth us fill.
 Vassal's evil whisper his master brings to ill ;
 Good words, always wisest, do make good better still.”

“ Porque la meatad quanto
 Es el oyr fablemos,
 Una lengua, por tanto
 Dos orejas tenemos.”

DON SEM TOS. *Proverbios Morales*, 552.

“ That man should say in speech
 Just half of what he hears,
 One tongue sufficeth each
 To match a pair of ears.”

“¿ Por qué volveis á la memoria mia,
Tristes recuerdos del placer perdido,
A aumentar la ansiedad y la agonía
De este desierto corazon herido ? ”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto II.*—(*Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 269.*)

“ Ah, why to memory thus return
Remembrance sad of joys no more
The worse with agony to burn
This desert heart now wounded sore ? ”

“ (Que) porque yerre un ingenio
Tal vez, no se ha de pagar
Los estudios con desprecio.”

CALDERON. *Dar lo Todo y no dar Nada, Act I., Sc. 7.—(Alejandro.)*

“ Because a genius chance to err,
It is not just that we should look
With scorn on study deep.”

“ (Pues) por seguir particulares modos
Y no se conformar se pierden todos.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. III. Elegia á Benalcazar, Canto II., St. 1.*

“ In taking separate courses and failing to agree
Disaster overtakes them and all must ruined be.”

“ Preceptos pido, hermana, no consejo ;
Una mujer no tiene
Valor para el consejo.”

CALDERON. *El Purgatorio de San Patricio, Jorn. III., Sc. 9.—(Lesbia.)*

“ Precepta, good sister, not advice
Is what I ask ; for woman's counsel
Is of little worth.”

“ Pregonar es cosa inica
Con la lengua castidad,
Si todo el cuerpo publica,
Y con gestos significa
Torpedad.”

LOZANO MONTESINO. *Cancionero, “ Doctrina de Algunas Mujeres.”*

“ For vile it is with voice to cry
 And spotless purity proclaim,
 If beck, and nod, and glance of eye,
 And all the body signify
 As loud its shame.”

“ Prerogativa es del valor, en la guerra particularmente, que no le aborrezcan los mismos que le envidian. Pueden sentir su fortuna los perdidos, pero nunca desagradan al vencido las hazañas del vencedor.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. IV., Cap. X.*

“ It is the prerogative of valour, and particularly in war, that those who envy it do not hate it. Those who lose may grieve at their ill fortune, but the vanquished are never displeased at the prowess of the victor.”

“ Presto habré de morir, que es lo mas cierto
 Que al mal de quien la causa no se sabe,
 Milagro es acertar la medicina.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 23.*

“ 'Tis very sure I soon must die :
 For him who knows not whence his ill
 A miracle alone can cure.”

“ (Que) proprio albergue es mucho, siendo poco,
 Y mucho albergue, es poco, siendo ageno.”

CALDERON. *La Viña del Señor.—(Sinagoga.)*

“ For great is our own abode, though small it be,
 And the great abode is small when 'tis another's.”

“ Pueblo idiota es seguridad del tirano.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos y la Fortuna con Seso, XXXV.*

“ An idiotic people means security for the tyrant.”

“ Puede tanto el desamor
 En el pecho de una dama,
 Que por solo que la ama,
 A veces al amador aborrece.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores, El Sermon de Amor,*
 —(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 150.)

“Dislike has power so great
A woman’s heart to move,
That only for his love
A man it makes her hate.”

“Pues enseño á matar, bien puedo pretender que me llamen
Galen; que si mis heridas anduvieran en mula, pasaran
por malos medicos.”

QUEVEDO. *El Sueño de las Calaveras.*

“Since I teach how to kill I may well claim to be called Galen;
and if my wounds were to ride on mule back they would
pass for bad doctors.”

NOTE.—The words are put into the mouth of the boastful
fencing master who arrives in the realm of the dead. The wounds
he refers to are those he inflicted upon his opponents, which were
as deadly as bad doctors. Only medical men, clergymen and certain
other professional persons were privileged to ride upon mules in
Spain in Quevedo’s day.

“(Que) pues llega el desengaño
Cerca está la libertad.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *El Mercader Amante, Jorn.*
II.—(Belisario.)

“When disillusion comes
Liberty is near.”

“(Y) pues nada el alijo la mejora,
Aquella solamente es hermosura
Que amanece hermosura á cualquiera hora.”

CALDERON. *Antes que todo es mi Dama, Act I., Sc.*
3.—(Don Felix.)

“As condiment can nought improve,
The only beauty worth the name
Is that that beauty wakes at any hour.”

“(Que) pues siempre atormentar
Es de envidia el oficio
Solo es castigo á este vicio
Darle mucho que envidiar.”

MIGUEL MORANO. *Epigramas, CXCV.*

“To torture without end
Is envy predestined.
Its punishment to find
Much cause for envy send.”

“Qual mas qual menos,
Todo la lana es pelos.”

GONGORA. *Lettrillas Burlescas*.—(Ed. Bruselas,
1659, p. 280.)

“For wool, forsooth, both large and small,
Is nothing but hairs after all.”

“Qualquier marido es cruz,
Y calvario qualquier suegro.”

JUAN DE CASTILLO. *Los Esclaros de su Esclava*,
Act I.—(Penacho.)

“Any husband is a cross,
A Calvary every father-in-law.”

“Quan poco vive quien vive
Sin lo que quiere delante.”

FRANCISCO SALGADO. *Nuestra Señora de la Luz*,
Jorn. III.—(Luis.)

“How little lives the man
Who lives away from what he loves.”

“Quando convienen rason é natura
En buena cabeça non fasen desecho.”

DIEGO DE VALENCIA. *Cancionero de Baena*, 528.

“When reason and nature together do agree
In a good head, they shall not worthless be.”

“(Porque) quando dá el pesar
Previene el alivio el ciel.”

ARCE DE LOS REYES. *El Hechizo de Sevilla*, Jorn.
I.—(Zelima.)

“When heaven sends the pain
It prepares the balsam too.”

“Quando Dios amanece para todos amanece.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 49.
“When God wakes He wakes for all.”

“Quando el mensajero tarda,
Es señal de burra parda.”

JUAN ALFONSO DE BAENA. *Cancionero de Baena*,
452.

“When the messenger doth tarry
A brown ass doth him carry.”

“Quando el valiente huye la supercheria está descubierta,
y es de varones prudentes guardarse para mejor
ocasion.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 28.

“When the brave man flies treachery is clear, and 'tis meet that
prudent men should save themselves for a better oppor-
tunity.”

NOTE.—Don Quixote had fled precipitately from the over-
whelming attack of the posse of armed townsmen gathered to fight
those of the neighbouring town. The anger of the company had
been aroused by the extremely inopportune display by Sancho of
his accomplishment of braying, and the attack upon the knight and
squire being unexpected, and not intentionally provoked, the
proverb quoted is cited as a justification of Don Quixote's some-
what ignominious flight.

“Quando en las obras del sabio
No encuentra defectos
Contra la persona cargos
Suele hacer el necio.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias, XXXIV.*

“When in the wise man's works
No faults he can discern,
His weapons straight the fool
Doth 'gainst the person turn.”

“Quando estuvieres en Roma,
Harás lo que hacen.”

CORDIDO Y MONTENEGRO. *La Noche Dia.—(El
Placer.)*

“When you are in Rome
Do as Romans do.”

“Quando la barba
Del otro mires pelar,
Echa la tuya en remojo.”

ANTONIO BAZO. *Paz de Artaxerxes con Grecia,
Jorn. II.—(Polidoro.)*

“When you are looking at another man's beard being shaved you
had better lather your own.”

“Quando la cabeza duele todos los miembros duelen.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 2.*

“When the head aches all the members ache.”

“Quando muere el buen pastor
Derrama todo el ganado.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena,*
110.

“When a good shepherd dies
His flock all goes astray.”

“Quando no puede uno vestirse la piel del Leon, vestase la de
la Vulpeja.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 220.*

“When one cannot wear a lion's skin
It is well to don the fox's.”

“Quando salen á hacer mal
Van muy sobre los estribos.”

GERONIMO CANCER. *Las Mocedades del Cid.—(El
Rey.)*

“When they go out on evil bent
They ride alert and well on guard.”

“Quando te sucediere juzgar algun pleito de algun tu
enemigo, aparta las mientes de tu injuria, y ponlas en
la verdad del caso.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 42.*

“When it befalls you to judge a suit in which your enemy is
concerned, turn your mind away from your wrongs, and
fix it upon the verities of the case.”

“Quando te dieren la vaquilla, corre con la soguilla.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 4.*

“When they give thee a heifer run with the halter.”

NOTE.—This proverb, slightly varied, is to be found in the
collection of Marquis of Santillana (Lopez de Mendoza) and other
early Spanish writers centuries before Cervantes.

“Quando viene el bien, metelo en tu casa.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 4.*

“When good fortune comes along, give it house-room.”

“(Que) quantas son las cabezas,
Tantas son los pareceres.”

GONGORA. *Letrillas Burlescas*.—(*Ed. Bruselas, 1659, p. 266.*)

“So many heads,
So many opinions.”

“Quanto á lo eternalmente
Dios fará lo que quisiere,
Mas aqui quien non comiere,
Morrá sin otro accidente.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena, 64.*

“What things eternity may show
To us, Almighty God doth know ;
But certain 'tis that here below
Who eats not to the grave must go.”

“Quanto mas aprendió
Tanto mas plaser tien ;
Nunca se arrepintió
Ombre de faser bien.”

DON SEM TOS. *Proverbios Morales, 608.*

“The more he knew
The more delight,
Remorse ne'er grew
From doing right.”

“¡ Que agravios hace el mérito á la dicha,
Que siempre la verdad y entendimento
Los tiene por delitos la fortuna ! ”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Cada Loco con su tema, Jorn. III.*—(*Doña Isabel.*)

“Merit's of happiness the bane,
For truth and intellect alway
Are by fortune held as crimes.”

“¡ Qué animoso ántes del vicio
Anda siempre el pecador !
Cometido, ¡ que cobarde ! ”

TIRSO DE MOLINA. *La Venganza de Tamar, Jorn. III., Sc. 5.*—(*Amon.*)

“How daring is the criminal,
Before the crime is done !
But afterwards, how cowardly is he.”

“¿ Que aprovecha ser monarca, si no hay en el arca ? ”
 JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 172.

“ What profits it a king to be
 With an empty treasury.”

“ ¡ Que bien
 Pareja del tiempo llaman
 A la fortuna, pues ambos
 Sobre una rueda y dos alas
 Para el bien ó para el mal
 Corren siempre y nunca paran ! ”

CALDERON. *Amar despues de la Muerte*, Jorn. I.,
 Sc. 2.—(Malec.)

“ How well 'tis said,
 That time and fortune match,
 For both on wingèd wheels
 Roll ever ceaseless on,
 And good and evil bring.”

“ Que Celia tome el marido
 Por sus padres escogido,
 Ya lo veo ;
 Pero que al mismo instante
 Ella no escoja el amante.”
 No lo creo.”

CADALSO. *Letrillas Satiricas*.

“ That Celia took her mate,
 As parents did dictate,
 I quite agree.
 But that same hour, 'tis true.
 She chose her lover too,
 I clearly see.”

“ ¡ Que ciegos ojos la beldad no encanta !
 ¿ Que duro corazon no vuelven blando
 Los ojos lastimeros que levanta
 Al cielo la mujer que està llorando ? ”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo*, Canto VI.—(Obras,
 Paris, 1889, p. 426.)

“ He's blind who's not by beauty thrilled.
 What heart so hard as not to feel,
 When woman's eyes, with sorrow filled,
 To heaven are raised in soft appeal ? ”

“Queda siempre frustrado el tiro prevenido.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 37.

“A shot foreseen frustrated is.”

“Que dé la viuda un gemido
Por la muerte del marido,
Ya lo veo;
Pero que ella no se ria,
Si otro se ofrece en el dia,
No lo creo.”

CADALSO. *Letrillas Satiricas.*

“That a widow softly sighs
When her darling husband dies,
I clearly see.
But that she should not smile
At another in a while,
I'll not agree.”

“. . . (Desgracias),
Que eran cobardes decia
Un sabio, por parecerle
Que nunca andaba una sola.”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño*, Jorn. II., Sc. 13.—
(*Rosaura*.)

“Misfortunes, said a sage,
Are always cowards, for
One never comes alone.”

“Que es hombre bajo, que es necio,
Es vil, es ruin, es infame,
El que solamente atento
A lo irracional del gusto
Y á lo bruto del deseo,
Viendo perdido el mas
Se contenta de lo menos.”

CALDERON. *No Siempre lo Peor es Ciento*, Jorn. I.
—(*Don Carlos*.)

“That man is low, and mean, and base,
An infamous and servile fool,
Who, ruled alone by appetites
And satisfying brute desire,
When all that's great is lost to him,
In full content enjoys the less.”

“*¿Qué haré para ser bueno ?
No desear lo ajeno,
Porque me será veneno
Muy peor que rejalar ;
Creer y obrar.*”

MORENO DE LA REA. *La Vida de Santo Diego.*

“*How shall I goodly be ?
From greed and envy flee ;
Worse poison 'tis to me
Than doth in arsenic lurk :
Believe and work.*”

“*¡ Que haya cátedras y escuelas
De saber hablar, y el arte
De callar nadie le enseña ! ”*

LEANDRO DE MORATIN. *La Mojigata, Act I., Sc. 2.*
—(Don Luis.)

“*Schools there are to teach
Men the art of speech,
By none is silence taught ! ”*

“*¡ Que haya en esta vida bobos
Que mueran, por dejar fama
A sus nietos y á sus choznos ! ”*

CALDERON. *La Puente de Mantible, Jorn. I., Sc. 6.*
—(Guardia.)

“*In this world there boobies be
Who die to leave enduring fame
To grandsons' distant kin.*”

“*Que haya hombres majaderos
Que digan que es el casarse
La necesidad del discreto.*”

HOZ Y MOTA. *El Castigo de la Miseria, Act II.—*
(Don Márcos.)

“*Some foolish men maintain
That marriage only is
The folly of the wise.*”

“ ¡Que haya tan ignorantes
Hombres ca el mundo que
A las mujeres infamen
Porque nos engañan ! Cuanto
Es peor que nos desengaños,
Si hay engaños que dan vida
Y desengaños que maten ? ”

CALDERON. *Para vencer á Amor, querer vencerle,*
Act I., Sc. 6.—(Don Cesar.)

“ Men in the world there be so dull
As women to abuse, because
They all do men deceive. But worse
It is when us they undceive,
For some deceptions give us life,
And disillusion kill.”

“ ¿ Qué ingenio profundo
No tiene punta de loco ? ”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Los Mal Casados de Valencia,*
Jorn. II.—(Valerian.)

“ Doth not genius at its best
Some touch of madness hold ? ”

“ Quejanse, mas sin causa,
Los necios ricos,
Porque á ellos les piden
Lo que es preciso.
Justo es que paguen,
Que los pobres no tienen
Que dar á nadie.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL. *Seguidillas.*

“ With little cause the foolish rich
Complain because sometimes they're ask'd
In charity to give to those
Who stand in direful need and want,
But just it is the rich should pay :
For poverty hath naught to give.”

“ Quejas que el amor inspira,
No rompen de amor los lazos.”

LOBO. *Romances, XIII.*

“ Griefs inspired by love alone
Never bonds of love do break.”

312 *QUE LA TRAICION—QUE PESO PUEDE HACER.*

“¡Que la traicion siempre aplace
Mas nunca aplace el traidor!”

ZARATE. *Quien habla mas obra menos, Act I.—*
(*El Rey.*)

“Treason always pleases some,
But traitors never please.”

“Que los maridos celosos
Son mas guardias que esposos
Ya lo veo;
Pero que esten las malvadas
Por mas guardias, mas guardadas,
No lo creo.”

CADALSO. *Letrillas Satiricas.*

“Husbands whom jealous fears afflict,
Not husbands are, but gaolers strict,
I clearly see.
But that the dames, in guile adept,
Are by their keepers better kept,
I'll not agree.”

“¿Que mal no es mortal
Si mortal el hombre es?”

CALDERON. *El Principe Constante, Jorn. III., Sc. 8.—(Don Fernando.)*

“Evil is not mortal,
Though mortal man may be.”

“Que no honra als fills que l'han honrat, no es patria.”

BALAGUER. *Coriolá.—(Coriolá.)*

“No mother country she
That honours not the sons that brought her honour.”

“¿Que peso puede hacer en la balanza
Que los reinos del mundo alza ó inclina,
De una flaca mujer la resistencia?”

QUINTANA. *Pelayo, Act II., Sc. 6.—(Hormesinda.)*

“What weight upon the mighty scales
Which balance nations up and down
Can feeble woman's efforts cast?”

“¿ Que poder ha en Roma el juez de Cartagena ?
¿ O que juzgará en Francia el alcalde de Requena ?
Non debe poner omen su vos en miese agena,
Fase injuria e danno, e meresce gran pena.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1120.

“ In Rome what power doth retain
A judge from Carthage ? Mayors from Spain
In France are nought. He merits pain
Who meddles with his neighbour's grain.”

“ Que se aparte de la Corte,
Quien quiere estar bien con Dios.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida
de Corte.*—(*Rivadeneyra*, Vol. xxxii., p. 227.)

“ Let him who well with God would stand
Away from court his presence keep.”

“ Que una moza admita un viejo
Por marido ó por cortejo,
Ya lo veo ;
Mas que el viejo en confusiones
No dé por cuernos doblones,
No lo creo.”

CADALSO. *Otras Letrillas Satiricas.*

“ That a maiden may be led
Aged swain for spouse to wed,
I clearly see.
But that he should not eftsoons,
Buy his horns with good dubloons,
I'll not agree.”

“ ¿ Que venganza quisiste
Aver del invidioso,
Mayor que estar él triste
Quanto tu estas gososo ? ”

DON SEM TOS. *Proverbios Morales*, 376.

“ What better vengeance can be had
On those who envy thee
Than that they should grow more sad
The happier thou may'st be ! ”

“ Qui a bien sennor sirve, siempre vive en delicio.”
Poema de Myo Cid, 851.

“ He who serves a master well ever lives a pleasant life.”

“Qui en un logar mora siempre lo so puede menguar.”

Poema de Myo Cid, 949.

“He who stays always in the same place may find his store decline.”

“Qui quisier á sabor de la tierra catar
Nunca fura fecho ninguno de prestar.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 233.

“Who yearns alone for things of earth,
Will never be a man of worth.”

“Qui reynos aienos cobdicia conquerir,
Mester es que bien sepa de espada ferir:
Non deve por dos tantos nin por mas foyr,
Mas yr cab adelante ó vencer ó morir.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 63.

“He who to conquer realms would try
Must wield his sword with skilful eye,
For two or more foes must not fly,
But onward press to win or die.”

“Quien á buen arbol se arrima, buena sombra le cobija.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 32.

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act VII.—(Par-meno.)

“Who stands under a good tree is sheltered by a good shadow.”

“Quien á dar se alarga
Consejo que no le piden,
Disgusta antes que persuada.”

BANCÉS CANDAMO. *El Esclaro en Grillos de Oro*,
Act I.—(Lidoro.)

“A man who's prompt to give
Unasked advice, annoys
Much more than he persuades.”

“(Que) quien afirma lo incierto
Es hombre de poco vaso,
Y el decir verdad acaso
Imita el mentir mas cierto.”

JUAN RUFO. *Carta á su Hijo*.

“He who untruth asseverates
A man of little art forsooth,
And sometimes when one tells the truth
A lie it closely imitates.”

“(Que) quien ama y persevera
Vence la piedra mas dura.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *El Amor como ha de ser, Act II.*—
(*Olimpia.*)

“He who loves and perseveres,
Wears away the hardest stone.”

“Quien a mal ome sirve, siempre será mendigo.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 1340.*

“Who serves a bad man will always be a beggar.”

“(Pero) quien amigo cobra
Si es sabio, pruebelo un año.”

LUIS DE MIRANDA. *Comedia Prodigia, Act III.*—
(*Felisero.*)

“Who gains a friend
Proves in a year if he be wise.”

“(Que) quien anda en la botica,
Ha de oler al diaquilon.”

DOÑA ANA CARO. *El Conde Partinuples, Act II.*—
(*Gaulin.*)

“He who frequents the apothecary's
Must needs smell of diachylon.”

“Quien a prisa dispone,
Muy despacio se arrepiente.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Aquilana, Jorn. IV.,*
Sc. 2.—(Esculapio.)

“Who acts with haste
Repents at leisure.”

“Quien á su amigo popa, á las manos muere,
El que á su enemigo non mata, si pudiere.
Su enemigo matará á el, si cuerdo fuere.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 1174.*

“Who injures friend by hands he dies.
Who kills not foe that helpless lies,
His foe shall kill, if he be wise.”

“Quien á si mesmo non endereza, non puede enderezar á
otro.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, Pt. II.*

“He who does keep straight himself cannot straighten others.”

“Quien bien está en el llano
No se quiere mover
Por quanto podría caer.”

GOMEZ PEREZ PATIÑO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 351.

“He who is well off on level ground has no wish to move for fear of falling.”

“Quien bien quiere á Beltran, bien quiere á su can.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Rinconete y Cortadillo*, p. 143.

“Who loves me loves my dog.”

“Quien bien se siede, non se lieve.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, IV.

“Who easy lies
Does not rise.”

“Quien bien tiene y mal escoge, por bien que se enoja, no se venga.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 31.

“Who holds what is good and chooses ill will never get quits,
however sorry he may be.”

“Quien vivir quiere en delicia
E del mundo ser monarca,
Desampare la codicia
Que todos males abarca.”

PERO FERRÚS. *Cancionero de Baena*, 304.

“Let him who'd live in pure delight,
Whilst like a king he reigns,
Cast covetousness from him quite ;
For that all ill contains.”

“Quien canta enamorado
O burla de su cuidado,
O no sabe que es amor.”

DIEGO DE LA DUEÑA. *La mas constante mujer*,
Act I.—(Isabel Borromeo.)

“Who sings his love, must either jest
At all his pain, or stand confessed
To know not what is love.”

“Quien cobra el honor perdido
Bien para la fama queda;
Pero mejor queda el que
La guarda antes que se pierda.”

SEBASTIAN DE VILLAVICIOSA. *La Sortija de Flor-
encia, Jorn. I.*—(Carlos.)

“He who lost honour doth regain
May on the roll of fame remain.
But he whose name doth better show
Hath never let his honour go.”

“Quien compra lo que no ha menester, vende lo que ha
menester.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. III.,
Cap. 3.*

“He who buys what he needs not, sells what he needs.”

“Quien con dos liebres quisier porfiar,
La una por la otra le conviene errar,
E al cabo de ambas aver perdición.”

FERRANT SANCHEZ TALAVERA. *Cancionero de Baena,
540.*

“He who would hunt at once two hares
One by the other deftly snares,
And so he has them both.”

“Quien con esperanza vive
Poco le debe su dama,
Pero quien con celos ama,
En bronce su amor escribe.”

CALDERON. *La Banda y la Flor, Jorn. I., Sc. 10.*—
(Clori.)

“He who in hope his life will pass
Is lightly held unto his dame.
But love that burns with jealous flame
Is written firm in words of brass.”

“Quien cree á varon
Sus lagrimas siembra con mucha tristesza.”

FERRANT SANCHEZ TALAVERA. *Cancionero de Baena,
538.*

“She who to man will give belief
Sows thick her tears with bitter grief.”

“(Que) quien da luz á las gentes,
Es quien da á las gentes ciencia.”

CALDERON. *La Estructura de Prometeo, Act I., Sc. 11.*
—(Prometeo.)

“He who holds the torch to the people
Is the man who gives them knowledge.”

“(Mas) quien de la esperanza el verdor pierde,
Aunque pase la noche, y vuelva el dia,
Triste amanece, si anocchece triste.”

MIGUEL DE BARRIOS. *Pedir Favor al Contrario,*
Act I.—(Don Marcos.)

“They whose hopes have lost their freshness,
Though night shall pass and day be high,
Sadly greet the morning, if sadly down they lie.”

“Quien del amigo pensó
Que era un espejo su pecho,
Pensó bien: pues vos decis
Defectos tan claramente
Que nunca el tiempo desmiente.”

CALDERON. *Luis Perez el Gallego, Jorn. II., Sc. 6.*
—(Luis.)

“He who thought that in his breast
Of his friend a mirror stood,
Erred not, for you tell his faults
So precisely and so free,
They can ne'er mistaken be.”

“Quien de la pro quiere mucha,
Ha de perder el brio;
Quien quiere tomar trucha,
Aventurese al rio.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 154.*

“He who would much profit make
His pride aside must set,
He who speckled trout would take
Must risk his getting wet.”

NOTE.—There is an old Spanish proverb quoted in Núñez to a similar effect:—

“No se toman truchas a bragas enjutas.”

“You cannot catch trout with dry breeches.”

“(Que) quien de locura enferma,
Tarde ó nunca sana.”

BENAVIDES. *Loca Cuerda y Enamorada, Jorn. III,*
—(Parola.)

“ He whose wits are faulty
Is late or never cured.”

“ Quien de linda se enamora,
Atender deve perdon,
En cassio que sea mora.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena,*
31.

“ Who in love with beauty falls,
Though a Moor the lady be,
He shall have his pardon free.”

“(Que) quien de necios se sirve,
De sufrirlos se sujetta.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *Las Muñecas de Marcela, Act*
I.—(Carlos.)

“ He who makes use of fools
Is obliged to put up with them.”

“ Quien desprecia el estilo
Y diga que á las cosas sólo atiende,
Advierta que si el hilo
Mas que el noble metal caro se vende,
Tambien da la elegancia
Su principal valor á la substancia.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias, LI.*

“ They who to scorn the style affect
And to the matter only hold,
Should be advised to recollect
That thread oft dearer is than gold.
More than the substance, 'tis the skill and care
That to the fabric gives its value rare.”

“ Quien destaja no baraja.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 43.*

“ He who cuts does not shuffle.”

“¿Quién dice, que muriendo la esperanza
 Nace de sus cenizas el olvido?
 Quién dice, que se igualan la mudanza
 Y posesión, ni quiere, ni ha querido.”

CALDERON. *La Cisma de Inglaterra, Jorn. I.*—
 (Carlos.)

“Who says forgetfulness e'er came
 From ash of hope that's passed away :
 That change and holding are the same,
 He never loved and never may.”

“(Mas) quien disimula mucho
 No sabe disimular.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *El Amor Constante, Jorn. I.*
 —(Nisida.)

“He who dissembles much
 Knows not how to dissemble.”

“Quien en la mujer y el deudo
 Puso esperanza ¿qué espera ?”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Las Flores de Don Juan, Act II.*
 Sc. 15.—(Octavio.)

“He who places his hopes in a woman and in his own kinsman,
 what does he expect ?”

“(Otros) quien enfama de mal á un christiano,
 Matador le dirán, e non es nombre vano,
 Ca mata e soterra vivo á su hermano ;
 Por ventura le valdria morir mas por su mano.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio*, 40.

“He whom his neighbour doth defame,
 Murderer is his proper name.
 For quick he buries him in shame,
 To kill him dead would be less blame.”

“¿Quien está en paz con el fuego
 De su carne pedigüeña ?”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Amores. El Sermon de Amor.*—(*Rivadeneira, Vol. xxxii.*, p. 155.)

“Who is at peace
 With the fire of fleshly claims ?”

“Quien enl arenal siembra non trilla pequajares.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 160.

“He who sows on the sands does not reap fish.”

“Quien fase la canasta, fará el canastillo.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1317.

“He who made the pannier will make the ladies’ basket.”

“Quien habla

Mal de otro en ausencia, bueno

Para amigo ni enemigo es.”

CALDERON. *Hado y Divisa de Leonido y Marfisa*,
Jorn. III.—(Leonido.)

“Who of the absent speaketh ill,
Is neither good for friend nor foe.”

“Quien habla

Mucho, en algo ha de acertar,

Dice el refran.”

CALDERON. *Basta Callar*, Act I., Sc. 2.—(Capricho.)

“He who says much must be right sometimes, says the proverb.”

“Quien hace confianza del amigo

Con violentas armas granjeado,

El se busca la pena y castigo,

Pues fia de enemigo solapado.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias*, Pt. II.,
Eleg. IV., Canto V., St. 1.

“He who a friend doth gain by force
And trust in him doth show,
Is of his own distress the source ;
He trusts a hidden foe.”

“Quien hace un cesto hará ciento.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Quién engaña más á quién*, Act I., Sc. 4.—(Tristan.)

“He who makes one basket will make a hundred.”

“(Que) quien hizo una traicion,

No hay que dudar hará ciento.”

DIEGO DE SOLIS. *La Firme Lealtad*, Jorn. III.—
(El Almirante.)

“He who has once betrayed
Will do it a hundred times.”

“(Que) quien ignora principios,
Siempre los fines erró.”

AÑORBE Y CORREJEL. *Como luce la Lealtad, Jorn.*
III.—(*El Embajador.*)

“ He who is ignorant of beginnings
Is mistaken in the ends.”

“ Quien la miel trata, siempre se le apega della.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act IX.*—(*Celestina.*)

“ He who deals with honey will always have some sticking to him.”

“ Quien
La vara tiene en su mano
De la justicia, es razon
Que use de oliva y acero
Con natural y extranjero.”

ZAMORA. *No hay plazo que no se cumpla, Act III.*
—(*El Rey.*)

“ He who within his hand
The staff of justice bears,
The olive branch and steel
Should use to all alike.”

“ Quien llamó hermanas las letras y las armas poco sabia de
sus abolorios, pues no hay más diferentes linajes que
hacer y decir.”

QUEVEDO. *La Hora de Todos, y la Fortuna con
Seso, XXXV.*

“ He who called arms and letters sisters knew little of their family,
for no lineages are so far apart as saying and doing.”

“ Quien lo promete todo promete nada, y el prometer es desliz
para necios.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 191.

“ He who promises everything promises nothing, and promising is
the pitfall for fools.”

“ Quien mal fado ha en la cuna,
Non le viene coçobra.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena*,
59.

“ He who has bad luck in his cradle is never perturbed.”

“ Quien mal vive mal acaba.”

BUSTAMENTE. *No Siempre el Destino vence*, Jorn.
III.—(Crotilda.)

“ Who lives ill ends ill.”

“ ¿ Quien mas acuchillado ni acuchillador que D. Belianis ? ”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 1.

“ Who more slashed or a better slasher than Don Belainis ? ”

“ ¿ Quien mas discreto que Palmerin de Inglaterra ? ”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 1.

“ Who more discreet than Palmerin of England ? ”

“ ¿ Quien mas gallardo y mas cortés que Rugero ? ”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 1.

“ Who more gallant and courteous than Roger ? ”

“ ¿ Quien mas prudente que el Rey Sobrino ? ”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 1.

“ Who more prudent than King Sobrino ? ”

NOTE.—These four sentences, and several similar ones, set forth the praise by Don Quixote of the knight-errants of romance over the degenerate gentlemen of his own day.

“ Quien mas puede mas faze, non de bien, mas de mal :

Quien mas a aver mas quiere, e morre por ganal.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 2155.

“ Who is most able does most, not of good, but ill :

Who has most wants most, and himself for it will kill.”

“ Quien matar quier su can,

Achaque le levanta, por que nol den del pan.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 83.

“ He who wants to kill his hound

Will soon find for complaint a ground.”

“ ¿ Quién mejorará mi suerte ? ”

La Muerte.

¿ Y el bien de amor quién le alcanza ? ”

Mudanza.

¿ Y sus males, quién los cura ? ”

Locura.

De ese modo no es cordura

Querer curar, la pasion,

Quando los remedios son

Muerte, mudanza y locura.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 27.

“ Who can my sad fate amend ?
Death the end.
Who can love’s enjoyment own ?
Change alone.
Who its sufferings can allay ?
Madness may.
Thus it wisdom cannot be,
If we passion seek to cure,
Since the only physic sure
Is death, and change, and lunacy.”

“Quien menos habla, obra mas.”

CALDERON. *La Hija del Aire, Segunda Parte, Act I.,*
Sc. 3.—(Lidoro.)

"He who speaks least acts most."

“ Quien menos procura alcanza mas bien.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act VI.*—(Célestine.)

“ He who strives least attains best.”

“Quien nasce con malas fadas,
Tarde las puede perder.”

GOMEZ PEREZ PATIÑO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 356.

“He who is born under evil fates
Cannot easily get rid of them.”

“Quien necio es en su villa, necio es en Castilla.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares.* *Coloquio de los Perros*, p. 236.

“ He who is a fool at home is a fool abroad.”

“Quien no ama con todos sus cinco sentidos una mujer hermosa, no estima á la naturaleza su mayor cuidado y su mayor obra.”

QUEVEDO. *El Mundo por de Dentro.*

“He who loves not a beautiful woman with all his five senses
esteeems not nature in its greatest care and its highest
achievement.”

“(Pues) quien no ama los defectos
No puede decir, que ama.”

CALDERON. *No Siempre lo Peor es Ciento, Jorn. II.*
—(Don Carlos.)

**“Who loveth not the loved one’s faults,
He cannot say he truly loves.”**

“Quien no come, no pelea.”

BELMONTE BERMUDÉZ. *El Diablo Predicador*, Jorn. I.—(Fray Antolin.)

“He who does not eat does not fight.”

“Quien no corre la baraja,

¡Que mal entiende la flor !”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *El Narciso en su Opinion*, Jorn. II.—(Tadeo.)

“Who treads not the wild
Little knows he of the flower.”

“Quien no da pan á la boca

Mal dará fuerza á la espada.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid*, 2da Parte, Act I.—(Bellido.)

“Who puts no bread into the mouth
But little force gives to the sword.”

“Quien no hace mas que otro

Mas no vale, dice un proverbio.”

CALDERON. *La Hija del Aire*, Primera Parte, Act II., Sc. 4.—(Chato.)

“Who does no more than others do
Is worth no more, the proverb says.”

“(Que) quien no halla amor

Nada puede hallar.”

PEDRO DE QUIROS. *Redondillas*.

“He who finds not love finds nothing.”

“(Que) quien no respecta á muertos

No fué bien leal á vivos.”

TÁRREGA. *La Sangre Leal de los Montañeses de Navarra*, Jorn. II.—(Don Fruela.)

“Who the dead doth not respect
Was not to the living true.”

“Quien no sosiega en la virtud, y la sigue por el interes y mercedes que se siguen, más es mercader que virtuoso, pues la hace á precio de perecedores bienes.”

QUEVEDO. *Las Zahurdas de Platon*.

“He who does not rest upon virtue, but follows it for interest and the advantages which may accrue from it, is rather a trafficker than a virtuous man, for he barter his virtue for perishable goods.”

“Quien no tiene miel en la orza, téngala en la boca,
Mercador que esto fase, bien vende et bien troca.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 488.

“If no honey's in the jar, you it on the lips should bear.
Thus the merchant well shall thrive, and with profit sell his ware.”

“Quien non ha amigos sinon por lo que les da, poco le duran.”
DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, Pt. II.

“He who only has friends for what he can give them does not
keep them long.”

“Quien non toma el bien que viene,
Sufra el contrario que tiene.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena*,
6.

“He who takes not the good that fortune gives
Must eke put up with evil while he lives.”

“Quien obra sin albedrio
No es culpado aunque no acierte ;
Los meritos y las culpas
De la voluntad dependen.”

DIEGO CALLEJA. *Hazer Fineza al Desayre*, Act
III.—(Danteo.)

“He who doth act without free will
Cannot be blamed if he doth fail ;
For blame and merit both depend
Upon the exercise of will.”

“Quien oye aduladores,
Nunca espere otro premio.”

SAMANIEGO. *Fábulas*, Lib. V., 9.

“Let him who hearkens to flatterers
Never expect any other reward.”

“Quien paz tiene y busca guerras,
Que bien pierda y que mal haya.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Molino*, Act I., Sc. 6.—(El
Conde.)

“Let him who is at peace and seeks for strife
Lose what he hath and live unhappy life.”

“(Porque) quien pide el honor
Ciento que no tiene honra.”

ANTONIO DE CARDONA. *El mas heroico silencio,*
Jorn. II.—(Roselo.)

“ For whoso seeketh honours,
Is sure devoid of honour.”

“ Quien por Dios empobrece
En este mundo que vive,
E despues leal sirve
Enriquece.”

FERNANDEZ DE JERENA. *Cancionero de Baena*, 561.

“ He who here below
For God becometh poor,
And serves with loyal faith,
Doth really richer grow.”

“ ¿Quien puede coger rosa
Sin tocar sus espinas ?
La miel es muy sabrosa
Mas tiene agras besinas.”

DON SEM TOS. *Proverbios Morales*, 110.

“ Who can roses pull
Without of thorns the smart ?
Honey of sweetness full
Yet hath reactions tart.”

“ Quien quiere lo que no es suyo et quiere otro parescer,
Con algo de lo ageno ahora resplandescer,
Lo suyo e lo ageno todo se vá a perder,
Quien se tiene por lo que non es, loco es vá a perder.”

JUAN RULZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 280.

“ Who covets goods of other men, and so would fain appear
In borrowed plumes, and swaggering in other people's gear :
His own and all his borrowed wealth shall shortly disappear,
Who will not be himself a fool, and it shall cost him dear.”

“ Quien se deja hoy querer, querra mañana.”

CALDERON. *Árgenis y Poliarco*, Jorn. III., Sc. 4.—
(*Poliarco.*)

“ He who allows himself to be loved to-day will love to-morrow.”

“(Dicen que) quien se muda Dios le ayuda.”

CAIRASCO DE FIGUEROA. *Definiciones.—(Mudanza.)*

“ They say that God aids him who changes.”

“Quien se sabe salvar, sabe.”

PAULINO DE LA ESTRELLA. *Flores del Desierto.*

“He who knows how to save himself, knows.”

“Quien se supiere vencer,
Con un no saber sabiendo,
Irá siempre transcendiendo.”

SAN JUAN DE LA CRUZ. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 876.

“He who can himself restrain
With ‘I know not’ if he know,
He shall ever greater grow.”

“Quien ser dichoso pretende,
No solicite la dicha,
Porque el que la busca, siempre
Encuentra con la desdicha.”

SANTIAGO DE PITA. *El Principe Jardinero, Act II.*
—(Fadrique.)

“Let him who happy life would lead
Of happiness not go in quest,
For he who seeks it, so they say,
Shall meet misfortune by the way.”

“(Que) quien sirve á buen señor
Buen galardon espera.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos*, 854.

“He who serves a worthy lord,
Hopes a guerdon good to gain.”

“Quien sirve por merecer
No merece por servir.”

CALDERON. *El Escondido y la Tapada, Jorn. I., Sc. 5.—(Don César.)*

“He who serves to merit,
Merits not for serving.”

“Quien solo al riesgo obedece
Poco debe a su pasion.”

CALDERON. *Celos aun del aire matan, Act I., Sc. 14.—(Pócris.)*

“He who is ruled by the risk
Owes little to his passion.”

“ Quien tal hace, que tal pague.”

SALUSTIO DEL Pozo. *La Próspera Fortuna, Act I.*
—(Celinda.)

“ Who calls the tune, must pay the piper.”
“ As one acts so one pays.”

“ Quien te alaba mas de quanto en ti hobiere,
Sábete dél guardar, ca engañar te quiere.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, V.*

“ He who doth praise thee more than meet
Beware of him, he would thee cheat.”

“ Quien te conseja encobrir de tus amigos,
Engañarte quiere assaz, et sin testigos.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, XXXI.*

“ Who from your friends would have you hide away,
Without a witness seeks you to betray.”

“ Quien te da el hueso, no te querria ver muerta.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 50.*

“ He who gives you the bone doth not wish you dead.”

“ Quien teme la muerte no goza la vida.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. I., Lib. III., Cap. 8.*

“ He who fears death enjoys not life.”

“ Quien tiene lo quel cumple, con ello sea pagado,
Quien puede ser suyo, non sea enagenado,
El que non toviere premia, non quiera ser apremiado,
Libertad e soltura non es pro oro complado.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 196.*

“ He who has sufficient, contented let him be.
Who his own master is, let him not work for fee.
He who is not oppressed, let him keep stoutly free,
Freedom and independence cannot purchased be.”

“ Quien tiene mal uso en la juventud,
Non lo dexari con viejos sabores.”

FRAY LOPE DEL MONTE. *Cancionero de Baena, 349.*

“ He who has a bad habit in youth,
Will not abandon it when the taste grows old.”

“Quien toma
Desde el principio los fines,
Sale bien de cualquier cosa.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *Las Muñecas de Marcela*,
Act I.—(Leodora.)

“He who bears in view
The end from the beginning,
Invariably succeeds.”

“Quien torpemente sube á lo alto, mas aína cae que subió.”
FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act I.—(Par-
meno.)

“He who rises clumsily on high falls lower than he climbs from.”

“Quien tras tiempo tiempo espera,
Tiempo vien que se arrepiente.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Imenea, Jornada IV.*,
Sc. 1.—(Boreas.)

“To him who expects time to follow time,
There comes a time when he repents.”

“Quien
Una vez le quiso bien
No se vengará en su mal.”

CALDERON. *El Medico de su Honra, Jorn. II.*, Sc.
17.—(Doña Leonor.)

“He who loved her once
By her trouble's not avenged.”

“(Que) quien va á decir mujer,
Empieza á decir mudanza.”

CALDERON. *Tambien hay Duelo en las Damas, Jorn.*
I., Sc. 17.—(Don Félix.)

“He who is going to say ‘woman,’
Begins to say ‘fickleness’.”

“Quien vencer quiere, sofrir le conviene.”

DIEGO DE VALENCIA. *Cancionero de Baena*, 489.

“He who wants to conquer must be content to suffer.”

“Quien vence sin contrario
No puede decir que vence.”

CALDERON. *El Secreto á Voces, Jorn. I., Sc. 21.—*
(Federico.)

“He who conquers without opponent,
Cannot be said to conquer.”

“(Aunque) quien viene á la via derecha,
No viene tarde por tarde que viene.”

JUAN DE MENA. *El Laberinto, CLIII.*

“For he who comes along the road that's straight
However late he comes, comes ne'er too late.”

“Quien vive envidiosa
De desperada muere.”

BRIOSO Y OSORIO. *Aun despues de Muerto vence,*
Pt. II.—(La Cegüedad.)

“Who lives in envy dieth of despair.”

“(Pues) quien vive sin pensar,
No puede decir que vive.”

CALDERON. *La Cena de Baltasar.—(El Pensamiento.)*

“For whoso liveth without thought,
He cannot truly say he liveth.”

“Quien vive sin ser sentido,
Quien solo el número aumenta,
Y hace lo que todos hacen,
¿En qué difiere de bestia ?”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Verdad Sospechosa, Act I.,*
Sc. 10.—(Don Garcia.)

“Who lives by all unfelt,
One more among the crowd,
And only does what others do,
Where differs he from brute ?”

“(Que) quien volver no puede lo que pide,
No lo podrá alcanzar si no se mide.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Las Flores de Don Juan, Act III.,*
Sc. 11.—(Octario.)

“Who cannot give back that for which he prays,
Will only get it by submissive ways.”

“Quien yerra y se enmienda, á Dios se encomienda.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act VII.*—(Par-meno.)

“Who errs and then amends, himself to God commends.”

NOTE.—The same saying is repeated in *Don Quixote*.

“(Que) quieren mas las mugeres
A quien las engaña mas.”

SALAS BARBADILLO. *Galan Tramposo y Pobre, Jorn. I.*—(Mondego.)

“Women ever love
Those who cheat them most.”

“¡Quitame, oh Dios, el oro y la fortuna,
Pero vuelveme á dar las ilusiones !”

CAMPOAMOR. *Los Amores de una Santa, Carta IV., 11.*

“Take from me, O God, my gold, my fortune,
But give me back my illusions.”

“Quitar costumbre trae enfermedad,
Tornar á ella aduce la sanidad.”

El Libro de los Enxemplos, X.

“A change of habit causeth pain,
Resumed, we healthy are again.”

“Quiza vernemos por lana
No tornemos trasquilados.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Imenea, Jorn. II., Sc. 3.*—(Marques.)

“Perchance when we go for wool we may not come back shorn.”

“(Que) raro es el que es Señor
De su primer movimiento.”

HOZ Y MOTA. *El Montañés Juan Pascual, Act I.*
—(Juan.)

“Rare is he who is master
Of his first movement.”

“Recibe, Urraca,
Mis canas para consejo,
Mis hijos para batalla.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos, 792.*

“Receive,
My grey hairs for counsel,
And my sons for combat.”

“Regla es del mundo no dar buena comida, sin dar despues mala cena.”

DIEGO DE ESTELLA. *De la Vanidad del Mundo,*
Cap. VI.

“It is a rule of the world not to give a good dinner without afterwards giving a bad supper.”

“Reputación, ganancia de grande utilidad en la guerra, que suele conseguir sin las manos, lo que se concediera dificultosamente á las fuerzas.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. V., Cap. XIX.*

“Prestige, an advantage of the greatest value in war which usually attains without hands what would be surrendered with difficulty to force.”

“Reservarse siempre las ultimas tretas del arte.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 212.

“Always reserve to yourself the final touches of your art.”

“Responder á una mala palabra con otro deunesto, es como querer limpiar alguna cosa sucia con lodo.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introducción a la Sabiduría,*
Cap. XIII.

“To reply to an evil word by another taunt is like trying to clean off dirt with mud.”

“Reynar es ciencia de ciencias.”

VERA Y VILLARROEL. *La Corona en tres Hermanos,*
Act III.—(El Rey.)

“To rule is the science of sciences.”

“Reyno de descontentos bambalá, como torre fundada sobre azogue.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, Pt. I.*, 13.

“A discontented realm trembles like a tower founded on quicksilver.”

“Rey que á malsines escucha,
Que juzgue derecho dudo,
Ca forzoso es faga fuerza,
Quien no es en oir sesudo.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Históricos*, 720

“ A King who harks to evil men
His justice I do greatly fear.
For violent he needs must be
Who is not wise when he doth hear.”

“(Y) ricos contino veo
Mas tristes por lo que tienen,
Que yo por lo que deseo.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Aquilana*, Jorn. II.,
Sc. 1.—(Dandario.)

“ And rich men I do oft admire,
Who are more sad for what they have
Than I for what I do desire.”

“ Riñen dos amantes, hacese la paz ;
Si el enojo es grande, es el gusto mas.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares*. *Rinconete y Cortadillo*, p. 143.

“ Two lovers quarrel, then their feuds they heal,
If great the anger, greater joy they feel.”

“ Riñen las comadres
Descubrense las verdades.”

ANTONIO ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ. *Letrillas*, II.

“ When gossips fall out
Some truths fly about.”

“ Riñen las comadres, porque dicen las verdades.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act XV.—(Elicia.)

“ Gossips quarrel because they speak the truth.”

“ (Que) riqueza sobre ciencias
Es oro en campo de nácar.”

TÁRREGA. *La Duquesa Constante*, Jorn. II.—
(Lucrecia.)

“ Riches on science laid
Like gold is, set in pearl.”

“ Robar, y defender que los que roban
No se castiguen, es igual delito.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo*, XCI.

“ Robbing and preventing those who rob from being punished are
equal crimes.”

“Rompa el espejo con tiempo y con astucia la belleza, y no con impaciencia despues al ver su desengaño.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 110.

“ Let beauty craftily and in time break the looking-glass, rather than wait to see its disillusion and then break the mirror from impatience.”

“(Y) rrason muy granada
Se dise en pocos versos,
Y cinta muy delgada
Sufre costados gruesos”

DON SEM TOS. *Proverbios Morales*, 51.

“ For wisdom most profound
In little lines is told,
A waist that's tiny round
Doth heavy sides uphold.”

“ Sábado es buen dia para levantarte tarde, andar despacio, comer caliente, hablar mucho y vestir ancho y calzar holgado ; que es Saturno viejo y amigo de su comodidad, y tiene gota.”

QUEVEDO. *Libro de Todas las Cosas*, “Como se han de hacer las Cosas y en que Dia”

“ Saturday is a good day for you to get up late, walk leisurely, dine on hot dishes, talk much, dress comfortably and wear easy shoes : for Saturn is old and loves his ease, and has the gout.”

“ Saber conocer los omes es una de las cosas de que el Rey mas se deve trabajar.”

ALFONSO EL SABIO. *Las Siete Partidas*, Pt. II., Lib. V., Ley 17.

“ To know men is one of the things that it behoves a king most to strive for.”

“ Saber del mal del prójimo doleros,
Como sabéis del vuestro lamentaros.”

SEBASTIAN DE CÓRDOBA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 63.

“ Learn how to pity others' woe
As to lament your own you know.”

“Saber más que el principe el privado y maestro es necesario, y conveniente disimularlo con el respeto.”

QUEVEDO. *El Entremetido y la Dueña y el Soplon.*

“It is necessary for the minister and mentor to know more than the prince, and also meet that he should deferentially hide it.”

“Saber un poco mas y vivir un poco menos.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 247.

“Know a little more, and live a little less.”

“Saber usar del desliz.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 73.

“Know how to make use of your slips.”

“Saberse hazer lugar á lo cuerdo, no á lo entremetido”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 199.

“Open a way by wisdom, not by meddling.”

“Sabes que es infelice el siempre exento
De padecer debajo de la luna ;
Que un mal sufrido, y aspereza una
Número da entre Dioses y alto asiento.”

FRANCISCO DE RIOJA. *Sonetos Morales*, V.

“Unhappy he whom fortune's gift
From grief exempts in this our sphere.
For sorrow borne, and trouble drear,
High midst the gods a man do lift.”

“(Que) sabes vencer pasiones
Y sabes domar Imperios.”

FRANCISCO DE BUSTOS. *Los Españoles en Chile*,
Jorn. I.—(Colocolo.)

“If passions thou canst overcome
Empires thou mayst well subdue.”

“Sacar del fuego el provecho ajeno, con daño de su mano.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 193.

“Beware of plucking from the fire the profit of others to the
injury of your own hand.”

“Salió á veces mejor el aviso en un chiste que en el mas
grave magisterio.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 22.

“Sometimes advice comes better in the form of a jest than in the
most solemn gravity.”

“Santiago y cierra España.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 4.

“Santiago, cierra España.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, 2da Parte, Act I.*—(*El Rey Don Sancho.*)

“Santiago! and close Spain.”

NOTE.—The war cry of the Christian Spaniards against the Moors.

“Sé cortés sobre manera,
Sé liberal y partido;
Que el sombrero y el dinero
Son los que hacen los amigos.”

CALDERON. *El Alcalde de Zalamea, Jorn. II.*
—(*Pedro Crespo.*)

“Extremely courteous thou shouldest be,
Generous and with money free;
For bowing hat and open hand
Give us friends at our command.”

“Se declara por necio con verdugo en el cerebro y campanario en la mollera al que juzga ajenos motivos desde su casa por imperfectos y quiere gobernar la ajena.”

QUEVEDO. *Invectivas contra los Necios.*

“He stands confessed a crackbrained fool with a belfry in his skull, who criticises and blames the motives of others from his own house, and aspires to rule in other people's houses.”

“Sé donde me aprieta el zapato.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 33.

“I know where the shoe pinches me.”

“Se engaña muy noblemente,
Quien pensando bien se engaña.”

BANCÉS CANDAMO. *El Esclaro en Grillos de Oro,*
Act I.—(*Camilo.*)

“He is indeed nobly deceived who deceives himself after mature consideration.”

“(Decia que) se habia de escoger la muger con las orejas y no con los ojos.”

MELCHIOR DE SANTA CRUZ. *Floresta Española*, I.,
Pt. VI., Cap. IV., 4.

“(He said) that a woman should be chosen by the ears not by the eyes.”

“Se ha de ir muy lejos de casa, á hacer carne, como el lobo.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. II., Lib. I.

“Like the wolves, you must go far afield for prey.”

“(Que) se juntan dulcemente
En él, lo feroz matando,
Y lo sabio en el vencerse.”

MORCHON. *Victoria por el Amor*, Act II.—(Campa-
pora.)

“In him there sweetly blend
Fierce fury when he slays,
Wisdom in self-control.”

“Sé tardio en tomar amigos, y constante en guardar la amistad.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introduccion á la Sabiduria*,
Cap. XIV.

“Be slow to make friends, and constant in maintaining friendship.”

“Sean remedios en antes venidos,
Que necesidades os traigan dolores;
A grandes cautelas, cautelas mayores
Mas val prevenir, que ser prevenidos.”

JUAN DE MENA. *El Laberinto*, CXXXII.

“Wait not till ill doth fall
Before you seek the cure.
Meet care by care more sure,
Forearmed is best of all.”

“(Ca) segund buen dinero yase en vil correo,
Ansi en feo libro está saber non feo.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 6.

“A shabby purse may hide good shining gold,
An ugly book fair wisdom may enfold.”

“Sentir con los menos y hablar con los mas.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 43.

“Feel with few, talk with many.”

“ Sepa quien para el público trabaja,
Que tal vez á la plebe culpa en vano ;
Pues si en dandola paja, come paja,
Siempre que la dan grano, come grano.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias*, XXVIII.

“ Know ye, who for the public do compete,
And perhaps unjustly of its taste complain ;
That if you straw provide, it straw will eat,
And grain will relish, if you give it grain.”

“(Que) ser galan en la paz
No es ser cobarde en la guerra.”

CALDERON. *Las Armas de la Hermosura*, Jorn. I.
—(Coriolano.)

“ For he who is a dandy in peace
Need not be a coward in war.”

“ Ser merino,
Como dicen, de un molino,
De sabios es aprobado.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida
de Corte*.—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 216.)

“ E'en of a mill, be yet the leading man,
Is by the sages held a prudent plan.”

“(Aquella vulgar sentencia
De) ser sin cabeza un pueblo
Monstruo de muchas cabezas.”

CALDERON. *Las Armas de la Hermosura*, Jorn. I.
—(Enio.)

“ That oft-repeated phrase,
That calls the headless crowd
Monster with many heads.”

“ Servicios pasados son como deudas viejas, que se cobran pocas.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos*, I., 63.

“ Past services are like old debts, very few are ever paid.”

“Sevilla
Es otava maravilla.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *El Semejante á si Mismo, Act I., Sc. 1.*—(*Don Juan.*)

“Seville,
The eighth wonder of the world.”

“Si al comienzo non muestras quien eres,
Nunca podrás despues quando lo quisieres.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, XXXV.*

“If at the first you show not who you are,
You cannot after do so when you please.”

“Si al palomar no le falte cebo, no le faltarán palomas.”

GALDOS. *Doña Perfecta, Cap. II.*, p. 13.—(*Tío Licurgo.*)

“If the dovecote lacks not food, it will lack not doves.”

“Si al pleno acierto aspiras,
Une la utilidad con el deleite.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias, XLIX.*

“For full success your efforts to requite,
You must combine the useful with delight.”

“Si algunt bien fecieres, que muy grande non fuese,
Faz otro granado, que el bien nunca muere.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor, XLIX.*

“If some good deed you do, and it be small,
Do yet a greater: good deeds never pall.”

“Si buen manjar queredes, pagad bien el escote.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 789.*

“If you want to eat well you must pay your scot well.”

“Si causa perjuicio,
En lugar de utilidad,
La mayor habilidad
En vez de virtud, es vicio.”

SAMANIEGO. *Fabulas, Lib. IX., 13.*

“For if evil from it spring,
And no good from it doth fall.
The greatest talent is, withal,
Not virtue but a wicked thing.”

“ Si contra la verdad piensan que vale
Citar autoridades y opiniones,
Para todo las hay ; mas por fortuna,
Ellas pueden ser muchas, y ella es una.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias, LVIII.*

“ If you would the truth oppose
By quotations, you will find
Plenty ; but, when all is done,
Though they're many, truth is one.”

“ Si coplas, ó partes, ó largas dicciones
No bien sonaron de aquello que hablo,
Miremos al seso, y no al vocablo,
Si sobran los dichos segun las razones.”

JUAN DE MENA. *El Laberinto, XXXIII.*

“ If couplets and speeches, and diction o'er wrought,
Ill fitting may be to the matter you've heard,
Pray look at the meaning, and not at the word.
If the speech is excessive, then follow the thought.”

“ Si da el cántaro en la piedra, ó la piedra en el cantaro, mal
para el cántaro.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 43.*

“ If the pitcher knocks the stone or the stone knocks the pitcher
it is equally bad for the pitcher.”

“ (Que) si del hombre primero
Son los demás descendientes
¿ Quien los hizo diferentes
Sino tu poder, dinero ? ”

PEDRO DE LA CHICA. *Al Dinero.—(Espinosa, Flores
de Poetas Ilustres.)*

“ If all men from one of old
Do descend, as we are taught,
Who has such a difference wrought
In them, but thy power, O gold ? ”

‘ Si deseares aver,
Sea por dar,
Ca nunca deve cessar
El bien façer.’

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Proverbios, LXXIII.*

“ If you wealth desire
Let it be to give.
Never while we live
Should well-doing tire.”

“ Si el amo duerme ¿porqué despertará el criado ? ”

FRAY LUIS DE LEON. *La Perfecta Casada*, Cap. VII.

“ If the master sleeps, why should the servant wake ? ”

“ (Pues) si el hombre es breve mundo
La mujer es breve cielo.”

CALDERON. *En esta Vida todo es Verdad y todo
Mentira*, Jorn. I., Sc. 7.—(Heracio.)

“ If man is a little world
Woman's a little heaven.”

“ Si el home es home, cuanto es mas home es mejor home.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, Pt. II.

“ If a man is a man, the more of a man he is the better man he is.”

“ Si el mundo con el cuchillo de la verdad fuese abierto, seria visto ser falso y vano.”

DIEGO DE ESTELLA. *De la Vanidad del Mundo*, Cap. IV.

“ If the world were opened with the scalpel of truth it would be seen to be false and vain.”

“ Si el principe no sabe por muchos, muchos son los que le engañan ; pues quien juzga por lo que oye, y no por lo que entiende, es oreja y no juez.”

QUEVEDO. *Marco Bruto*.

“ If the prince learn not from many, he will be deceived by many ; for he who judges from what he hears and not from what he understands is but an ear, not a judge.”

“ (Que) si el sueño es imagen de la muerte,
A imitacion desta verdad mentida,
Lo soñado es imagen de la vida.”

JUAN COELLO Y ARIAS. *El Robo de las Sabinas*, Jorn. II.—(Auristela.)

“ For if our sleep the image be
Of death, the end of earthly strife,
Then dreams the image are of life.”

“ Si en toda guisa contienda hoberes de haber,
Toma la de mas lejos, aunque haya mas poder.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, XXXIX.

“ If you from strife in no case can be free,
Choose the most distant though most hard it be.”

“ (Que) si es ingrato, ha perdido
El nombre de hombre de bien.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Al Pasar del Arroyo, Act III., Sc. 9.*
—(Benito.)

“ For he who shows ingratitude
Has lost the name of honest man.”

“ Si es magnó, si es justiciero,
Premie al bueno y pene al malo ;
Que castigos y mercedes
Hacen seguros vasallos.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, 1^{ra}
Parte, Act II.—(Jimena.)*

“ For if he be magnanimous and just,
The good he'll cherish and the bad chastise :
For princely punishment and just reward
Secure the subjects to their sovereign lord.”

“ Si es nacer comenzar á vivir, entonces nascemos quando
morimos ; si morimos bien añado yo.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, I., 231.*

“ If to be born is to begin to live, then we are born when we die ;
if, I may add, we die well.”

“ (Que) si es proverbio comun
Que los reinos se conservan
Del modo que se adquierieron,
Quien le consigue usurpando,
Le mandará destruyendo.”

BANCÉS CANDAMO. *El Esclavo en Grillos de Oro,
Act I.—(Trajano.)*

“ If true the saying be
That sovereignties are held
The way in which they're won,
Then he who rule usurps,
By rapine doth command.”

“ Si es timido amor, no es verdadero.”

NICOLAS DE MORATIN. *Sonetos, VIII.*

“ If love be timid, then it is not true.”

“(Que) si está un pueblo llorando,
No está bien un rey dormido.”

VERA Y VILLARROEL. *La Corona en tres Hermanos*,
Act I.—(San Victorian.)

“A weeping people
Needs not slumbering king.”

“Si esta vida es destierro,
Los que á la muerte guiamos,
A nuestra patria volvemos.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos*, 894.

“If life on earth an exile be
Then we who on death's threshold stand
Return home to our fatherland.”

“Si fuego de aprension tiene quien ama,
Amor y infierno todo es uno mismo.”

CALDERON. *Antes que todo mi Dama*, Act I., Sc. 6.
—(Laura.)

“If he who loves with fear doth burn,
Then love and hell are both the same.”

“Si hay Danaes en el mundo,
Hay pluvias de oro tambien.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 33.

“If in the world there Danaës be,
Then showers of gold there are as well.”

NOTE.—The lines occur in some verses introduced into the novel of the *Curioso Impertinente*, the moral of them being that maidens should be jealously and carefully guarded.

“(Pues) si la caza se estima
Por ser viva imitacion
De la guerra, esa razon
La condena; que la esgrima
A las pendencias imita,
Y se ve ordinariamente
Que en la blanca no es valiente
Quien más la negra exercita.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Crueldad por el Honor*, Act I., Sc. 1.—(Zaratan.)

“ For as the chase we do esteem,
Because it warfare doth reflect,
Then if that reason be correct
It doth condemn the chase, me seem.
For fencing to a fray is like,
And yet we know by daily touch
That he who fights in earnest much
Least valiant with the foil doth strike.”

“ Si la Dama despues no desmerece
Amor es niño y con los años crece.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Siempre Ayuda la Virtud*, *Act II.*, *Sc. 1.*—(*Tristan.*)

“ For if the dame no falling off doth show,
Love’s but a child, and with years will grow.”

“ Si la locura fuese dolores, en cada casa habia voces.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, *Act VIII.*—(*Parameno.*)

“ If madness were painful there would be wails in every house.”

“ Si la primera onda del mar airada
Espantase al marinero, quando viene turbada,
Nunca en la mar entraría con su nave ferrada ;
Non te espanta la duenna la primera vegada.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 588.

“ If the first wave that on the bark did break
Did cause the sailor’s heart with fear to quake,
His sturdy vessel would no voyage make.
First frown of duenna courage must not slake.”

“ Si la virtud enseñas con palabras,
Mira bien que en las obras la confirmas.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo*, XXX.

“ If thou teachest virtue by words,
Look well that thy deeds confirm thee.”

“ (Que) si le cierran la puerta
En el cielo no hay postigo.”

GONGORA. *Dezinas contra las Costumbres*.

“ Remember, if the gate be shut,
To heaven no postern leads.”

“Si lloviere hará lodos ;
Y será cosa de ver
Que nadie podrá correr
Sin echar atrás los codos.”

QUEVEDO. *La Visita de los Chistes.*

“If it rains there will not lack
Mud in plenty ; and then none
Through it will succeed to run
Unless their elbows are thrown back.”

NOTE.—The lines quoted are those put into the mouth of the ghost of the necromancer Pero Grullo, whose “prophesies” are here derided. The point, of course, is that no one can run in any case with his elbows to the front ; although Quevedo, with his usual gibe against doctors, says that they put their elbows behind them when they take their fee secretly, and run as soon as they get it.

“Si me estimula el amor
El honor tira la rienda.”

AMBROSIO DE CUENCA. *A igual Agravio no hay Duelo,*
Act III.—(Chocolate.)

“If love urges me on
Honour holds the reins.”

“Si mucho sabe la zorra, más sabe el que la toma.”

GALDOS. *Doña Perfecta, Cap. II., p. 17.—(Tío
Licurgo.)*

“The fox may be cunning, but more cunning is he who catches it.”

NOTE.—This sentence, although taken here from a modern author, is a very ancient Spanish saying, and occurs in almost identical form in the *Celestina* of Fernan de Rojas. It is directly traceable from an oriental proverb through the Spanish, Hebrew and Arabic authors.

“Si no huviese el hierro en el pie de el caballo, no havria oro
en la cabeza de el Rey.”

RAMON LULL. *Arbol de los Ejemplos de la Ciencia.*
—(*Proverbios de las Flores.*)

“If the horse were not shod with iron, the king would not be
crowned with gold.”

“Si non es lo que quiero
Quiera yo lo que es ;
Sy pesar ha primero,
Plaser abré despues.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales, 36.*

“ If it be not what I love,
Let me love it as it be.
If at first it sorrow prove,
Later pleasure comes to me.”

“ Si peregrinas por el mundo, nota,
Y exprime de las notas la experiencia.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Avisos de Amigo, CLIX.*

“ If you wander through the world, note,
And from the notes extract experience.”

“ Si por muchos hemos de ser menos,
Mejor será elevar pocos y buenos.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I., Eleg. X., Canto II., St. 9.*

“ If by our numbers we must come to grief,
Better to raise a few and good as chief.”

“ Si querer entender de todo
Es ridícula presuncion,
Servir solo para una cosa
Suele ser falta no menor.”

YRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias, XIV.*

“ If to claim omniscient knowledge
Is ridiculous pretence,
To be only good for one thing
Is hardly better sense.”

“ Si quieres saber quien eres, preguntalo á ti mismo, y dile
la verdad.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas, 61.*

“ If you wish to know who you are, ask yourself and tell the
truth.”

“ (Dice el refran)
Si quieres un lindo rato,
Bebe frio ; si una hora,
Come en tu casa temprano ;
Si un buen dia, hazte la barba ;
Si una semana, vé al baño ;
Si un buen mes, mata un lechon ;
Y si quieres un buen año,
Cásate con mujer limpia.”

PEREZ DE MONTALVAN. *La Mas Constante Mujer,*
Jorn. II.—(Seron.)

“ If a moment you'd enjoy
 Drink a cold refreshing draught:
 If an hour, then early dine :
 If a day then dress your beard ;
 If a week a bath you'll take,
 If a month, a porker kill ;
 If a happy year you'd pass
 Marry then a cleanly lass.”

“ Si quieres vivir sosegado, no seas sospechoso.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introduccion a la Sabiduria, Cap. XII.*

“ If you wish to live at ease, be not suspicious.”

“(Y) si ricos defienden sus alhajas,
 Los pobres no se duermen en las pajás.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. II., Eleg. III., Canto III., St. 3.*

“ The rich defend their wealth, I ween,
 But poor men's wits are always keen.”

“ Si te hace caricias el que no las costumbra hacer, ó engañar
 te quiere, ó te ha menester.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. I., Lib. III., Cap. I.*

“ If they caress you who do not so use, be sure they need you,
 or would you abuse.”

“(Pero) si un hombre el daño no alcanzára,
 Aunque errára, parece que no errára,
 Que en tan confusa guerra
 Solo errára el que sabe cuando yerra.”

CALDERON. *La Cisma de Inglaterra, Jorn.—(El Rey.)*

“ A man who errs yet knows no ill
 Whilst erring, seems not erring still.
 And so this strange result occurs,
 He only errs who knowing errs.”

“ Si un principe mal yerra, el pueblo será lazrador.”

AYALA. *Rimado de Palacio, 1562.*

“ If a prince errs badly, the people 'tis who pay.”

“Siempre acostumbra el vulgar necio
De lo bueno y del mal igual aprecio.”

TRIARTE. *Fabulas Literarias*, XXVIII.

“For vulgar fools do always deem
The good and bad worth like esteem.”

“Siempre amanece
Mas temprano al que desea,
Pero al que goza mas tarde.”

CALDERON. *La Devocion de la Cruz*, Jorn. II., Sc. 12.—(Ricardo.)

“The dawn comes,
Ever earlier to those who desire,
But lags for those who do enjoy.”

“Siempre deja la ventura una puerta abierta en las desdichas,
para dar remedio a ellas.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 15.

“Fate always leaves a door open in misfortune by which remedy
may enter.”

“Siempre el Bien vence con bien el mal,
Sofrir al home malo poco val.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, LXIII.

“The good by good alone shall ill defeat,
To suffer evil-doers is not meet.”

“Siempre el mas interesado
Sabe su agravio el postrero.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *El Amor Constante*, Jorn. I.
—(El Rey.)

“He whom it touches nearest
Always learns his injury last.”

“Siempre el mejor gaitero
Menos medrado lo vemos.”

JUAN DE ENCINA. *Egloga de las grandes lluvias*.—
(Rodrigacho.)

“The best piper
Looks always the least prosperous.”

“(Pero) siempre el que traspasa
Las leyes de la razon,
Dice en su imaginacion
‘Justicia, y no por mi casa.’”

GASPAR DE ÁVILA. *El Iris de las Pendencias, Jorn. I.*—(Doña Inés.)

“ Whenever we a man do see,
Who reason’s law and right defies,
He in imagination cries
‘ Let justice rule, but not for me ! ’ ”

NOTE.—Literally, “ Justice ! but not for my house ”. This is a very ancient ironical saying in Spain, and occurs in many early authors.

“ Siempre en el campo verás,
Que el bruto con el arado,
Si entra en el yugo forzado
Es el que trabaja mas.”

LUIS DE ULLOA. *Porcia y Tancredo, Jorn. I.*—(Octavio.)

“ For in the field it is confessed,
The beasts that most unwilling bow
Beneath the yoke to draw the plough,
Are those that work the best.”

“(Que) siempre es la voluntad
Del apetito alcahueta.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Los Locos de Valencia, Act II., Sc. 6.*—(Pisana.)

“ For, ever is the will
Of appetite the pimp.”

“ Siempre fué de los osados
La fortuna compañera ;
El cobarde que la teme
Siempre la ha tenido adversa.”

LEANDRO DE MORATIN. *El Baron, Act I., Sc. 13.*
—(Leondardo.)

“ Fortune always on the bold
Kindly smiled, and with them walked ;
But the faint heart who did fear
Had in her a constant foe.”

“Siempre la ventura agena
O es mayor ó lo parece
Que la propia.”

CALDERON. *Dicha y Desdicha del Nombre, Jornada II., Sc. 1.—(Tristan.)*

“Another's fortune
Always is, or seems to be,
Better than our own.”

“Siempre la verdad conforma con la verdad ; mas la mentira
ni cuadra con la verdad, ni con la mentira.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introduccion á la Sabiduría,
Cap. XIII.*

“Truth always conforms with truth ; but falsehood neither agrees
with truth nor falsehood.”

“Siempre las palabras sobran
Donde obras son necesarias.”

MANUEL DE VARGAS. *Las Niñeces de David, Act II.—(Eliab.)*

“Superfluous are words alway,
When deeds need to be done.”

“Siempre llama un error, muchos errores.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *Zelos, Amor y Venganza,
Jorn. I.—(Arsindo.)*

“One error doth always summons many.”

“Siempre lleva errado el norte
Quien tiene amor por guia.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Al Pasar del Arroyo, Act III.,
Sc. 7.—(Don Carlos.)*

“He ever in direction errs
Who takes love's compass for his guide.”

“(Que) siempre lo que se niega
Y se oculta de los ojos
Se apetece con mas fuerza.”

MONROY Y SILVA. *La Batalla de Pavia, Act II.
—(El Capitan.)*

“'Tis ever that which is denied,
And closely guarded from our eyes,
That we desire with greatest zest.”

“Siempre los males no padecidos asombran mas con el ruido que hacen oídos, que después de ejecutados.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, Pt. II., Lib. I., Cap. 3.

“Evils we suffer not ourselves always frighten more by the noise they make at the time than after they are done.”

“Siempre
Mal consejero el temor
A lo peor se resolve.”

CALDEBON. *Dicha y Desdicha del Nombre*, Jorn. III.—(Violante.)

“Ever an evil counsellor is fear,
It chooses for the worst.”

“Siempre miran los celosos con anteojos de allende, que hacen las cosas pequeñas grandes, los enanos gigantes, y las sospechas verdades.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares*. *La Gitanilla*, p. 112.

“Jealous people always look through far-sighted glasses that magnify small things into great, make dwarfs into giants, and turn suspicions into realities.”

“Siempre muere el buen intento ;
Muerta la necesidad ;
Marinero sin tormenta
Y preso ya libertado,
Jamas el voto sustenta.”

TÁRREGA. *La Sangre Leal de los Montañeses de Navarra*, Jorn. II.—(El Rey.)

“The good intention dies
When once the need is past.
The seaman free from storm,
The prisoner set free,
Never their vows do keep.”

“Siempre mueve la mujer que llora.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Molino*, Act I., Sc. 11.—(El Rey.)

“A weeping woman always moves us.”

“ Siempre que no se puede lo mejor, es prudencia dividir la
dificultad, para vencer uno a uno los inconvenientes.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Méjico, Lib. IV., Cap. I.*

“ Whenever we cannot do what is best, it is prudent to divide the
difficulty, and so to conquer its obstacles one by one.”

“ Siempre quien la grant cosa quisier acabeçer,
Por pierda quel vienga non deve recreer :
El omne que es firme todo lo puede vençer :
Podemos esta cosa por muchos exemplos aver.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre, 722.*

“ If a man some worthy deed intend,
He must not falter, though fate evil send.
Firmness can all things conquer in the end ;
Examples numerous do this truth defend.”

“ (Que) siempre se libra el malo
A la sombra del que es justo.”

RUIZ HURTADO and LANINI. *Resucitar con el Agua,*
Jorn. I.—(Carlos.)

“ The evil-doer always surrenders
To the shadow of a just man.”

“ Siempre son orguiosos los chicos por natura,
Siempre trahen soberbia e andan con locura.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre, 141.*

“ Small souls are proud, by nature 'tis decreed ;
In pride they walk, with folly go proceed.”

“ (Porque) siempre son pesares
Acordados los placeres.”

BANCÉS CANDAMO. *El Sastre del Campillo, Act I.—*
(Doña Blanca.)

“ For pleasures recollected
Do always turn to pain.”

“ (Proverbio muy recibido
De que) siempre suele ser
La tierra de la mujer
La patria de su marido.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *Los Hijos de la Barbada,*
Jorn. III.—(Ramiro.)

“A saw received on every hand
 Tells us that true this rule we see ;
 A woman’s country e’er shall be
 Her wedded husband’s fatherland.”

“(Que) siempre un hombre de bien
 Fué muy fácil de engañar.”

PEREZ DE MONTALVAN. *La Loquera Vizcaina, Jorn.*
I.—(Don Juan.)

“The honest man for ever was
 The easiest to cheat.”

“Siendo en el reino la gente
 Lo que en el cuerpo la sangre
 Que con ella todo vive,
 Y todo sin ella yace.”

BANCÉS CANDAMO. *Por su Rey y por su Dama,*
Act I.—(Portocarrero.)

“The people are unto the state
 What to the body is its blood ;
 Whilst it doth course all quickly thrubs,
 Boreft of it all lifeless lies.”

“Siendo hueso la mujer
 Que del costado ha salido,
 En ella tiene el marido
 Muy buen hueso que roer.”

FRANCISCO DE LA TORRE. *Epigramas, XIX.*

“If woman be as people say,
 A bone from out of Adam’s side,
 She to her husband doth provide
 A bone for him to gnaw alway.”

“Siendo la veloz carrera
 De la fragil vida humana
 Un hoy en lo poseido,
 Y en lo esperado un mañana.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, 1^{ra}*
Parte, Act III.—(El Rey Don Fernando.)

“And thus doth speed away
 This fragile life of sorrow ;
 Possession for a day,
 And then of hope a morrow.”

“ Siendo los engaños que no se oponen á la buena fé lícitas
permisiones del arte militar.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Lib. IV., Cap. IX.*

“ Strategems that do not violate good faith, being the lawful
licence of the art of war.”

“ Siendome siempre el rio cristalino,
Quando el tino se pierde,
Hilo de plata en laberinto verde.”

ANTONIO COELLO. *Dar la Vida por su Dama, Jorn.*
I.—(El Conde de Sex.)

“ The crystal river is to me,
When erring on my devious ways,
A silver clue through verdant maze.”

“ Siglos de merecimiento
Trueco á puntos de ventura.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Las Paredes Oyen, Act I., Sc. 1.*
—(Beltran.)

“ I will change,
Centuries of deserts
For moments of luck.”

“ Silbo mas ; que á la tercera
Dicen que va la vencida.”

RICARDO DEL TURIA. *La Burladora Burlada, Jorn.*
III.—(Leonordo.)

“ Once more I whistle, for they say
The third time brings us luck.”

“ (Que), sin dar, da mas el pobre,
Pues que da la voluntad.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *El Señor de Noches Buenas,*
Act I.—(Copete.)

“ The poor, if they give nothing, still give most ;
For they do give goodwill.”

“ Sin hacienda una doncella
Nunca vive con quietud ;
Que es moneda la virtud
Que nadie hace caso de ella.”

ZARATE. *El Valiente Campuzano, Act I.—(Doña*
Leonor.)

“ A lass without a dower
 Unquietly she pines ;
 For virtue though it shines
 Is coin with little power.”

“(Que) sin la guerra hay contrarios
 Para quien morir desea,
 Pues hay melon y lamprea,
 Mujeres y boticarios.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Crueldad por el Honor, Act II., Sc. 8.—(Zaratan.)*

“ Apart from war there are not few
 Ways out of life, if they be sought ;
 Melons and lampreys may be bought,
 Women there are, and doctors too.”

“ Sin mojarse el pescador
 Nunca toma muy gran pez.”

RODRIGO DE COTA. *Coplas contra el Amor.—(Amor.)*

“ The fisherman never takes a big fish without getting wet.”

“ Sin reglas del arte
 Borríquitos hay
 Que una vez aciertyan
 Por casualidad.”

YRIARTE. *Fábulas Literarias, VIII.*

“ Without rules of science
 Their work to enhance,
 Some donkeys succeed, just
 By casual chance.”

NOTE.—The lines quoted are the moral of the fable in which an ass grazing, by chance breathes into a pipe lying in the grass, and boasts of his musical talent.

“(Que) sin testigos amor
 Hace sus tiros mejor.”

PEREZ DE MONTALVAN. *Ser Prudente y ser Sufrido, Jorn. I.—(Don Fernando.)*

“ Love's shaft best aimed will be
 When none are by to see.”

“ Singular grandeza servirse de sabios.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 15.*

“ It is an exceptional greatness to utilise wise men.”

“Sino á los dos, á los tres
Dicen que va la vencida.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Calamita, Jorn. II.,*
Sc. 1.—(Jusquino.)

“If not the second, then the third time
They say brings luck.”

“(Que) sobre mal pleyto trabaja é porfia
Nunca buena fruta sale de tal rama.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *Cancionero de Baena, 36.*

“In a bad cause he works with might and main,
Never good fruit from such a branch he'll gain.”

“Sobre todo los del sieglo nos devemos guardar,
Del que sabe sin lança e sin espada matar;
Quando omne se cuya da mas seguro estar,
Estonçé se suel el las sus redes echar.”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre, 2230.*

“Tis meet that we keep watch as best we may
For those who with no lance or blade can slay ;
For when a man thinks danger far away
They cast their snares to catch him and betray.”

“Sobre un buen cimiento se puede levantar un buen edificio,
y el mejor cimiento y zanja del mundo es el dinero.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 20.*

“On a good foundation a good edifice may be reared ; and the
best foundation and moat in the world is money.”

“(Porque) sola ella es casta
Que nunca fué requerida.”

TORRES NAHARRO. *Comedia Calamita, Jorn. II.,*
Sc. 4.—(Fileo.)

“For she alone is chaste
Who never hath been sought.”

“Sola es vieja la pobreza,
Que hay madres con gran belleza,
Y tias con pocos años.”

ANTONIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA. *Cada Loco con su
Tema, Jorn. III.—(Doña Aldonza.)*

“For poverty alone is old :
Mothers there be of beauty rare,
And aunts exist that still are young.”

“Solamente el hombre rie,
Y ningun otro animal,
El solo rie, y ninguno
Tiene mas de que llorar.”

FRANCISCO DE LA TORRE. *Epigramas, XXX.*

“Of all God's creatures man,
Alone the power doth keep
To laugh, yet none than he
More reason hath to weep.”

“Soldado que da una espada
Venderá una fortaleza.”

TÁRREGA. *La Enemiga Favorable, Act III.*—(Nor-andino.)

“The soldier who a sword surrenders,
Will a fortress sell for gold.”

“(Que) solo aquello es vuestro,
Que á vos debeis y á vuestro brazo diestro.”

FERNANDO DE HERRERA. *Cancion VIII., Lib. II.*

“All you own is what you owe
To yourself and your right arm.”

“(Que) solo el amor con zelos
Es el saber amar firme.”

FRANCISCO CARBONELL. *No cabe mas en Amor, Act III.*—(El Musico.)

“Only love that jealous is
Knows strongly how to love.”

“(Que) solo el morir es vida
A quien le falta el honor.”

BARTOLOMÉ CORTÉS. *La Playa de San Lucar, Act III.*—(Don Pedro.)

“Death alone is life to him
Who hath his honour lost.”

“Solo
El olvido al amor vence.”

CALDERON. *El Laurel de Apolo, Jorn. II., Sc. 10.*
—(Apolo.)

“Neglect alone can conquer love.”

“ Solo es dichoso en mujeres
 Aquel de que caso no hacen.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *El Amor al Uso, Act I.*—(Don
 Gaspar.)

“ He alone is fortunate with women
 Of whom they take no notice.”

“ Solo es justo que se alabe
 Mas que á aquél que mucho sabe
 Al que mucho supo hacer.”

MIGUEL MORENO. *Epigramas, III.*

“ Just it is to praise the most,
 Not he who can more knowledge boast
 But he who most hath done.”

“ (Sepa que) solo es noble y es honrado
 Aquel que con verdades asegura
 Ser de sus mismas obras engendrado.”

NICOLAS DE MORATIN. *Sonetas, XXI.*

“ Let him alone bright honour bear
 Who proves by titles sound and true
 That he of his own deeds is heir.”

“ (Que) solo está bien servido
 El que se sirve á sí mismo.”

CALDERON. *Dar lo Todo y no dar Nada, Act I., Sc. 2.*
 —(Diogenes.)

“ For he alone can be well served
 Who serveth his own self.”

“ Solo los entendimientos de ideas inseguras y de movedizo
 criterio propenden á la verbosidad.”

GALDOS. *Doña Perfecta, Cap. III.*, p. 31.

“ Only understandings given to insecure opinions and fickle
 judgments are influenced by verbosity.”

“ Solo medran
 Ya en el mundo los testigos
 Que dicen lo que pretenden
 Las partes.”

CALDERON. *Luis Perez el Gallego, Jorn. II., Sc. 8.*
 —(Casilda.)

“ The witnesses who nowadays
 Alone command esteem,
 Are those who testify the fact
 That suits the side they serve.”

“Sólo murió de constante
 La que está bajo esta losa ;
 Acércate, caminante,
 Pues murió tal amante
 De enfermedad contagiosa.”

CADALSO. *Epitafios, I.*

“ She whoneath this stone doth lie,
 Died alone from constancy.
 Nearer draw, ye passers by,
 True this lover thus did die,
 And catching is her malady.”

“ Solo sabe ser amigo
 Quien ser enemigo sabe.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Crueldad por el Honor, Act III., Sc. 2.—(Nuño.)*

“ For he alone knows
 How to be a friend who knows how to be a foe.”

“ (Que) solo se opone al daño
 Quien como propio le siente.”

CALDERON. *Dicha y Desdicha del Nombre, Jorn. III.—(Violante.)*

“ He alone doth ill oppose
 Who feels as if 'twere ill to him.”

“ (Pues) solo un rudo animal
 Sin discurso racional
 Canta alegre en la prisión.”

CALDERON. *El Príncipe Constante, Jorn. I., Sc. 1.
 —(Cautivo II.)*

“ None but a brute alone,
 Who doth not reason own,
 Can in his prison sing.”

“ Solo una vez aman
 Las nobles mugeres.”

RODRIGUEZ DE ARELLANO. *Lo Ciento por lo Dudosos, Act I.—(Doña Juana.)*

“ Only once in all their lives
 Do noble women love.”

“ Son de Amor Labyrintos
Donde pressos los amantes,
Dificultan la salida
Siendo la entrada tan facil.”

MIGUEL DE BARRIOS. *Pedir Favor al Contrario*,
Act I.—(Veleta.)

“ Loves and labyrinths are kin,
In duress the lovers stay.
Hard the exit clue to win,
Easy though the entrance way.”

“ Son, en quitar el sueño, los pesares
Pulgas, con quien no valen los pulgares,
Pues cuando el pecho asaltan,
Por mas que hayan picado, nunca faltan.”

SALAZAR Y TORRES. *El Encanto es la Hermosura*,
Act III.—(Celestina.)

“ Sorrows are, to murder sleep
Fleas no thumbs can quiet keep ;
For much as they our breasts may pain
Though they bite, they bite again.”

“ Son las pasiones los portillos del animo.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 98.

“ The passions are the posterns of the soul.”

“(Que) son lazos de un contento
Prisiones de libertad.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *La Venganza Honrada*, Act
II.—(Porcia.)

“ The bonds imposed by pleasure
Are the prisons of the free.”

“(Pues) son lenguas del cariño
Estas lágrimas que vierto.”

FREYLE DE ANDRADE. *Verse y tenerse por muertos*,
Act II.—(Margarita.)

“ These tears that I am shedding
Of affection are the tongues.”

“ Son los desdenes y rigores
 La salsa del amor de los señores.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *El Invisible Principe del Baul, Act I.*—(Pedro.)

“ For disdain, all things above,
 Is the keenest sauce for love.”

“ Son
 Los soldados como fieltros
 Que los traen por los rincones,
 Y nunca se acuerdan de ellos
 Hasta que llueva.”

MONROY Y SILVA. *Las Mocedades del Duque de Osuna, Act I.*—(Don Pedro.)

“ For soldiers are like overcoats
 That in corners do remain,
 Neglected and forgotten
 Until it begins to rain.”

“ Son peores los abrojos
 A coger que a sembrar.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Dicir contra los Aragoneses, III.*

“ Weeds are worse to gather than to sow.”

“ Son raras las historias en que no se conozca por lo escrito
 la patria ó el afecto del escritor.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. III., Cap. XVI.*

“ It is rarely that histories do not disclose by their tone the
 nationality and sympathies of their authors.”

“ Sonrisas de Reyes cortan mas que filos de espadas afiladas.”

ANTONIO PEREZ. *Aforismos, I.*, 51.

“ The smiles of kings cut deeper than the edge of the sharpest
 sword.”

“ (Porque) son siempre
 De viento las malas nuevas.”

ANDRES DE CLARAMONTE. *De lo Vivo á lo Pintado, Jorn. I.*—(El Infante.)

“ For by the wind
 Do ill news always fly.”

“ Son siempre
La belleza y el ingenio
Como el provecho y la honra,
El poeta y el dinero,
Que se juntan mal, Señor.”

MONROY Y SILVA. *Las Mocedades del Duque de Osuna*, Act I.—(Carriollo.)

“ For brains and beauty ever are
Like gain and honour fair,
Like poet and possessions,
A very ill-matched pair.”

“ Son tantos los ingratos,
Que no hubiera calabozos,
Si se hubieran de prender,
En el mundo para todos.”

PEREZ DE MONTALVAN. *La Mas Constante Mujer*, Jorn. III.—(Carlos.)

“ So many are the ingrates,
All the dungeons in the world,
Would hold them not if prison
Were the meed for their offence.”

“ Son tontos todos los que lo parecen, y la mitad de los que no lo parecen.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 201.

“ All those who look fools are so, and the half of those who do not as well.”

“ Sospechoso es el consejo del que induce y no peligra.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 160.

“ Suspicious is the advice of him who urges action but incurs no risk.”

“ Soy, aqui donde me veis
Mayordomo de la risa,
Gentilhombre del placer,
Y camarero del gusto.”

CALDERON. *El Medico de su Honra*, Jorn. I., Sc. 15.
—(Coquin.)

“ Thus in my place I stand,
Laugther's own High Steward ;
The Usher of delight,
Of joy the Chamberlain.”

“Soy poeta,
Y así ningunos me agradan,
Si no son mis propios versos;
Los demás no valen nada.”

CALDERON. *La Cisma de Inglaterra, Jorn. II.*—
(*Pasquin.*)

“A poet I,
And thus I very little pleasure find
In poetry; unless it be mine own,
Other men's verses are of small account.”

“Su confuso entendimiento
Es codicioso letrado,
Que hace leyes siempre al gusto
De que llega á consultarla.”

MIGUEL SANCHEZ. *El Romancero. Romances Caballerescos*, 278.

“For his confused and wayward wit
Like to a greedy lawyer is,
Who laws doth make to suit the taste
Of those who do his counsel seek.”

“Su mas alta victoria,
Sobre todas señalada
Solo con armas de armas
No con lanza y espada.”

ARCÁNGEL DE ALARCON. *Vergel de Plantas Divinas.*

“Of all his victories,
The noblest beyond peer,
The arm of arms hath won,
And not the sword or spear.”

“Suele el coser y el labrar
Y el estar siempre ocupada
Ser antidoto al veneno
De las amorosas ansias.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II.*, 46.

“The nimble needle
And the busy day,
Of love's distemper
Are the usual cure.”

“(Pues) suele muchas veces la templanza
Vencer lo que no puede larga lanza.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I., Eleg. XI., Canto V., St. 107.*

“ For mildness oft will victory obtain
That longest lance is powerless to gain.”

“(Pues) suele retrærse el de fe falto
Para poder hacer mejor el salto.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I., Eleg. XIV., Canto IV., St. 1.*

“ Oft he who lacks in faith will backward keep
That he thereafter may the surer leap.”

“ Suele ser flaco argumento el de la autoridad para disputar
con los que tienen la razon y la fuerza de su parte.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. I., Cap. XIII.*

“ Weak, as a rule, is the argument of authority, as against those
who have reason and force on their side.”

“ Suele ser la rabia vulgar como la canina, que desconociendo
la causa de su daño, revuelve contra el instrumento, y
aunque este no tenga la culpa principal, padece la pena
de inmediato.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 187.*

“ The mob's madness is like that of the dog, which knowing
nothing of the cause of its suffering, turns against the
instrument, and though this be not the origin of the ill,
it suffers the immediate penalty.”

“ (Que) suele ser la viva diligencia
Guia para tener buena ventura ;
Mas en los hombres faltos de prudencia,
Aquesta tambien es de poca dura,
Y muchos venmos de riqueza llenos,
Que procurando mas vienen á menos.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. III., Historia de Cartagena, Canto III., St. 1.*

“ For application keen, it is allowed,
Will fortune's favours to a man ensure.
But if with little prudence he's endowed,
Her smiles upon him do not long endure.
So, many men with bounteous wealth in store,
Come down to nothingness by seeking more.”

“ Suelen las piedras chicas
Mover las grandas carretas.”

TORES NAHARBO. *Comedia Jacinta, Jornada III.*
—(*Pagano.*)

“ Little pebbles will often turn the biggest wains.”

“ Suelen parir cien mil inconvenientes
Diversos pareceres en un seno,
Donde hay parcialidades diferentes
Lo bueno hace malo, y malo bueno.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. I., Eleg. II., Canto II., St. 1.*

“ A thousand evils often grow
From warring counsels that do fill
The breast ; where rivalry doth glow :
Ill turns to good and good to ill.”

“ Suena el dulce el pájaro
Si no alado violin,
Que aquí florece citara
Y suena flor allí.”

VICENTE SANCHEZ. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 338.

“ Sweet plays the feathered songster,
The mounting lyre on wings.
For here the zither blossoms,
And there the flower sings.”

“ Sueño y muerte iguales son,
Que uno de otro es semejanza.”

LUIS MONZIN. *La mas heroica Piedad, Act III.—(El Emperador.)*

“ For sleep and death two equals are,
The one the other's simular.”

“ Sufre y osa, varón corazon mio ;
Que á la paciencia y á la audacia vimos
Bicas y coronadas de mil bienes.”

FRANCISCO DE MEDBANO. *Poesías, Soneto XXIV.*

“ Suffer and dare, thou valiant heart of mine,
For patience and audacity we see
With riches and a thousand blessings crowned.”

“Sufrir en un despropósito la injuria de la razon, es en los hombres de juicio la mayor hazaña de la paciencia.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. V., Cap. III.*

“To endure through injustice an injury to right and reason, is for men of judgment the greatest trial of patience.”

“Sy los sabios callaran,
El saber se perdiera,
Sy ellos non ensenaran
Deciplos non uviera.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 577.

“If sages uttered naught
All learning soon would flee ;
If they no knowledge taught
No pupils would there be.”

“Sy non al que Dios ayuda
Otro non es ayudado.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de Baena*, 75.

“No man is helped except him whom God helps.”

“(Que) tacitamente otorga
Quien á lo propuesto calla.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, 2^{ta} Parte, Act I.—(El Cid.)*

“He who hears and holds his peace
By silence gives consent.”

“Tacito, que con la malicia se hizo bienquisto de los lectores
á costa de los difuntos.”

QUEVEDO. *El Entremetido y la Dusña y el Soplon.*

“Tacitus, who by his malice curried favour with his readers at the expense of the dead.”

“(Por ende) tal amigo
No hay commo el libro :
Para los sabios digo,
Que con los torpes non libro.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 323.

“For such good friends, I ween,
As books are far to seek
For wise men, I do mean,
Of fools I do not speak”

“Tal el tiempo, tal el tiento.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 50.*

“The tact must fit the time.”

(*I.e.*, “You must act according to circumstances.”)

“Tal

Es de un vulgo la inconstancia,
Que los designios de hoy.
Intenta borrar mañana.”

CALDERON. *Amar despues de la Muerte, Jorn. III., Sc. 21.—(Doña Isabel.)*

“The vulgar crowd so fickle is,
That what are its designs to-day
To-morrow it annuls.”

“Tal hay que se quiebra dos ojos, porque su enemigo se
quiebre uno.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. Coloquio de los
Perros*, p. 239.

“There are people who would smash both their eyes for their
enemy to smash one of his.”

“Tal vez cura

A un grande mal la falta de remedio.”

JUAN DE ARGUIJO. *Poesias, Soneto XI.*

“. . . Perhaps a cure may be
Of a great ill, a lack of remedy.”

“Tal vez

Hacer ocupadas suele,
Si no mas breves las horas,
Que nos parezcan mas breves.”

CALDERON. *El Secretos á Voces, Jorn. I., Sc. 16.—
(Laura.)*

“Perhaps our busy hours,
Though shorter not they be,
Yet shorter seem to us.”

“Talente de mujeres quien lo podria entender,
Sus malas maestrias, e su inucho mal saber!
Quando son encendidas et mal quieren faer,
Alma, e cuerpo, e fama, todo lo dexan perder.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares, 443.*

“The wayward will of women, who can its meaning find !
The power they wield for evil, the guile that fills their mind ;
When they, with anger burning, to mischief are inclined,
Soul, body, reputation, they cast unto the wind.”

“(Porque) tambien acá como en España,
Comerá bien quien se diere buena mañana.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. II., Eleg. IV., Canto I., St. 52.*

“For, as in Spain, so it is here,
Who’s smart and clever eats good cheer.”

“(Que) tambien es juego amor,
Pues siempre anda con recelos
El tahir de sus rigores,
Da ganancia en los favores,
Y da pérdida en los celos.”

CALDERON. *Los Empeños de un Acaso, Jorn. I. Sc. 4.—(Don Félix.)*

“ . . . Surely love’s a game,
For there the gambler fears
Lest luck forsake him quite ;
His winnings, love’s delight,
His losses, jealous tears.”

“Tan buen pan hacen aquí como en Francia.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 33.*

“They make as good bread here as in France.”

“Tan gran número hay de quejoso en el mundo, como de hombres.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas, 82.*

“There are as many grumblers in the world as there are men.”

“Tan loco el que quiere morirse, porque pierde una muger,
como el que enferma, por haber perdido una parte de
sus bienes.”

ZÁVALA Y ZAMORA. *El Triunfo del Amor y la Amistad, Act I., Sc. 7.—(Smira.)*

“The man who wishes to die because he has lost a woman, is as
foolish as he who falls ill because he has lost a part of his
property.”

“Tan pesada carga es la riqueza al que no está usado á tenerla ni sabe usar della, como lo es la pobreza al que continuo la tiene.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. El Celoso Extremeno*, p. 172.

“Wealth is just as heavy a burden to one who is not accustomed to it, and does not know how to use it, as is poverty to one who is always poor.”

“Tan poca es como si fuera ninguna
La vida del mundo en que vivimos
Non sabe donde ymos nin donde vaimos
El viejo, el moço el ninno de cuna.”

FERRANT SANCHEZ DE TALAVERA. *Cancionero de Baena*, 531.

“So small a thing as nought to be,
Our worldly life we do confess :
Our whence and whither none can guess ;
Nor age, nor youth, nor infancy.”

“Tantas veces va el cantarillo á la fuente.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 30.

“The pitcher goes so often to the fountain (that one day it must be broken).”

“Tanto ciega los ojos la eudicia,
Que la maldad se tiene por justicia.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Illustres de Indias*, Pt. I.,
Eleg. XII, Canto I., St. 10.

“For greed so blind the eyes doth make,
That evil they for justice take.”

“Tanto como lo que cuesta
El vencimiento le estima.”

FRANCISCO SALGADO. *Nuestra Señora de la Luz*,
Jorn. II.—(Luis.)

“For what it costs
The victory is prized.”

“Tanto el vencedor es mas honrado, quanto mas el vencido
es reputado.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 14.

“The victor is the more honoured, the greater the credit of the
vanquished.”

“Tanto la lealtad obliga
A un noble, que le desnuda
De sus afectos, y hace
Vencer las pasiones suyas.”

CALDERON. *Amigo, Amante y Leal, Jorn. III., Sc. 16.—(El Principe.)*

“Duty so great doth loyalty impose
Upon a noble soul, that it doth strip,
Him of his likes and leanings, and impels
Him his own passions e'en to overcome.”

“Tanto mayor es el yerro quanto mayor es el que yerra.”
FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act XII.—(Melibea.)*

“The greater the sinner the greater the sin.”

“Tanto puede el oro, que aun
Tiene dominio en el tiempo.”
HOZ Y MOTA. *El Castigo de la Miseria, Act II.—(Don Marcos.)*

“So much indeed the power of gold effects
That it doth hold dominion over time.”

“Tanto se pierde por carta de mas, como por carta de menos.”
CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 37.*

“You may lose as easily by a card too much as by a card too little.”

“Tanto vales quanto tienes, y tanto tienes quanto vales.”
CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 20.*

“You are worth as much as you have, and you have as much as you are worth.”

“(Porque) tarde ó nunca hay quien
Lo que es natural enmiende.”

CALDERON. *Fortunas de Andromeda y Perseo, Jorn. II.—(Laura.)*

“For, late or never comes the man
Who what is natural amends.”

“Temprano se recoge quien tarde se convierte.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. I., Cap. 3.*

“He soon retires (*i.e.*, into a cloister) who finds religion late.”

“Ten el tiempo desta vida
Por mucho precio,
Y por muy remiso y necio
A quien le olvida.”

FRANCISCO DE CASTILLA. *Proverbios que edifican al Hombre, XVI.*

“The time vouchsafed you wisely hold
High in price, and use it well.
You a careless fool can tell,
If he forgets that time is gold.”

“Ten en poco
Siempre à cualquiera soldado
Hablador y desalmado,
Porque es gallina ó es loco.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *Las Mocedades del Cid, 1^{ra} Parte, Act III.—(El Cid.)*

“Hold ever in thy favour light
A soldier who with prattle vain,
And evil deeds his honour stain
A coward he, or foolish wight.”

“Tenemos lo que queremos, pues nos contentamos con lo que tenemos.”

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. La Gitanilla,*
p. 109.

“We have what we like, since we are contented with what we have.”

“Tener tanteada su Fortuna, para el proceder, para empeñarse.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 36.*

“Try your fortune first in order to proceed successfully.”

“(Porque) tiene el amor ojos de aumento
Y quita la pasion conocimiento.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto III.—(Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 302.)*

“Love is possessed of eyes that magnify
And passion layeth understanding by.”

“Tiene el miedo muchos ojos.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quijote, I., 20.*

“Fear hath many eyes.”

“(Que) tiene
Muchos caminos lo necio.”

BERNARDO DE QUIROS. *La Luna de la Sagra,*
Jorn. I.—(Juan Vasquez.)

“ Folly many roads doth find.”

“ Tienen con sus mismas cosas
Natural correspondencia
Los nombres que puso Adan.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *La Cueva de Salamanca, Act*
III., Sc. 12.—(Eurico.)

“ For things themselves by nature
Relationship do bear,
With names on them bestowed.”

“ Tienen los árboles hojas
Que tal vez les sirven de ojos.”

RODRIGO DE HERRERA. *Del Cielo viene el buen Rey,*
Jorn. II.—(Moscon.)

“ Perhaps the fluttering leaves
May serve the trees for eyes.”

“ Tienen sacada licencia
Los perros para morder
Los pobres y los poetas.”

MATOS FRAGOSO. *La Dicha por el Desprecio, Act*
I.—(Sancho.)

“ Dogs a licence have obtained
To bite the poets and the poor.”

“(Porque) tienen (no te alteres)
Siete vidas las mugeres,
Como las vidas del gato.”

AYALA Y GUZMAN. *No hay contra el hado defensa,*
Act III.—(Migajón.)

“ Nay ! do not angry be,
Women seven lives enjoy,
Like seven lives of cats.”

“ Toda comparacion es odiosa.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 33.*
“ All comparisons are odious.”

“Toda es mudanzas esta vida.”

LEANDRO DE MORATIN. *El Viejo y la Niña*, *Act I.*,
Sc. I.—(Muñoz.)

“This life is all of change compact.”

“Toda monstruosidad del ánimo es mas disforme que la del cuerpo, porque desdice de la belleza superior.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 168.

“Abnormality of soul is a greater deformity than a blemish of the body, for it detracts from the higher beauty.”

“Toda porfía es demasiada, cuando ne se espera della sacar algún provecho.”

JUAN LUIS VIVES. *Introduccion á la Sabiduria*,
Cap. XIII.

“All persistence is excessive when no advantage can be gained from it.”

“Todas cosas
Por ser raras sonpreciadas.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras de Conversacion. Dialogo de las Condiciones de las Mujeres.—(Rivadeneyra, Vol. xxxii., p. 182.)*

“All things are prized
For their rarity.”

“Todas las cosas á ratos
Tienen su remedio cierto :
Para pulgas el desierto,
Para ratones los gatos :
Para la muerte enterrar,
Para el amor zabullir,
Para la fambre dormir,
Para el frío bailar.”

GIL VICENTE. *Triunfo del Invierno.—(Juan.)*

“All things in season due
Their cures have safe at hand.
For fleas the desert sand,
For mice a cat will do,
The dead must buried be,
For love dive in the deep.
For hunger there is sleep,
For cold dance fast and free.”

“Todas las cosas con eterno fuero
Sigen su natural ; y el hombre ingrato
No sigue el suyo, pues á Dios no ama.”

ALONSO DE BONILLA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, X.

“ All things by nature’s law
Their inborn bent pursue,
But ingrate man who strays,
For God he doth not love.”

“Todas las cosas tienen remedio, sino es la muerte.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 10.

“ There is a remedy for everything, excepting for death.”

“Todavia es consuelo en las desgracias hallar quien se duela
dellas.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 24.

“ Still it is a consolation in affliction to find some one who condoles
with us.”

“Todo es consejo un viejo.
En el ocio del consejo
Vive gustoso un anciano.”

JUAN DE ZAVALETE. *El Hijo de Marco Aurelio*,
Jorn. I.—(Comodo.)

“ Age is all for counsel.
In the leisure of advice
Lives the old man in delight.”

“(El dicho y refran
Que dicen) Todo es ventura
Comer en palacio pan
A sabor y con hartura.”

CASTILLEJO. *Obras Morales. Discurso de la Vida
de Corte*.—(Riradenevra, Vol. xxxii., p. 216.)

“ (As says the saw)
All doth fall as fortune will ;
To eat bread in a palace,
And with relish eat our fill.”

“Todo home es bueno, mas non para todas cosas.”

DON JUAN MANUEL. *El Conde Lucanor*, Pt. II.

“ Every man is good, but not for everything.”

“ Todo huyó, todo fué ; pasa un momento,
 Llega el siguiente, y el dolor tan solo
 Con su amarga lazada es quien los una.”

QUINTANA. *A Fileno*, p. 15.

“ All has fled, all passed away ; one moment goes, another follows,
 and pain alone with its bitter link it is that unites them.”

“ Todo le sobra á Sevilla
 Que es la maravilla octava.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *El Diablo está en Cantillana*,
Jorn. I.—(Lope Sotelo.)

“ Seville in all things abounds,
 That eighth wonder of the world.”

“ (Que) todo lo que vale nuestra vida
 Es porque tiene necessaria muerte.”

FELIPE IV. *Soneto, La Muerte.*

“ To us our life alone is dear,
 Because perforce death needs must come.”

“ Todo lo vence amor, todo lo espera,
 Igual es con la muerte en poderio,
 Divino ardor que no lo anega el rio
 De la tribulacion y angustia fiera.”

LUIS DE RIBERA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sa-
 grados*, 135.

“ Love hopes and conquers all below ;
 As great as death its power supreme ;
 Dire pain and sorrow's sombre stream
 Can never quench its sacred glow.”

“ Todo se acaba, y el dinero mas presto, si no se mira por él.”

QUEVEDO. *Cartas del Caballero de la Tenaza*, XIX.

“ Everything ends, and money soonest of all, unless it is looked
 to.”

“ Todo tierra
 Es, si mi sesso non yerra,
 D'aquel que non ha cuydado.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Bias contra Fortuna*,
XXXI.

“ All the earth, unless I err,
 Belongs to him who hath no care.”

“Todos los hombres quereis
Fáciles mujeres ántes,
Pero Lucrecias despues.”

CALDERON. *Amor, Honor y Poder, Jorn. I, Sc. 17.*
—(Estela.)

“ You men would wish, it seems to me,
That women should be yielding first,
And afterwards Lucretias be.”

“Todos los malos sucesos
Atribuyen los culpados
A los que tienen gobiernos.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Si no vieran las mugeres, Act I.,*
Sc. 8.—(El Emperador.)

“ The men who inculpated are
Attribute all that ill befalls
To those who bear the sway.”

“Todos los pecadores tienen ménos atrevimiento que el
hipócrita, pues ellos pecan contra Dios, pero no con
Dios ni en Dios; mas el hipócrita peca contra Dios y
con Dios, pues le toma por instrumento para pecar.”

QUEVEDO. *El Mundo por de Dentro.*

“ All sinners have less turpitude than the hypocrite, for the former,
though they sin against God, do not sin with God or in God,
whilst the hypocrite sins against God and also with God,
since he takes Him as an instrument of his sin.”

“Todos los que viven sueñan.”

CALDERON. *La Vida es Sueño, Jorn. II., Sc. 1.—*
(Basilio.)

“ All they who live do dream.”

“ (Porque) todos quieren mal
A quien sus delitos sabe.”

RUIZ DE ALARCON. *Los Favores del Mundo, Act*
III., Sc. 15.—(Julia.)

“ (For) All men do hate
Him who knows their sins.”

“Todos son idolatras, unos de la estimacion, otros del interes,
y lo mas del deleite.”

GRACIAN. *Oriculo Manual, 26.*

“ All men make an idol either of reputation or of self-interest, or
most commonly of pleasure.”

“Todos viven penando si se advierte.
Este por no perder lo que ha ganado,
Aquel porque jamás se vió premiado.”

PEDRO DE LIÑIAN. *Espinosa, Flores de Poetas Ilustres.*

“We all some grievance have in life ;
The trouble safe to keep our hoard,
Or that we lack our just reward.”

“Tomar del mal lo menos,
Y lo mas tomar del bien
A malos y a buenos
A todos los convien.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 135.

“The least of ill than can be had
To take, and most of what is best,
To goodly people and to bad,
Is wisest, it must be confessed.”

“Tomemos del mal el poco,
En nos bino cuya fuerte,
Non tienen omne por loco,
Si puede fuir de muerte.”

RODRIGO YANNES. *Poema de Alfonso Onceno*, 1707.

“Of ill take little as may be,
When of care you are the prey,
For they hold no fool is he
Who from death doth run away.”

“Tomen ejemplo en tí
(Si van á tomar ejemplo)
Esos leales, que aclaman
La adulacion por respecto.”

ANTONIO PABLO FERNANDEZ. *El Angel, Lego y Pastor, Act I.*—(Don Jayme.)

“From thee example take,
(If such they will accept)
Those loyal friends who greet
Vile flattery as praise.”

“Torre alta desque tiembla no hay si non caer,
La mujer que está dubdando, ligera es de haber.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 616.

“The lofty tower that shakes must fall,
A wavering woman’s easy won.”

“ ¡ Traidores ! tres para uno !
 Lo mismo dijo un enfermo,
 Mirando entrar juntos tres
 Doctores en su aposento.”

CALDERON. *Cada uno para si, Act I., Sc. 3.*—(Don Félix.)

“ Traitors ! three to one !
 Thus the patient cried,
 When beside his bed
 Three doctors he espied.”

“(Mas) tras tormenta viene la bonanza,
 Que no viento contrario siempre viento.”

CASTELLANOS. *Varones Ilustres de Indias, Pt. II.*
Historia de Santa María, Canto III., St. 14.

“ After tempest comes the calm,
 An evil wind blows not for aye.”

“ Tratar con quien se pueda aprender.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 11.*

“ Keep company with those from whom you may learn.”

“ Traz la cruz está el diablo.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, I., 6.*

“ Behind the cross lurks the devil.”

“ Tres cosas hacen al hombre medrar ;
 Ciencia y mar y casa real.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Dorotea, Act I., Sc. 8.*

“ Three things there are a man exalt,
 Knowledge, the sea, and royal house.”

(I.e., the three careers which at the time offered the best chances of eminent preferment, namely, learning, navigation and the palace service.)

“ Tres cosas hacen los hombres
 Y los levantan del suelo
 Las armas, letras y el trato.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Premio del bien Hablar, Act II., Sc. 16.*—(Martin.)

“ Three things there are that raise
 A man above the ground,
 Arms, letters and address.”

“Tres cosas hay que á los hombres
 Enamoran : esto es,
 La hermosura, ó el ingenio,
 O el alto empleo ; porque
 La hermosura rinde al gusto,
 La alma al ingenio, y despues
 Lo ilustre á la vanidad.”

CALDERON. *Mañana será otra dia, Jorn. III., Sc. 1*
 —(Doña Beatriz.)

“Three things there are with which men fall
 In love, and these are they :
 Beauty the first, and genius next,
 High office is the third :
 For beauty doth our taste enslave,
 Talent the mind attracts,
 And splendour vanity doth feed.”

“Tres cosas mozos y viejos
 Dan de buena voluntad ;
 Palos, zelos, y consejos.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *Zelos, Amor y Venganza,*
Jorn. I.—(Coridon.)

“Three things there are that, in a trice,
 Both old and young will freely give ;
 Jealousy, a beating and advice.”

“Tres maneras de medrar
 Nos da la humana fortuna,
 Que son ; por casar la una,
 La otra por enviudar,
 La tercera por mentir
 Con arte.”

CALDERON. *La Gran Cenobia, Jorn. I., Sc. 7.—*
 —(Persio.)

“Three ways there are held out by fate,
 By which our greatness may be bred.
 The first one is a mate to wed,
 The next to come to widowed state,
 The third to lie with cunning great.”

“Tres peligros tiene amor ;
 Uno el que la voz alienta,
 Otro el que la vista admite,
 Y otro el que el oido engendra.”

CALDERON. *Con quien venjo, venjo, Jorn. II., Sc. 2.*
 —(Lisarda.)

“Perils three doth love contain :
First is that the voice inspires,
Then the one the eye admits,
Another that the ear begets.”

“Tripas llevan pies, que no pies à tripas.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote, II., 24.*

“Guts carry the feet, not feet the guts.”

“Triste y necesaria condicion de los usurpadores, tener que
cometer à cada paso nuevos delitos para sostener el
primero.”

QUINTANA. *Guzman el Bueno*, p. 216.

“A sad and necessary condition of usurpers is to be forced at
every step to commit fresh crimes to sustain the first one.”

“Tristes yo non siento
Que mas fase penar
Que el plaser commo viento
Que sea de acabar.”

SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 463.

“No sadness is so sad to me
Nor deeper pain doth send
Than that our joy, like wind, must flee,
And pleasure have an end.”

“Troquemos suertes, amigo,
Ya que es tan liberal,
Dame, Fabio, lo que ofreces,
Quédate con lo que das.”

FRANCISCO DE LA TORRE. *Epigramas, XXVII.*

“Let us our fates exchange, my friend,
Since liberal thou art,
What thou dost promise give to me
Yet what thou givest keep.”

“Tu feziste el exemplo que hizo la cordera,
Que temió los canes, exiò de la carrera,
Fuiò contra los lobos, cayó enna lendera”

JUAN LORENZO. *El Libro de Alexandre*, 1618.

“Thou, like the lamb, who dogs to fly,
Left roads ; and when the wolf came nigh
To 'scape fell in the ditch to die.”

“Tu, rico poderoso, non quieras desechar
 Al pobre, al menguado non lo quieras de ti echar,
 Puede faser servicio quien no tiene que pechar,
 El que non puede mas, puede aprovechar.”

JUAN RUIZ. *Libro de Cantares*, 1407.

“Thou, rich and splendid, spurn not from thy door,
 The humble suitor and the lowly poor,
 He well may serve thee, though he have no store ;
 If nothing else, he can exalt thee more.”

“Tu secreto en qualquier cosa
 Comunicate contigo,
 Y no obligues á tu amigo
 A carga tan peligrosa.”

JUAN RUFO. *Carta a su Hijo*.

“Thy secret, be it what it may,
 To thine own self alone do tell.
 Upon thy friend it is not well
 So dangerous a load to lay.”

“Tu, Señor, á quien nada es escondido,
 Niega á mi voluntad lo que queria,
 Y haz lo que mas conviene al alma mia,
 Lo que pide la boca y no el sentido.”

FELIPÉ MEY. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*,
 78.

“O Lord, to whom all things do stand confessed,
 Deny the wish that doth my senses fill.
 Do thou, O Lord, what for my soul is best,
 Grant what the lips do ask, and not the will.”

“Tus propios negocios trata tú mismo, si pudieres, y si no,
 encomiendalos á quien espere interes del buen suceso.”

JOAQUIN SETANTI. *Centellas*, 122.

“Manage your own affairs yourself if you can, and if you cannot,
 entrust them to some one who is personally interested in
 their successful issue.”

“Ultima razon de reyes,
 Son la polvora y las balas.”

CALDERON. *En esta vida todo es Verdad y todo
 Mentira*, Jorn. II., Sc. 23.—(Federico.)

“Powder and ball, a king's last argument.”

“(Mas) un apercebido
Vale mas que dos armados.”

DON SEM. TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 623.

“For one forewarned
Is worth a couple armed.”

“Un asno cargado de oro sube ligero por una montaña.”
CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 35.

“An ass loaded with gold quickly ascends a mountain.”

“(Que) un breve fuego aun sin contrarios muere.”
FRANCISCO DE RIOJA. *Romancero y Cancionero Sagrados*, 81.

“A fleeting fire e'en without quenching dies.”

“Un clavo á otro saca.”
El Libro de los Enxemplos, 182.

“One nail drives out another.”

“Un dia llama á otro dia,
Y asi llama y encadena
Llanto á llanto y pena á pena.”
CALDERON. *El Principe Constante*, Jorn. II., Sc. 4.
—(Don Fernando.)

“One day other day doth call,
And so doth call in endless chain
Sorrow to sorrow, pain to pain.”

“Un fuego mata otro fuego.”
BARTOLOMÉ DE SEGURA. *La Amazona Cristiana*.

“One fire kills another.”

“Un género de claraboyas ó ventanas pequeñas, que daban penada la luz, ó permitian solamente la que bastaba para que se viese la oscuridad.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico*, Lib. III., Cap. XIV.

“Little loopholes or windows giving grudgingly the light, or only such light as was sufficient to show the darkness.”

“Un mal llama á otro.”
CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, I., 28.

“Un mal á otro mal llama.”

CALDERON. *Casa con dos puertas mala á guardar,*
Jorn. II., Sc. 14.—(Don Felix.)

“One ill unto another calls.”

“(Que) un noble siente mas qualquier engaño
Que no la ruina que le trae el daño.”

DIEGO ENRIQUEZ. *Contra el Amor no hay Engaños,*
Jorn. II.—(El Conde.)

“A trick the noble soul with sorrow wrings,
More than the ruin that the treason brings.”

“(Que) un pecho de traiciones ofendido
Volando pasa desde amor á olvido.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Esclara de su Galan, Act I.,*
Sc. 1.—(Doña Elena.)

“For when a soul disloyalties distress,
It flies from love unto forgetfulness.”

“(Y que) un pié estú ya en la tierra,
Y el otro en la sepultura.”

HURTADO DE TOLEDO. *Las Cortes de la Muerte,*
Sc. 3.—(La Muerte.)

“One foot he hath on earth,
The other in the tomb.”

“Un poderoso muere
Y aunque es desdicha,
Suele haber muchas muertes
Que dan la vida.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL. *Seguidillas.*

“A great man dies,
Unhappy thing!
Yet deaths there are
That life do bring.”

“Un solo maestro de vicios dicen que basta para corromper
un gran pueblo.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act IV.—*
(Melibea.)

“A single master of vice, they say, suffices to corrupt a whole
people.”

“ Un sueño es lo presente de un momento,
Muerte es el porvenir, lo que fué, un cuento.”

ESPRONCEDA. *El Diablo Mundo, Canto I.*—(Obras, Paris, 1889, p. 237.)

“ The present is a fleeting vision pale,
Death is the future, and the past, a tale.”

“ Un testamento alegra
A una familia,
Y la muerte mejora
Su triste vida ;
Porque ella sólo
Es la que á los avaros
Hace garbosos.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL. *Seguidillas.*

“ A testament doth joy produce
To the kinsfolk, and a death
Doth improve their sorry fate ;
Death it is, and that alone
That doth give the miser grace.”

“ Un tiempo cosa nueva
Es quanto a la lanilla
Blanca fasta que llueva
Y se torna amarilla.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Morales*, 456.

“ To dainty stuff each change of sky
A novelty remains.
Snow-white it is when weather's dry,
Turns yellow when it rains.”

“ Una buena mujer no es una mujer, sino un montón de
riquezas, y quien la posee es rico con ella sola.”

FRAY LUIS DE LEON. *La Perfecta Casada, Cap. II.*

“ A good wife is not a wife only, but a mountain of wealth ; who
possesses her is rich with her alone.”

“ (Bien dicen que) una cruel
Pluma áspid es de ira lleno,
De quien la tinta es veneno
En las hojas del papel.”

CALDERON. *No Siempre lo Peor es Ciento, Jorn. II.*—(Doña Beatriz.)

“A cruel pen, it is well said,
Is a viper full of spite;
Ink the venom it doth bite,
On paper leaves beneath it spread.”

“Uma deidad sube
Porque la otra baja :
Fortunas ajenas
Son propias desgracias.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL. *Seguidillas.*

“One goddess rises
As the other sinks.
The luck of others
Is our own distress.”

“Uma dichosa muerte
Vence todos enemigos.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos*, 587.

“A happy death
Conquers all foes.”

“Uma flor ofrece al aspid
Ponzoña, y tambien ofrece
Miel dulcisima á la abeja.”

CALDERON. *Saber del Mal y del Bien*, Jorn. II., Sc. 8.—(Doña Hipolita.)

“The flower that to the asp supplies
Venom, is the same that gives
Sweet honey to the bee.”

“Uma herida mejor
Se cura que una palabra.”

CALDERON. *Amar despues de la Muerte*, Jorn. I., Sc. 2.—(Malice.)

“Wounds than words
Are easier to cure.”

“(Mas) una larga esperanza
Aumenta con la tardanza
El bien que goza despues.”

GUILLEM DE CASTRO. *La Piedad en la Justicia*, Act I.—(Atislao.)

“When hope is long delayed,
The greater still is made
The pleasure when it comes.”

“(Que) una mala nueva, es llano
Que llega siempre temprano,
Por tardísimo que llegue.”

JERÓNIMO DE VILLAIZAN. *Ofender con las Finezas*,
Jorn. I.—(Desvan.)

“ However late it comes, yet still 'tis clear,
Ill news comes all too early when it's here.”

“(Porque) una noble
Accion, generosa y cuerda
No necesita de mas
Premio de hacerla, que hacerla.”

CALDERON. *Basta Callar*, *Act II., Sc. 9.—(El Duque.)*

“ A noble act, a generous deed,
No other recompense doth need
Than doing it doth bring.”

“(Salomon) una pena imaginada
Es mas que acontecida.”

CALDERON. *Los Cabellos de Absalon*, *Jorn. I., Sc. 1.—(David.)*

“ A pain imagined,
Greater is than real.”

“ Una pequeña piedra suele trastornar un carro grande.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache*, *Pt. II., Lib. II., Cap. 8.*

“ A little pebble will a waggon overturn.”

“ Una sola golondrina
La qual non faça verano.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Bias contra Fortuna*,
XXXIX.

“ Una golondrina sola no hace verano.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, *I., 13.*

“ One swallow does not make a summer.”

“ Una temeridad hastas desprecia,
Uña traicion cuidados mil engaña.”

GONGORA. *Sonetos Funebres*, *VIII.*

“ For, one rash deed all lances doth defy,
One treacherous act frustrates a thousand cares.”

“Un loco hace ciento, y el amor hace cien mil.”

LUJAN DE SAYAVEDRA. *Guzman de Alfarac*
II., Lib. I., Cap. VI.

“One madman makes a hundred, and love makes a thousand.”

“(Porque) uno cuida el vayo
Otro piensa que lo ensylla.”

ALVAREZ DE VILLASANDRINO. *Cancionero de*
153.

“Uno piensa el bayo
Y otro el que lo ensilla.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina, Act*
(Melibea.)

CERVANTES. *Novelas Exemplares. La Gilan*
107.

DAMIAN DE VEGAS. *Jacobina, Act II.*—

“Uno piensa el vayo
É otro el que lo ensilla.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Dicir contra lo*
goneses, I.

“The steed thinks one thing,
He that rides him another.”

“Unos vi con locura
Alcanzar grand provecho,
Otros por su cordura
Perder todo su fecho.”

DON SEM TOB. *Proverbios Mora*

“Some I saw whose folly
Great profit to them brought,
Others by their wisdom
Did turn it all to naught.”

“Usa liberalidad
Y dá presto:
Que del dar lo mas honesto
Es brevedad.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Proverbios,*

“Be liberal,
Give rapidly.
A gift's best point
Is brevity.”

“ Usar no abusar de las reflexas.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 45.

“ Be not given overmuch to reflection.”

“(Ca) uso face maestro,
E virtud es ejercicio,
Al siniestro face diestro
El deleyte del oficio.”

MARQUES DE SANTILLANA. *Al Rey Alfonso*, VI.

“ By practice skill is learned :
Virtue is practice too,
And ill to good is turned,
By delight in what we do.”

“ Vale asimesmo para ser amado
Anticiparse primero en amar,
Ca no es ninguno tan duro en el dar
Que algo no diese si mucho ha tomado.”

JUAN DE MENA. *El Laberinto*, CXII.

“ If you'd be loved, success you'll make
If you begin by loving too ;
None are so niggard that to you
Nought they'll give if much they take.”

“ Vale mas buena esperanza que ruin posesion.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 7.

“ A good hope is better than a poor possession.”

“ Vale más de este siglo media hora,
Que dos mil del pasado y venidero.”

TORRES Y VILLARROEL *Sonetos*, XIV.

“ One half hour of our own times
Is worth two thousand of those past or to come.”

“ Vale mas una migaja de pan con paz, que toda la casa llena
de viandas con rencilla.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act IX.—(*Celestina*.)

“ Better a crust of bread with peace than a house full of good
cheer and rancour therewith.”

“Vale mucho mas al cuerdo la regla que al necio la renta.”

ALEMAN. *Guzman de Alfarache, Pt. II., Lib. III., Cap. III.*

“The wise man's rule is worth much more to him than the fool's revenue.”

“Valiente llamas á Enrique,
Y á Pedro tirano y ciego,
Porque amistad y justicia
Siempre mueren con el muerto.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos*, 979.

“Henry, the living one, thou callest brave ;
Dead Peter, cruel and with blinded eyes,
Justice and friendship do not cross the grave,
They live no longer when their object dies.”

NOTE.—The reference is to the murder of Peter the Cruel by his brother Henry of Trastamara (Henry II. of Castile), who usurped his throne. Many of those who had been the greatest flatterers of Peter were the most severe upon him after his death.

“Vase con facilidad la imaginacion á lo que se desea.”

ANTONIO DE SOLIS. *Conquista de Mejico, Lib. IV., Cap. IV.*

“The imagination easily sees what it desires.”

“Vase empeñando nuestra vida como en comedia, al fin viene
á desenredarse ; atencion, pues, al acabar bien.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual*, 211.

“Our life becomes more involved as it goes on, like a comedy, but all is unravelled in the last act. Look to it, then, that the end comes right.”

“Veces hay que por correr
Mucho mas tarde se llega.”

MIGUEL SANCHEZ. *La Guarda Cuidadosa, Act I.*
—(Sileno.)

“Sometimes it falls, by running much
The later we arrive.”

“Vedamos á todo marido sufrido el poder de hacer testamento ; porque no es justo tenga última voluntad en la muerte quien nunca la supo tener en vida.”

QUEVEDO. *Premática del Tiempo*.

“ All complaisant husbands should be prohibited from making their wills ; it is not just that a man who has not imposed his will during his life should dictate it at his death.”

“ *Veloz el tiempo corre, y queda
Solo el dolor de haberlo mal perdido.*”

JUAN DE ARGUIJO. *Poesias, Soneto VIII.*

“ *Swift speeds the time, and all that stays,
Is sorrow for our wasted days.*”

“ *(Que) vence necesidad
Que de ley ha carecido.*”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos, 1220.*

“ *The need doth conquer
That defies the law.*”

“ *(Que) vencer á la fortuna
Es mas que vencer mil reinos.*”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos, 894.*

“ *To conquer fortune greater conquest is,
Than many mighty kingdoms to subdue.*”

“ *(Que) vencer al contrario, cada dia
Se ve ; mas no se ve vencer aquella
Oposicion de desigual estrella,
Que en la comun desdicha
Puso el hado entre el mérito y la dicha.*”

CALDERON. *Fieras afemina Amor, Jorn. II.—
(Anteo.)*

“ *To conquer foe is no uncommon thing,
But instances indeed are rarer far
Of those who overcome the evil star,
That when she scattered sorrow upon earth,
Ill fate did set 'twixt happiness and worth.*”

“ *Vencer la propria pasion
Fué siempre el mayor trofeo.*”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Lo que ha de ser, Act II., Sc. 6.
(Celio.)*

“ *The conquest over self, indeed,
The greatest trophy is of life.*”

“Venciendo y desempeñando
Aquella opinion de que
La hermosura no es dardo
Mayor de amor, pues sin ella
El brio tiene sus lazos,
Sus viras el desalio,
Y sus heridas el garbo.”

CALDERON. *Los Empeños de un Acaso*, Sc. 15.—
(*Don Juan*.)

“The false opinion to oppose
That beauty is love's strongest arm :
For, even lacking beauty's charm,
Vivacity her lure line throws ;
Whilst soft abandon hath her darts,
And grace may wound our tender hearts.”

“Vendrán por lana y volverán trasquilados.”

CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*, II., 43.

“They will come for wool and go back shorn.”

“Veneno suele sacar
Un araña de un jasmin.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Los Enredos de Celauro*, Act I.,
Sc. 6.—(*Lupercio*.)

“Venom the spider sucks
From out the jasmin flower.”

“(Pues) ver el daño no es tanta
Desdicha como temerle.”

CALDERON. *La Niña de Gomez Arias*, Jorn. I.—
(*Dorotea*.)

“To face the trouble is not so unhappy as to fear it.”

“Verdad, entre burla y juego,
Como es fija de la fé,
Es peña que al agua y viento
Para siempre está de un ser.”

EL ROMANCERO. *Romances Historicos*, 724.

“Truth sincere and firmly set,
Midst mocking joke and play
Like rock the elements defies,
Unchanged by time for aye.”

“ Veu de cor
Es veu que baina del alt.”

BALAGUER. *Lo Cap d'en Armengol de Urgell, I.*

“ Vow of the heart
Is vow that cometh from on high.”

“ Vida breve y mortal, dejad al arte,
Que á quien se ha de partir tan presto, basta
Lo necesario en tanto que se parte.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *Rimas Sacras, Soneto XLIV.*

“ Brief mortal life put art away :
So soon we have to say good-bye
That little need we whilst we stay.”

“ Viernes es buen dia para huir del acreedor.”

QUEVEDO. *Libro de Todas las Cosas y Otras*
muchas más. “ *Como se han de hacer los*
cosas y en qué días.”

“ Wednesday is an excellent day to dodge a dun.”

“ Virtud sobre nobleza
Asienta como el oro
Sobre el azul.”

CAIRASCO DE FIGUEROA. *El Templo Militante, Pt.*
II.—(Lisboa, 1613, p. 257.)

“ Virtue on nobility doth show
Like gold on azure set.”

“ Vi una muger á donde puso el cielo
Dos estrellas de fuego en puro hielo.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Esclara de su Galan, Act II.,*
Sc. 11.—(Ricardo.)

“ I gazed upon a woman to whom heaven
Two stars of fire set in pure ice had given.”

“ Vivan mas que los que enfadan,
Pues los que mas viven son,
Que los enfadosos nunca
Se mueren, gracias á Dios.”

VELEZ DE GUEVARA. *No hay contra el Amor poder,*
Jorn. I.—(Sorbet.)

“ Long live others than the bores,
For, as for bores, they never die.”

“Vivas un millon de meses,
Todos Mayos, sin que tenga
Que ver con ellos Diciembre.”

CALDERON. *Tambien hay duelo en las Damas, Jorn.*

I., Sc. 2.—(Simon.)

“A million months prolong your days,
And let them every one be Mays ;
Decembers, none for you.”

“(Porque) volar hacia el sol,
Le acredítase el caer.”

CALDERON. *Las manos blancas no ofenden, Act I.,*
Sc. 12.—(Lisarda.)

“For he who flies towards the sun,
Falls nobly if he fall.”

“Vuelve luego las espaldas á la fuente el satisfecho.”

GRACIAN. *Oráculo Manual, 5.*

“He who has drunk his fill
Soon turns his back on the fountain.”

“Vuestra dentadura poca
Dice vuestra mucha edad,
Y es la primera verdad
Que se ha visto en vuestra boca.”

JUAN DE SALINAS. *A un Fraile Viejo, Mentirosa y*
Falto de Dientes.

“That you are growing very old
Your lack of teeth proclaims, forsooth,
That, indeed's, the only truth,
That your mouth has ever told.”

“Ya que no hay miel en la orza,
En la boca es bien tenerla.”

CABILLO DE ARAGON. *Las Muñecas de Marcela,*
Act II.—(Beltran.)

“If you have no honey in your jar,
It is as well to have it on your lips.”

“Ya sale amor
Por donde entraron los zelos.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *La Boba para los otros, Act III.,*
Sc. 6.—(Fabio.)

“Love flies out
When jealousy comes in.”

“Yerba pasce quien lo cumple.”

FERNAN DE ROJAS. *La Celestina*, Act VII.—(*Celestina*.)

“They eat grass whom it suits.”

“Yo quiero de la ocasion
Coger la dorada crin.”

GASPAR DE AGUILAR. *El Mercader Amante*, Jorn.
II.—(*Belisario*.)

“I of happy chance
Would seize the golden mane.”

“Zagalejos, venid a Belen,
Que nos da el invierno en Abril,
Y a media noche dos albas,
Y en una flor flores mil.”

GOMEZ TEJADA DE LOS REYES. *La Noche Buena*.

“Swains to Bethlehem wend your way,
Winter now doth April hold.
At midnight twice doth dawn the day,
One flower a thousand doth enfold.”

“Zelo y temor suelen ser
Hijos de amor y de honor.”

LOPE DE VEGA. *El Honrado Hermano*, Act III.,
Sc. 5.—(*Curiacio*.)

“Distrust and fear full oft we see
Of love and honour born.”

“Zelos son
El mayor monstruo del mundo.”

CALDERON. *El Mayor Monstruo los Zelos*, Jorn.
III., Sc. 7.—(*El Tetrarca*.)

“Jealousy
Is the world's greatest monster.”



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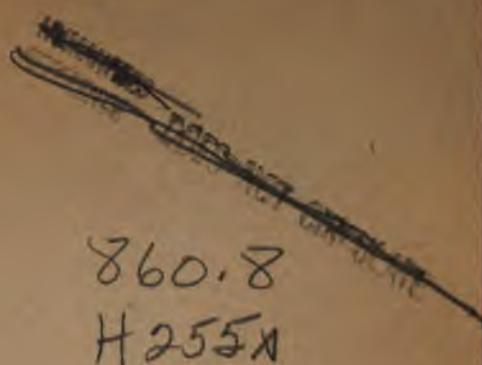
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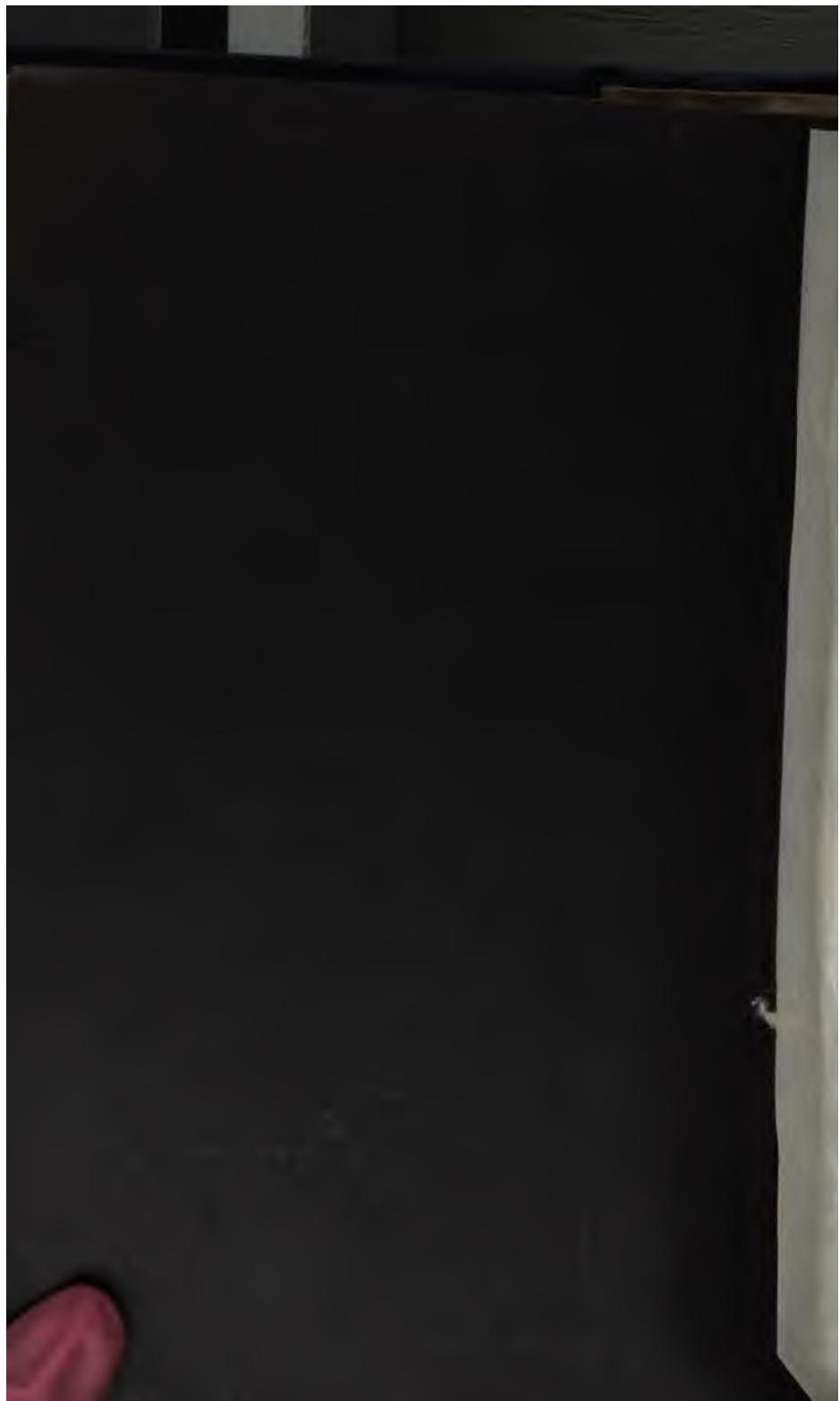








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